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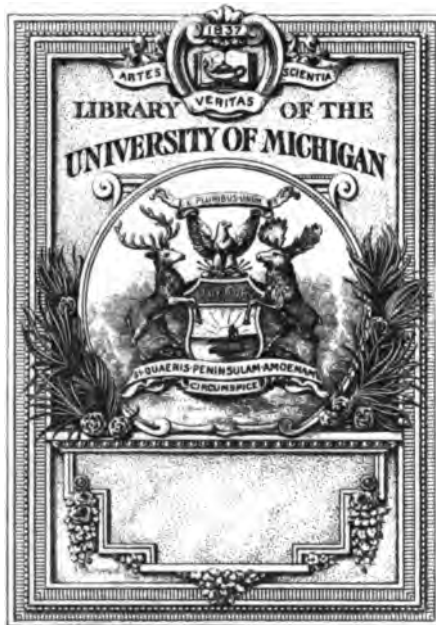
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REPORT

OF THE

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SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1882.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 10, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the law requiring the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make an annual report of the condition of affairs connected with his bureau, I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year 1882. Evidently this law contemplates that the report thus required should show not only operations of the past year and the present condition of affairs, but also make such suggestions and recommendations, based upon the year's experience, as would be beneficial to the service.

The operations and results of the last year in the different agencies, which will be more fully described and explained under their appropriate heads, will, I think, compare favorably with any one of the preceding years. Land has been opened to cultivation; houses for Indian residences have been built; schools opened and operated; and in many cases, and in various ways, the cause of civilization generally advanced; and I might, with this general statement of facts, proceed to give a separate chapter of each reservation and agency; and follow these with the tabulated statements required by section 468 of the Revised Statutes. But such a report would not, in my opinion, be discharging my whole duty, nor would it be such a report as the framers of the law contemplated. When the rules and regulations under the law governing the operations of the Indian Department become perfect, and the machinery less multiform and complicated, such a report might answer the purpose; but until such is the case, a report should not only state what has been done, but also what changes would be advantageous to the service.

DELAY IN SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Too much machinery is often worse than too little, and, in my judgment, there is now too much machinery in use in the settlement of accounts connected with this bureau. I say this with a full knowledge gained by an experience of many years of the absolute necessity of proper checks and balances in the manner of keeping and settling accounts. But after an individual has complied with his contract and produces his vouchers certified and signed by the legally appointed officers, showing that he has performed his undertaking in letter and spirit, he is in all fairness entitled to the prompt payment of the compensation stipulated. But such, I am compelled by personal knowledge to say, is not the case as the law now stands. After all has been done as above indicated, honest claimants have in very many instances been compelled

to chase their accounts through twelve or fifteen departments of the government, consuming weeks and even months, and in some instances years of time, until hope has sickened into despair, and men have grown gray waiting for the tardy footsteps of the messenger from whose hands they should long before have received their just dues.

It is no answer to this to say that the system now practiced has been long in use and therefore ought not to be changed. This is no argument for its continuance unless it can be shown that age sanctifies error. I make this statement in the interest not only of fair and honorable dealing, but also and particularly in the interest of economy for the government. A prompt paymaster gets more for his money than one who is not prompt; and when it is understood that delay may be expected in receiving payment for labor or material furnished, those who furnish the labor or material make their calculations accordingly, and charge enough to pay them for waiting. The system of purchasing the annual supplies for the Indian service by inviting and receiving sealed proposals is productive of a healthy competition, and the opening of these bids and awarding the contracts in the presence of the bidders leaves no just ground for charges of unfairness or favoritism, and, in my opinion, there is not much room for improvement in that respect; but I desire to repeat and emphasize it, that the law in reference to settling the accounts ought to be changed.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Among the many causes which exist tending to retard the improvement of the Indians, one very important one is the difficulty of procuring men of the right stamp to act as agents. We have over a quarter of a million of Indians scattered over many thousands of miles of territory, many of the points at which they are located being difficult of access. Many of these Indians, outside of the five civilized tribes, are wild roving nomads, preferring savage to civilized life. These are an untutored and untractable people, who are naturally indolent, improvident, and shiftless, and very impatient of restraint or discipline. The object of the government is to transform these uncivilized people into peaceable, industrious, and law-abiding citizens, and for this purpose a system has been devised, good in many respects; but when we come to operate that system we make a fatal mistake, and a mistake which, if not corrected, will, in my opinion, prevent for generations the accomplishment of good, which might otherwise be reached in one decade. I refer, of course, to the present system of appointing and paying the men who have the immediate charge of the Indians, and who are known as Indian agents. When the fact is once clearly established that an agent is utterly unfit from any cause for his place, he ought, on any theory of sound business principles, to be removed *at once*, and a more suitable man put in his place; but it requires as much machinery now, and frequently more time, to get a new agent appointed than it does to appoint a minister to the Court of St. James. Within the last year seven entire months were consumed in making such a change at one of the agencies, where any correct business man transacting his own business would have made the change in less than seven days. This is the fault of the law, and ought to be changed.

These Indian agents furnish the precept and example to which we must look more than to any other cause or influence as a means of changing the habits, manners, and customs of the Indians. If the agent is an *honest, industrious, and intelligent Christian* man, with the *physical ability* and disposition to endure hardship and courageously encounter difficulty

and disappointment, or, in other words, if he is morally, mentally, and physically above the average of what are considered good men, he will work wonders among these wards of the nation. And I but state what every thinking man must know, that, as a *rule*, this class of men cannot be procured to cut themselves off from civilization and deprive themselves and families of the comforts and advantages of civilized society for the pittance which is now paid to Indian agents. Occasionally men have been found who, for the good which they hoped to accomplish, have voluntarily exiled themselves and labored for the good of these people, but they generally found more trouble from their surroundings and less moral support from the government than was expected, and, becoming discouraged and disheartened, have retired from the service, leaving their places to be filled by less competent men. One agent, in tendering his resignation a few weeks since, uses the following language :

I have labored faithfully for the good of the Indians, dealing honorably with all men, but I have at last become disheartened, and feel that life is too short to waste any more of it here.

One great cause of embarrassment and discouragement to Indian agents is the trouble and annoyance they find in keeping their accounts so as to comply technically with all the regulations and rulings in reference to the final settlement of their accounts. As the matter now stands, an agent may execute to the letter an order given him by the Secretary of the Interior for the payment of money, and yet that item in his account may be suspended against him, and he and his sureties be compelled by law to pay the money again. The result is, if he refuses to obey the orders of his superior he loses his position, and if he obeys he loses his money.

I give it as my honest conviction as a business man, after one year and a half of close observation, in a position where the chances for a correct knowledge of this question are better than in any other, that the true policy of the government is to pay Indian agents such compensation and place them under such regulations of law as will insure the services of first-class men. It is not enough that a man is honest; he must, in addition to this, be capable. He must be up to standard physically as well as morally and mentally. Men of this class are comparatively scarce, and as a rule cannot be had unless the compensation is equal to the service required. Low-priced men are not always the cheapest. A bad article is dear at any price. Paying a man as Indian agent \$1,200 or \$1,500, and expecting him to perform \$3,000 or \$4,000 worth of labor, is not economy, and in a large number of cases has proven to be the worst kind of extravagance. The wholesale, sweeping charge of dishonesty sometimes made against Indian agents is not true. Some of them are good and true men, doing the very best they can under the embarrassing circumstances by which they are surrounded; and some of them are capable; but I repeat, the inducements for such men to remain are insufficient, and the difficulties and discouragements which they meet, crowd them out of the service, and until all Indian agents are selected and paid as a good business man selects and pays his employés (which is not the case now), it need not be wondered at if many of them are incompetent, and a few of them dishonest.

CO-OPERATION OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

One very important auxiliary in transforming men from savage to civilized life is the influence brought to bear upon them through the labors of Christian men and women as educators and missionaries.

This I think has been forcibly illustrated and clearly demonstrated among the different Indian tribes by the missionary labors of the various religious societies in the last few years. Civilization is a plant of exceeding slow growth, unless supplemented by Christian teaching and influences. I am decidedly of the opinion that a liberal encouragement by the government to all religious denominations to extend their educational and missionary operations among the Indians would be of immense benefit. I find that during the year there has been expended in cash by the different religious societies for regular educational and missionary purposes among the Indians the sum of \$216,680, and doubtless much more which was not reported through the regular channels. This is just so much money saved to the government, which is an item of some importance, but insignificant in comparison with the healthy influences created by the men and women who have gone among the Indians, not for personal pecuniary benefit, but for the higher and nobler purpose of helping these untutored and uncivilized people to a higher plane of existence. In no other manner and by no other means, in my judgment, can our Indian population be so speedily and permanently reclaimed from barbarism, idolatry, and savage life, as by the educational and missionary operations of the Christian people of our country. This kind of teaching will educate them to be sober, industrious, self-reliant, and to respect the rights of others; and my deliberate opinion is, that it is not only the interest but the duty of the government to aid and encourage these efforts in the most liberal manner. No money spent for the civilization of the Indian will return a better dividend than that spent in this way. In urging this point I do not wish to be understood as claiming that all the good people are inside the churches and all the bad ones outside; but a little observation, I think, will convince any one that a very large proportion of those who sacrifice time and money for the good of others is found inside of some Christian organization. If we expect to stop sun dances, snake worship, and other debasing forms of superstition and idolatry among Indians, we must teach them some better way. This, with liberal appropriations by the government for the establishment of industrial schools, where the thousands of Indian children now roaming wild shall be taught to speak the English language and earn their own living, will accomplish what is so much desired, to wit, the conversion of the wild, roving Indian into an industrious, peaceable, and law-abiding citizen.

NEED OF MORE LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

This result, however, cannot be reached in any reasonable time unless the means are commensurate with the end to be attained. The conditions which now surround the case are very different from those that existed in the years of the past. The game upon which the Indian subsisted is fast disappearing, and he must of necessity look for subsistence from some other source. The vast domain which he once called his own, and over which he roamed at will, is rapidly being absorbed by the white people, who insist that these fertile valleys and mountains rich in mineral deposits shall no longer remain locked up and shut out from the enterprise and industry of the white race. The commercial interests of the country seem to demand that the means of communication between one section of the country and another shall not be obstructed by denying the right of way for trade and traffic; and as a consequence railroads are penetrating these reservations once

set apart for the home of the Indian, and in which he had a right to suppose he would not be disturbed.

I do not stop now to canvass the question of right or justice. I only point to the inevitable, and claim that it is unquestionably the imperative duty of the government, as well as the soundest and safest policy, to provide the safest, surest, and most equitable means to induce the Indian to abandon the manners, customs, and traditions of his fathers, and accommodate himself to the new and better way. This can only be done by appropriations much more liberal than those made in the past. If one million of dollars for educational purposes given *now* will save several millions in the future, it is wise economy to give that million at once, and not dole it out in small sums that do but little good. The more thoughtful and intelligent of the Indians comprehend and appreciate the situation, and are anxious to put themselves in condition to meet the new order of things which they see is certain to come, and which will either elevate them in the scale of being, or exterminate them. Chief Keokuk, son of the celebrated chief of that name, said to one of our special agents only a few days ago, "We want schools, churches, and laws, to make our people abandon the wild, roving life of Indians, and become a settled, industrious, and peaceable people."

Within the last few months the Pottawatomie Indians have prepared and submitted to the department for approval, a code of laws for their own government, thus clearly indicating that the thoughts of the Indians are being turned in the right direction.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN INDIAN TRIBES.

I called attention in my last report to the fact that the Indians who obey law and try to conform to our customs, and to cultivate habits of industry and sobriety, are not encouraged as they should be; while Indians who are lazy, turbulent, and insubordinate, get what they demand. If the Indians are in fact the wards of the nation, it is the imperative duty of the government to treat them as a prudent and kind guardian should treat a ward, and this can only be done by rewarding the good and punishing the bad. Rewards should be liberal and promptly given, and punishments should be sharp, quick, and positive. No delay in either case; let the effect follow the cause with certainty and rapidity. Delay in either case lessens the effect intended to be produced.

I feel that I cannot too strongly urge this, because unless a different policy in this respect is pursued in the future from that practiced in the past, bad Indians will increase and good ones decrease. They must be made to know that vice will not be rewarded, nor will virtue be punished. We are to-day feeding with a liberal hand, and at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, a tribe of Indians who have made insolent demands, and defiantly threatened war unless their demands were complied with, while at the same time we are allowing quiet and peaceable Indians to struggle with adverse circumstances on the verge of starvation. The Indians see this and the effect must necessarily be bad.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

One fruitful source of trouble and conflict between Indians and white people arises from the fact that in very many cases it is impossible to tell where the reservation lines are. The Indians claim the line to be in one place and the white man, who is a farmer, a miner, or a herder, claims it to be in another. The only remedy for this is by surveying

and plainly marking the boundary lines; this would save much trouble and many lives. I made an earnest request for an appropriation of \$100,000 for this purpose at the last session of Congress, but only \$5,000 was given. In 1880 it was estimated that there were not less than 6,000 miles of unsurveyed reservation boundaries. But little change has occurred since. Were it not for the aid generously extended by the War Department during the year past the office would have been extremely embarrassed in several cases where surveys were absolutely required to prevent threatened conflicts between Indians and whites. Agents at the different agencies are urging the necessity of having the boundaries fixed, and it is to be hoped that this matter will not be neglected at the approaching session of Congress. Where it has not already been done arable lands within the reservations should be subdivided, to enable the agents to allot lands in severalty to Indians as fast as required.

APPROPRIATIONS COVERED INTO THE TREASURY.

In reference to the amount of appropriations for the Indian service, I wish to call attention to the fact that many thousands of dollars are annually appropriated, which, on account of the peculiar character of the law governing these appropriations, cannot be and never are used; and this fact ought to be considered in making the appropriations. The books in this bureau show that \$228,170.22 have been returned to the Treasury for the last year, for which the accounts are made up. And connected with this fact is another kindred one, to wit: supplies amounting in some instances to many thousands of dollars are purchased and paid for out of money appropriated for the Indian service, but before these supplies are consumed the Indians are removed to some distant locality, the supplies are sold, and every dollar realized from the sale goes back into the Treasury; but all the expense of care and sale must be paid from the contingent fund, for which no calculation was made when the contingent fund was appropriated. The law should be so amended as to allow all expenses of this kind to be paid from proceeds of the sale of the property. For proof and illustration of this condition of affairs I refer to the recent operations on the Malheur Reservation.

CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

There are at present fifty-nine Indian agencies, fifty-eight of them in charge of agents whose salary is provided for by Congress, and one in charge of a military officer acting as Indian agent. A reduction of eight agencies has been made during the fiscal year. Reduction in the number of agencies has been the aim of this office for several years past, and has been frequently recommended by my predecessors. The objects sought have been, (1) reduction in the cost of maintaining agencies; (2) the consolidation of the Indians upon reservations where they may be best protected in their personal and property rights, and (3) the sale of the lands vacated by the consolidation and the use of such portion of the funds arising therefrom as may be necessary in the settlement of the Indians upon the reservations to which they may be removed, the balance of the money to be funded for their use, and the interest thereon to be expended in lieu of direct appropriations for their benefit. This plan is still urged and believed to be for the best interests of all concerned.

But the consolidation of agencies (so called) made at the last session of Congress has not been productive of the good results hoped for by those who advocated the measure. The Indians and all the property

and machinery of an agency have been left just where they were and as they were, except that the person in charge is not called an agent, nor can he receive or disburse money. The one man, who is the agent for all of the points attempted to be consolidated, is alone responsible for all the property, and must necessarily travel from one to another; this involves much expense of time and money; and inasmuch as all the accounts have to be examined and reviewed at the point where the agent is located, it requires additional clerical force, and I have found some difficulty, even at this early period of the fiscal year, in finding funds for the payment of the agent's traveling expenses and the additional clerical force required. As a rule it is safe to say that any attempt at consolidation that does not consolidate the Indians by placing them on the same reservation must result in failure to accomplish any good and be almost certain to give much trouble.

The last Indian appropriation act simply legislated agents out of office on June 30, 1882, made no provisions for their salaries or expenses until such consolidation should be completed, and provided no funds by which the Indians could be brought together. A special appropriation should be made to enable this office to carry into effect the provisions of section 6 of the act above referred to, or a sufficient sum for the purpose should be added to the appropriation for contingencies of the Indian service.

ISSUES OF RATIONS.

In accordance with suggestions made by some members of the Committee on Appropriations at the last session of Congress, I decided at the commencement of the present fiscal year to have the supplies purchased for Indians under existing appropriations divided into fifty-two parts, and instructed agents to issue one fifty-second part each week, so that the amount appropriated for should last to the end of the fiscal year.

The following is the text of the instructions issued :

In purchasing these supplies the funds appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1883 have been exhausted, reserving only sufficient for the purchase of annuity and other goods estimated for by you, pay of employes, and such incidental expenditures as may arise during the year. You are therefore directed to divide the above-named supplies by the number of weeks (52), and issue only one fifty-second part of the same per week. Under no circumstances will you be allowed to incur any deficiency, and you will be held responsible for the execution of this order.

This has caused much dissatisfaction among many of the tribes, and a threatened outbreak in some instances; but the system will be adhered to, unless Congress orders otherwise.

EVIL OF CASH ANNUITIES.

In many cases the law now requires money to be paid to certain tribes of Indians. In a majority of these cases, if the law left it in the discretion of the department to pay in cattle or sheep, instead of cash, the result would be much more beneficial to the Indian. This is eminently true in the case of the Uintah and other Utes. The country occupied by them is a good grazing country, but not well adapted for agricultural purposes. If, instead of compelling payment to them in money, as the law now stands, they could be paid in cattle, they could in a few years become self-supporting. The money paid to them does them but little good. In one day, immediately after a cash payment was made to the Utes, two thousand dollars were spent for firearms, ammunition, and whisky in Salt Lake City, and in a very short time

nine-tenths of the payment went in the same direction. If they are the wards of the nation, we should see to it that they get only such things as are beneficial, and not such as are injurious.

While upon this subject I wish to call attention to the fact that there is no law to punish any one for selling firearms to Indians, and the consequence is that the worst and most troublesome Indians are armed with the best breech-loaders that can be found in the market. It is hoped a stringent law may be passed to prevent, as far as possible, this cause of trouble and loss of life.

INCREASE IN THE CLERICAL FORCE OF THE BUREAU.

For many years complaint has been made by the accounting officers of the Treasury that the accounts rendered quarterly by the Indian agents were so much delayed in the Indian Bureau that in a majority of cases, before a final settlement could be reached, the sureties on the bonds and the witnesses whose testimony would be necessary in establishing facts connected with suspensions in these accounts could not, on account of death or some other cause, be reached. Congress very wisely at the last session made an appropriation of \$4,000 specially for the purpose of bringing up these accounts. With the aid thus afforded I have been able to bring them up nearer to date than they have been for many years. This has resulted in much saving of trouble and a much better understanding of the condition of the current business at the agencies, and, it is safe to say, the saving of money to the government.

I venture in this connection to make a suggestion which, if followed, will be of much pecuniary advantage. I refer to the fact that an immense amount of work is done in this bureau for outside parties, for which not one cent is paid. Other departments of the government charge for copies of papers and documents, but the Indian Bureau does all this work, amounting to thousands upon thousands of pages, for nothing; and the time of clerks, for whose salaries appropriations are made, is taken up with this kind of work, and consequently to the neglect of the work for which they are employed and paid. The same rule, it seems, to me, that is practiced by other bureaus ought to be allowed in this. The law now fixes the number of clerks and the compensation of each, and no change can in any case be allowed. This is done on a basis of what is supposed to be absolutely necessary for the performance of the duties of the office. If no work for outside parties had to be performed, this rule might answer; but if (as is frequently the case) the time of three or four of the best clerks is occupied for days in making examinations and preparing copies of papers not belonging to the regular work of the office, it follows as a consequence that the regular work of the bureau must to that extent be neglected and the public business suffer. The remedy for this can be found in one of two ways: either make the appropriations sufficiently large to meet these calls from outside parties, or allow the usual charge for this class of work, and the use of the money thus realized for extra clerical labor. Either of these plans will accomplish the desired object, and if, in addition to this, it was allowable to employ clerks at what they are worth, instead of the iron rule now in force, more work could be done, more people employed, and money saved. This bureau is allowed one messenger, one assistant messenger, and one laborer. The rooms occupied by the different divisions are a long distance apart. Many times every day chiefs of divisions and the higher grades of clerks are compelled to leave their desks

to seek or give information, which could just as well be performed by a messenger boy at \$1 per day. Good business men do not conduct their business in this manner.

The appropriation of \$4,000 wisely given by Congress at the last session for the employment of clerical labor for a special purpose was not trammelled by any restriction as to the compensation which should be paid to clerks, and as a consequence I am able to say what could not have been truthfully said in the last ten years, to wit : That there are no agents' accounts unsettled in this office outside of the present fiscal year.

DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS.

The funds appropriated by Congress in the regular appropriation bill for the support of the Indians during the fiscal year proved to be entirely insufficient, mainly owing to the high price of beef and flour; and had it not been for the additional appropriation in the sundry civil bill of \$200,000 for the purchase of beef, and \$25,000 for the support of the Jicarilla and Mescalero Apaches, this office would have been greatly embarrassed and serious difficulties been the result. The amount appropriated for the subsistence of the Sioux under agreement made February 28, 1877, was insufficient by \$500,000. Article 5 of this agreement provides for furnishing each individual with a daily ration of 1½ pounds beef, one-half pound of flour, one-half pound of corn, and for every 100 rations 4 pounds of coffee, 8 pounds of sugar, and 3 pounds of beans, or in lieu of said articles the equivalent thereof, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. According to the reports of the agents, there are now on the different Sioux reservations 26,683 persons, who, under article 5 of the above treaty, are entitled to 29,217,885 pounds beef gross, 4,869,647½ pounds of corn and flour each, 292,179 pounds of beans, 389,572 pounds of coffee, and 779,144 pounds of sugar, costing at contract prices \$1,558,847.68. The amount appropriated by Congress for subsistence of the Sioux, including transportation of all supplies from steamboat landings and terminus of railroads to agencies, is \$1,075,000, of which at least \$50,000 will be required for transportation, making a deficiency of \$500,000, for which an estimate will be submitted to Congress at its next session. As this amount is due under treaty stipulations, it is hoped it will be furnished.

The only other deficiency to be provided for by Congress will be about \$50,000 for "transportation of Indian supplies." For that purpose \$275,000 were appropriated by Congress, but this amount will not be sufficient to pay for all the transportation; and as the right to incur deficiency for transportation was conceded at the last session of Congress by the House Committee on Appropriations, I have no doubt that the additional amount required will be appropriated.

Section 8 of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian service, &c., for the fiscal year 1883, directs that notice shall be given to such Indians as are now being subsisted, in whole or in part, by appropriations not required by treaty, that a recommendation will be made to Congress, at its next session for a diminution of such appropriations, and in pursuance thereof I have issued the following circular and forwarded it to the different Indian agents:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 27, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, your attention is called to section 8 of "An act making appropriations for

the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulation with various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year 1883, and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1882, which reads as follows: "That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause such Indians as are now being subsisted, in whole or in part, by appropriations not required in discharge of treaty obligations, to be notified that he will recommend to Congress, at its next session, a diminution of such appropriation, and that in consequence thereof their future support will depend more upon their own exertions."

In compliance with the above you will give your Indians the notice required by this act of Congress, and assure them that while the government is disposed to treat them kindly and even generously, and to extend to them every needed assistance to enable them to make a comfortable living for themselves and families, yet they must remember that there is now no treaty or other obligation on the part of the government to support them, and that what they are now receiving is purely a gift, and that there must come a time when they will be expected to labor for their own support the same as white men do. Say to them that labor is not degrading, but on the contrary is ennobling, and that if they ever expect to become rich and powerful as the white races, they must learn the lessons of industry and economy.

H. PRICE, *Commissioner.*

INDIAN AGENCIES AND POPULATION.

The following table shows the location of the several agencies and the population:

States and Territories.	Aggregate number of agencies.	Aggregate Indian population.
Arizona.....	4	14,241
California.....	4	11,013
Colorado.....	1	925
Dakota.....	9	30,117
Idaho.....	3	3,652
Indian Territory.....	6	18,531
Indian Territory (5 civilized tribes).....	1	59,277
Iowa.....	1	350
Kansas.....	1	633
Michigan.....	1	9,795
Minnesota.....	1	4,382
Montana.....	5	18,705
Nebraska (including 201 attached to Kansas agency, but still living in Nebraska).....	2	4,014
Nevada.....	2	7,831
New Mexico.....	3	28,527
New York.....	1	5,116
Oregon.....	5	4,520
Texas.....	(*)	108
Utah.....	2	2,371
Washington Territory.....	4	13,286
Wisconsin.....	2	7,756
Wyoming.....	1	1,782
Total number of agencies and number of Indians at agencies.....	59	246,932

*Indians in charge of a military officer and not on a reservation.

To this should be added those not under control of agents, living principally in the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, and Utah, and the States of California, Indiana, Kansas, North Carolina, Oregon, and Wisconsin, numbering 15,434, making total number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, 262,366.

LIQUOR IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The sale and use of liquor has been brought before the public so long as the chief cause of poverty and crime, that when it is stated that nearly

all the serious crimes committed in the Indian country are traceable directly to the selling and drinking of whisky, the statement is accepted as truth, as a matter of course. It provokes no comment, and appears to have little effect on legislation. Yet, to-day, whisky is the one great curse of the Indian country, the prolific source of disorder, tumult, crime, and disease, and if its sale could be utterly prohibited, peace and quiet would almost uniformly exist among the Indians from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Whisky is furnished the Indians by disreputable white men, who would sell themselves and their country for so many pieces of silver. Leniency to such men is a *crime*. Their homes should be behind iron bars, with never a human face to look upon, and never a sight of the green earth or the skies above, until, in solitary confinement for months and years, they had been taught the lesson that "the way of transgressors is hard." Most Indians will drink whisky whenever and wherever they can get it. Under its influence they are savages in deed as well as in name.

The agent at Quapaw says:

A quart of whisky will do more to demoralize Indians than a month of patient labor will accomplish to civilize them.

The agent at Sac and Fox, Indian Territory, says:

The whisky business has been the cause of more difficulty and more crime than all other causes combined.

At Great Nemaha the agent testifies that:

Strong drink is the greatest curse that besets the red man. Unprincipled whites in the settlements, knowing this weakness, and regardless of the consequences that may follow, will barter their own souls that they may fill their coffers with their unlawful and ill-gotten gains.

At Navajo Agency, one of the chiefs says:

We do not make whisky—it is the Americans that do it—and we earnestly plead that the Great Father will take it away from us and not let it be brought near us, for our young men drink it like water.

The agent at Tulalip reports that:

No crimes of a serious character were committed on the reservation, and if it were not for the nefarious trade carried on in selling liquor to Indians by degraded white men, the Indians would be a happy and prosperous race of people.

Page after page might be filled with similar testimonies.

The destruction of the liquor traffic among Indians is necessary, alike for their welfare and for the protection and safety of the lives and property of thousands of good citizens who have their homes near these Indian reservations. The result desired can be accomplished by the passage and enforcement of rigid laws, with severe penalties for the violation thereof. If the guilty ones are surely and sufficiently punished, it will soon be almost impossible for the Indians to get liquor. The present law is defective. It provides that the penalty for giving or selling liquor to an Indian shall be imprisonment for not *more* than two years and a fine of not *more* than \$300. This law should be so amended as to specify a *minimum* penalty.

A few selections from reports of agents will show the necessity for such an amendment.

The agent at Grande Ronde says:

The greatest obstacle . . . is the constant watchfulness required to prevent them from obtaining whisky from a disreputable class of whites who hover around the borders of the agency, or in the small towns, ever ready to furnish Indians liquor and to take advantage of them as soon as they have become intoxicated. I have succeeded in having from forty to fifty of this class of offenders arrested during the past year, nearly every one of whom has been convicted, but the fines imposed are not sufficient to give them a proper respect for law and order. Could our courts be induced to make the sentence imprisonment instead of a small fine, I am confident there would be fewer transgressors.

The agent at Green Bay says:

During the past year five young men have been killed while intoxicated. Drunkenness will continue among the Indians, in spite of the strongest efforts of agents and Indian police, until Congress amends the law by adding, not less than three months' imprisonment and not less than \$50 fine.

The agent of the Mission Indians says:

But for the leniency of the courts in dealing with offenders who have been detected and arrested for carrying on this traffic among them, better results might be reported.

In view of these statements, and others on file in this office, I recommend that section 2139 of the Revised Statutes be so amended that the punishment for the first offense shall be imprisonment for not *less* than one year, and a fine of not *less* than \$100; and that for the second and subsequent violations of law the penalty shall be imprisonment for three years. I deem this amendment absolutely essential, as under the present law fixing a maximum, but not a minimum penalty, the law is practically of little value, the punishment, in some cases, being a fine of ten dollars and imprisonment for one day, and this, too, after the payment of many dollars in witness fees. The penalty should be commensurate with the crime.

Section 2139 provides that "Every person [*except an Indian in the Indian country*]" shall be liable to punishment for sale of liquor to Indians, &c. A bill (H. R. 3942) introduced by Representative Haskell at the last session of Congress proposes to amend the section by striking out the words "except an Indian in the Indian country." I hope this legislation also will be secured.

One other amendment is, in my judgment, necessary. The War Department is authorized to introduce liquor into the Indian country. This should not be. Fire should not be permitted near a powder-magazine, nor whisky near an Indian reservation. Army whisky is no better than other whisky; it does not appear that its effects are any more desirable. An Indian will as surely get drunk on army liquors as on those obtained from less highly favored citizens of the country. I recommend, therefore, that such portions of sections 2139 and 2140 as authorize the War Department, or Army officers, to introduce liquor into the Indian country be repealed.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which agents labor on account of inadequate and defective law, and the leniency and indifference with which it is administered, they have made strenuous efforts during the year to repress the sale of liquor to Indians by the prosecution of whisky sellers, and have been fairly successful. Through the efforts of 30 different agents, 136 cases have been prosecuted; 16 failed of conviction, 36 are still pending, one forfeited his bail bond, 19 were punished by fine, 30 by imprisonment, and 34 by imprisonment and fine. The fines varied from \$1 to \$125, and the terms of imprisonment in jails, houses of correction, and penitentiaries, from one day to 3 years and a half. Only 7 were imprisoned for a year or over, and the average term of the others was 58 days. The average fine was \$32.

The tendency of the law to bear the hardest on the weakest party was well exemplified among the Indians of the State of New York, where 3 white men were fined \$20, \$50, and \$75, respectively, for selling liquor to Indians; and for the same offense an Indian was sentenced to 30 days in prison and a fine of \$100. A table showing prosecutions and penalties in detail, will be found on page 375, herewith.

Much larger results could have been secured if the office had funds at its command to cover the expense of detecting liquor selling, making

arrests, sending witnesses to court, &c. For this purpose I urged last year an appropriation of \$5,000, which was granted in the House but failed in the Senate. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the use of whisky by white men, there is but one opinion as to the mischief and danger of its use by Indians, and I can see no reason why the small amount asked should not have been granted. I trust that Congress at its next session will show some interest in the matter, and some readiness to assist the office in its single-handed fight against this evil.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

Intruders on Indian lands.—In my last annual report I drew attention to the insufficiency of existing laws on this subject. On the 29th of March last, the draught of a bill for the more adequate prevention of trespasses on Indian lands, previously prepared in this office, was transmitted by the President to Congress for consideration (House Ex. Doc. No. 145, 47th Cong., 1st sess.)

This bill reads as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-one hundred and forty-eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows, namely :

"Every person who without authority of law enters and shall be found upon any Indian lands, tribal reservation, or lands specially set apart for Indian purposes, shall, for the first offense, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than one year; and for every subsequent offense, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, and not less than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than two years, nor less than one year; and the wagons, teams and outfit of such person or persons so offending shall be seized and delivered to the proper United States officer, and be proceeded against by libel in the proper court and forfeited, one-half to the informer and the other half to the United States, and in all cases arising under this act, Indians shall be competent witnesses: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to emigrants or travelers peaceably passing through such Indian lands, tribal reservations, or lands especially set apart for Indian purposes, without committing any willful trespass or injury to person or property."

I greatly regret that Congress took no action in this matter. The urgent necessity for an amendment of the law is again apparent in the attempted settlement in the Indian Territory by the so-called "Oklahoma Colony," under the leadership of D. L. Payne, which has twice been repeated during the past year; first in May last, when Payne with a party of followers was arrested in the Indian Territory by the military, and afterwards released on the Kansas border; and more recently, in the latter part of August, when, with a party consisting of seven men and two women, and an outfit of wagons, horses, &c., he was again captured by the troops whilst endeavoring to effect a settlement at Oklahoma. Upon this last occasion, refusing to go out of the Territory peacefully, the party were disarmed and taken to Fort Reno as prisoners. Upon the recommendation of this department, they were turned over by the military to the United States civil authorities at Fort Smith, Ark., by whom, it is reported, they have since been released to appear at the November term of the United States court for the western district of Arkansas, to answer to civil suits for the recovery of the prescribed penalty of \$1,000, which is the only redress the existing law provides. The result will probably be judgments against them by default, which will be and remain uncollectible.

It is surely time that this farce which has now been going on for three years or more, should cease. If Congress will give us a law (such as has been laid before it) providing for imprisonment in addition to fine,

for each offense, these periodical invasions will be less frequent, if not altogether stopped, and probably much distress will be avoided to innocent parties who have been deluded by vague promises held out to them.

Timber depredations on Indian lands.—The necessity for legislation to protect the timber on Indian lands has been repeatedly and forcibly urged in prior annual reports of this office. In my last report I adverted to the wholesale destruction of timber in the Indian Territory, and the disastrous climatic effects which it is apprehended will ensue unless the evil is arrested.

At the last session of Congress a bill (S. 1646), prepared in this office, extending the provisions of section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for the protection and preservation of timber to Indian lands, passed in the Senate, but was never reached in the House. It is hoped that Congress will take up this bill at an early date.

Laws for Indians.—For years past urgent appeals have been made by this office for such legislation as will insure a proper government of the Indians, by providing that the criminal laws of the United States shall be in force on Indian reservations, and shall apply to all offenses, including those of Indians against Indians; and by extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts to enforce the same; in short to make an Indian as amenable to law as any other subject of the United States. From time to time various measures looking to this end have been introduced in Congress; but from some cause or other—lack of time or of proper appreciation of the importance of the subject—they have invariably fallen through, so that to-day the only statutes under which Indians are managed and controlled are substantially those created in 1834, known as the trade and intercourse laws, whose main purpose was to regulate traffic in furs and prevent sale of ammunition and intoxicating drinks and intrusion upon an Indian reservation. As civilization advances and the Indian is thrown into contact with white settlers the authority of the chiefs proportionately decreases. It is manifest that some provision of law should be made to supply this deficiency and protect Indians in their individual rights of person and property. At the same time, the Indian should be given to understand that no ancient custom, or tribal regulation, will shield him from just punishment for crime.

The importance of this subject has been so frequently enlarged upon in the annual reports of this office for years past that it seems almost superfluous to add more; but at the risk of being considered prolix I herewith append an extract from a letter on file in this office from Agent Wilbur, of the Yakima Agency, Washington Territory, an officer of over sixteen years' experience with the Indians. Under date of March 10 last, he says:

Another, and at this agency, perhaps, equally important matter, is the extension of the United States law over the reservation. Possibly the situation here has brought this matter more forcibly to my attention than to most agents. Just off the reservation, on one side, is Yakima City, and on the other Goldendale, and our Indians are often there for purposes of trade. When there they find themselves subject to a law different from that on the reservation; a law prompt and swift to punish, but powerless to protect them. They witness its administration, and place a far higher value on it than on the decisions of their councils, and cases have occurred where Indians, thinking themselves aggrieved by the adverse decision of their councils, have watched their opportunity, and, when their adversary happened in town, have procured a retrial of the case before the justice of the peace. It does not affect the case that the original decision was affirmed. The fact illustrates the higher value placed on the United States law, and the desire of the Indians to be judged by it. Some of the more unworthy Indians claim to have taken out "citizen papers," pay taxes, work the

county roads, and, boasting that they are no longer under the jurisdiction of the agent or council, give themselves up to all manner of license, and before the police can reach and arrest them are across the line, and defy all reservation authority. It is plain that these things must be utterly destructive of all authority of the agent or council, and equally plain that such a state of affairs cannot much longer continue.

Either all Indians should be placed under the sole jurisdiction of the agent and the council, or all should be brought equally under the operation of United States law. On this point, officers of the law, citizens, agent, and Indians are agreed, and it is strange that so obviously proper and necessary a measure has not long since been adopted.

Criminals and paupers have always existed, and I know no reason why the Indian should not be expected to furnish his proportion of these classes; but I do claim that when satisfied that equally with the white man he is secure in the possession of his home, and that the same law that judges and protects the white man throws its broad shield over him also, he will furnish no more than his proportion.

At the last session of Congress, Hon. E. Willits introduced a bill (H. R. 755) "to extend the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States, for the punishment of crimes on Indian reservations within the limits of any State or organized Territory, and for other purposes," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; but no further action appears to have been taken.

I again respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the subject, with a view to such legislation as it may deem expedient.

In regard to the Indian Territory proper, a bill (S. 181) to transfer the jurisdiction from the western district of Arkansas and to establish a United States court in the Territory at Muskogee, Creek Nation, is now pending before Congress.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN TEXAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A bill (H. R. 1715) is now before Congress seeking to establish the North Fork of the Red River as the true boundary line between the Indian Territory and the State of Texas, instead of the South Fork or main branch, otherwise called the Prairie Dog Town Fork of the Red River. The tract of country in dispute is about 60 miles long and 40 miles wide, probably over 2,000 square miles, and contains a large quantity of valuable land. The history of the question in dispute between the United States and the State of Texas, which has been agitated for several years, will be found in a recent report of the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom said bill was referred. (See House Report No. 1282, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.) This report concludes as follows:

After a careful review of the *facts* in the case, for the question as to which prong of the river is the true river is really a question of fact, your committee is decidedly of the opinion that the South Fork is the true boundary, and that therefore the claim of the State of Texas is unwarranted. * * * * *

If the data given in these reports are correct, there would seem to be no doubt of the claim of the United States to the tract in dispute, and therefore your committee report adversely to the bill referred to it.

But inasmuch as the claim is disputed, and that with the earnestness of belief on the part of Texas, and inasmuch as none of the surveys referred to have been made with the privity of the State of Texas, the joint commission appointed having failed to act in concert, your committee is of the opinion that that State should have a hearing in the matter, and should have an opportunity to co operate with the United States in settling the facts upon which the question in dispute rests. A substitute is reported for the appointment of a joint commission, the passage of which is recommended.

In view of the complications which are already threatened through persons claiming to exercise rights on the disputed tract under the jurisdiction of the State of Texas, as also the great influx of cattle herds thereon, it is important that this question should be definitely settled by Congress at an early date.

"INDIAN COUNTRY."

During the last session of Congress the meaning of the words "Indian Country," as used in the Revised Statutes and other laws of the United States, was made a subject of inquiry by the Senate Committee on the Revision of the Laws. The attention of the Senate was called to the matter by a letter from Judge McCrary, addressed to Hon. G. F. Hoar, United States Senator, in which he stated that he had recently had occasion to decide that section 1 of the act of June 30, 1834, known as the "trade and intercourse act" (4 Stat., 729), was repealed by the Revised Statutes, and that if he was correct in this ruling there was no act of Congress in force defining the meaning of the words "Indian Country," or the locality or boundaries of the "Indian Country." The committee concurred with Judge McCrary, and requested the views of the department and the preparation of a bill drawn to meet the requirements of the public service.

A report was prepared by this office reciting the various acts of Congress relating to the "Indian Country," and the decisions of the courts thereon. The conclusion reached in the report was in accord with the decision rendered by Judge Hillyer, of the United States district court of Nevada, in the case of the United States *vs.* Leathers (6 Sawyer, 17), in which he held that section 1 of the intercourse law of 1834 was repealed by the Revised Statutes, and that the words "Indian Country" referred to the portions of the public land allotted to the use and occupation of the Indians. There seemed, therefore, to be no occasion to anticipate the difficulties feared by Judge McCrary.

A bill was prepared, however, for the use of the committee, if they regarded any legislation as necessary, which provided that—

The words "Indian Country," as used in chapter four of title twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes and other laws of the United States, shall be construed to apply to and include the following classes of Indian reservations, viz: Lands to which the original Indian title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specifically reserved by treaty, act of Congress, or otherwise, for the use of the Indians; lands expressly reserved by treaty or act of Congress, or set apart for the use of the Indians by executive order of the President of the United States; lands patented to Indian tribes; and lands which have been purchased by or ceded to the United States for the purpose of settling friendly Indians thereon.

This bill was favorably reported by the committee as Senate bill 2100, with the following words stricken out: "lands to which the original Indian title has never been extinguished, but which have not been specifically reserved by treaty, act of Congress, or otherwise, for the use of the Indians, or for other purposes," for the reason, as stated in the report, that they believe that there are no such lands in the United States. (See Senate Report No. 773, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.) This clause was intended to cover the lands in Dakota occupied and claimed by the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas. No further action appears to have been taken upon the subject.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR RAILROADS THROUGH INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Arizona Southern Railroad—Papago Reserve, Arizona.—On the 21st April last, the Arizona Southern Railroad Company, engaged in building a line of railroad from Tucson, Arizona, to the Mexican border line, some ten miles south of Calabaz, made an informal agreement with Chief Ascension Rio, on behalf of the Papago Indians, for a right of way 200 feet wide from north to south through the Papago Reserve, covering a distance of about eight miles. For this concession the com-

pany agreed to erect, within the reservation for the use of the Indians, a school house of adobe, to cost \$3,000. Upon submission of this agreement to the department, you directed that, since the reservation was created by Executive order, and hence was excepted from the provisions of the right-of-way act of March 3, 1875, the company should first obtain the authority of Congress for a right of way before taking any further action in the matter.

By act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, a right of way not exceeding 200 feet in width through the Papago Indian Reservation was granted to the Arizona Southern Railroad Company, according to the plans of route and survey of the said company, now on file in this department and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, subject to the consent of the Indians occupying said reservation and to the payment by said railroad company to the Secretary of the Interior of such compensation as may be fixed by him, to be expended by him for the benefit of the said Indians. Measures are now being taken to carry out the provisions of the act.

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Ute Reserve in Colorado.—On May 12, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of March 2, 1868, with the Ute Indians in Colorado, the President issued his proclamation authorizing the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company to construct its line of railroad, with extensions and branches thereof, through the Ute Reservation. On April 22, 1881, information having reached this office that the Indians were becoming restive at the presence of the working force of the railroad, and had threatened to stop the work until compensation was made to them for the lands taken, I reported the facts to the department, and on May 3, following, the president of the company was notified by your predecessor to stop the construction of the road until the consent of the Indians had been obtained and proper compensation made to them. No attention was paid by the company to this notice. The road has been constructed and is now in operation, and the question of compensation still remains open.

In his annual report to the President your predecessor held that the Indians were entitled to compensation for the occupancy of their lands by the company, and recommended that suitable action be taken by Congress looking to an adjustment of the rights of the respective parties. (See annual report of Secretary of Interior for 1881, p. X.) No action, however, appears to have been taken by Congress in the matter.

In view of the provisions of the act of Congress of June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 199), ratifying the agreement made with the Utes for the sale of their reservation; their subsequent removal, and the provisions of the act passed at the last session, approved July 28, 1882, declaring all that portion of the Ute Reservation lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Utes to be public lands of the United States, and subject to disposal in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the said act of June 15, 1880, I have the honor to submit for your consideration what action, if any, shall now be taken in the premises.

Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway—Sioux Reserve in Dakota.—Since the preparation of my last Annual Report, the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company has paid into this department, for the use of the Sioux Indians, the sum of \$13,911, partial payment for right of way, depot and station grounds, required for the purposes of the road upon the Great Sioux Reserve, west of the Missouri River, in accordance with the terms of the agreement of November 2, 1880, and has been authorized to proceed with the construction of the road. The balance of the consideration money agreed to be paid for the

right of way is payable after the company shall have constructed 100 miles of road upon the reserve.

The company has also definitely located the section of 640 acres required for depot purposes, on the west bank of the Missouri River, included in the above-mentioned purchase. By supplemental agreement of November 10, 1880, the company agreed to pay for all improvements of individual Lower Brulé Indians falling within the limits of said section such amount of compensation as may be awarded by a commission to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Steps are now being taken to perfect the list of Indians who are entitled under this agreement, with a view to an adjustment of damages in manner provided.

This company has also definitely located a tract of 188 acres for depot purposes, &c., on the Crow Creek Reserve, east of the Missouri River, as provided for by the agreement of November 13, 1880. It has also filed a map of its road as constructed through the Crow Creek Reserve, under the terms of said agreement. The total consideration money payable in respect of land so taken on the Crow Creek Reserve is \$1,424.76, which the company is ready to pay. The maps are now before the department for approval.

Dakota Central Railway—Sioux Reserve in Dakota.—The Dakota Central Railway Company has definitely located the section of land at Fort Pierre, on the west side of the Missouri River, granted under the agreement with the Sioux Indians June 12, 1880, and has paid into the department, for the use of said Indians, the sum of \$3,200, as consideration money therefor. It has also paid to the department the sum of \$375 for the right of way through the Old Winnebago Reserve, east of the river, granted by the agreement of December 31, 1880. I am not advised what progress has been made in the construction of this road.

Idaho, Clear Water and Montana Transportation Company—Nez Percé Reserve, Idaho.—On the 27th January last, Agent Warner, in charge of the Nez Percé Indians, transmitted to this office a petition of the Idaho, Clear Water and Montana Transportation Company (a corporation of the Territory of Idaho, engaged in the construction of railroads from Lewiston east into Montana), for a right of way along the Clear Water River and through the Nez Percé Reservation, established by treaty of June 9, 1863 (14 Stat. 651), which treaty provides for the establishment of roads upon that reservation under authority of the United States. In transmitting the application the agent stated that the Indians appeared to favor the building of the road, as it would open up a good market for their farm produce, and that it would also greatly facilitate the delivery of supplies to the agency. He therefore earnestly recommended the granting of the petition, subject to the consent of the Indians.

In pursuance of department instructions of the 8th May last, Agent Warner was directed to convene a council of the Indians for the purpose of laying the matter before them and obtaining their consent to a peaceful preliminary survey in order to determine the definite location of the road upon the reservation, with the understanding that before any construction of the road could be commenced the consent of three-fourths of the adult male Indians upon the reservation would be necessary, and that reasonable compensation, subject to the approval of the department, would be required from the company for the right of way and lands taken. On the 10th June last, Agent Warner reported to this office that he had submitted the proposition to the Indians in council assembled, and that greatly to his surprise they had almost unanimously voted against it. Subsequent advices from the agent seem, however, to

indicate that the Indians acted under a misapprehension, and that they will reconsider their determination this fall.

Utah and Northern Railroad—Shoshone and Bannack (Fort Hall) Reserve, Idaho.—Reference was made in my last annual report to an agreement which had been entered into with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians of Idaho for the extinguishment by the government of their title to so much of the lands of their reservation as are required for the purposes of the Utah and Northern Railroad Company in the construction of a road from east to west through the Fort Hall Reserve. By this agreement, which is dated July 18, 1881, the Shoshone and Bannack Indians ceded to the United States a strip of land extending from east to west through their reservation, to be used by said railroad company as a right of way and road bed, containing 670 acres, or thereabouts; also certain plots of land for depots, stations, &c., containing about 102 acres. For this cession the United States agreed to pay to the Shoshone and Bannack Indians \$6,000, or about \$7.77 per acre, to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of said Indians, upon ratification of the agreement by Congress and necessary appropriations therefor, and to bear interest at 5 per cent.

This agreement was ratified by act of Congress approved July 3, 1882, section 3 of which provides for the grant of right of way and the use of the plots of land so relinquished to the Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the purposes set forth in the agreement, but requires the company, as a condition precedent to the use of the lands, to pay to the Treasurer of the United States, within ninety days from the passage of the act, the said sum of \$6,000 thereby appropriated, and to file with the Secretary of the Interior its written acceptance of the conditions of said section. These requirements have been complied with by the company, and I am informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that the \$6,000 have been deposited with him. The Utah and Northern Railroad Company has since assigned its rights acquired under said act of Congress to the Oregon Short Line Railway Company.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Indian Territory.—Under authority of an act of Congress approved July 27, 1866 (14 Stat., 292); the several treaties negotiated during the same year with the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, and Seminoles, providing for an east and west and a north and south railroad through their respective countries; and the decision of Hon. Secretary Cox, dated May 21, 1870, approved by the President May 23, 1870, and the decision of your immediate predecessor in office, dated March 31, 1882; the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad westward from Vinita, Cherokee Nation, through the Indian Territory, which had been suspended for some years past, has been resumed.

Under date of March 27, 1882, the company entered into an agreement with the Cherokee Nation for the purchase of materials required in the construction and repairs of the road in the Cherokee country, under the provisions of the Cherokee laws in relation to such purchases; also for the settlement and adjustment by the courts and laws of said nation of all questions for damages to property. The company has also filed a new bond of same date in the sum of \$500,000, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for the several nations and tribes of Indians owning or occupying the lands of the Indian Territory, conditioned for the faithful performance of the obligations imposed on said company by the act of Congress of July 27, 1866, and in

other particulars for the protection of the Indians. Bond and agreement were approved in the department April 3, 1882.

The act of Congress, July 27, 1866, authorizes the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to construct "a branch from the point at which the road strikes the Canadian River eastwardly along the most suitable route as selected, to a point on the western boundary line of Arkansas at or near the town of Van Buren." The map of location of the branch road from the point on the main line at which it strikes the Canadian River, eastwardly to Van Buren in Arkansas, shows the line of route to be as follows: From its junction with the main line as above, down the Canadian on its north side to where it empties into the Arkansas River; crossing the Arkansas and running down said river on its north side to Van Buren; in its route passing through country occupied under Executive order by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, through the reservation of the Pottawatomies, and through the Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee countries. Your predecessor held that should the branch road be built on the line of location as laid down on the maps, there would then be two east and west roads through the Creek and Cherokee country, which would be in violation of the treaties with those Indians which provide for but one east and west and one north and south road through their respective countries. He was therefore of opinion that should the branch road be built, it should not be allowed to cross the country of the Creeks or of the Cherokees, but should have its line, so far as those countries are concerned, south of the Canadian and Arkansas Rivers.

On the 10th August last the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, through its general solicitor, General Williamson, applied to this office, stating that the road had been completed from Vinita, through the Cherokee and Creek country, to a point near the Arkansas River, which would be township 19 north, range 12 east, if the surveys were extended; that the company had carefully surveyed the line of main road so laid down on the map of definite location, and finding many engineering difficulties to contend with, asked permission to explore the country south of the line located for the purpose of gaining such information as would enable it to contrast the cost of constructing and maintaining a road on a more southern route with the cost of constructing a road along the Cimarron River, and with the ultimate intention of laying the facts and figures before the department, with a view to procuring a ruling upon the question as to the exact line upon which the company should build its road, if any doubt should exist as to where it might build.

The request appearing reasonable, permission to make the necessary explorations through the country designated was granted, subject to the consent of the Indians, viz, the Creeks, Sacs and Foxes, and Cheyennes and Arapahoes, through whose lands the exploring party would necessarily pass, and General Williamson was so notified by office letter of August 31, 1882. The several agents for these Indians were at the same time directed to consult with them and endeavor to procure their consent to the passage of the company's employes through their lands for the purposes indicated. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes who, in November, 1881, seriously objected to the construction of the road have readily assented. The Creeks and Sac and Fox Indians have, as yet, taken no definite action in the matter, but it is not apprehended that any serious objection will be interposed.

Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Choctaw and Chickasaw country, Indian Territory.—On the 2d of August, 1882, Congress passed an act granting a right of way to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the

Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in the Indian Territory, commencing at a point to be selected by the company on the line of the Choctaw Nation, immediately contiguous to Sebastian or Scott Counties, in the State of Arkansas, and running thence in a southwesterly direction on the most direct and practicable route through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the direction of Paris, in the State of Texas, and to continue to or connect with a proposed road from the city of Paris aforesaid. This grant is made subject to the condition that the said railway company shall pay quarter-annually to the national treasurers of said nations, every year during the existence of the rights and privileges granted, to be used for the benefit of schools therein, the sum of \$750, in the proportion of one-fourth to the Chickasaws and three-fourths to the Choctaws, with a proviso that if the general councils of said nations, or either of them, shall, within sixty days after the passage of the act, by resolution duly adopted, dissent from the allowance provided for, and shall report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then the compensation to be paid for the uses and grants in the act made for such dissenting tribes shall be determined by appraisers to be appointed as in said act mentioned.

The act, which is quite lengthy, provides for the completion of the road and telegraph within two years from the date of acceptance by the company. It also contains various clauses and stipulations for the protection of the Indians, and declares that failing certain conditions therein prescribed, the said company shall forfeit all rights thereunder, which, upon declaration and consent of the Secretary of the Interior, shall inure to the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company upon like conditions as in said act mentioned; and upon its failure to comply therewith, then the privileges granted to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company shall apply to any other incorporated company that shall have first obtained the approval of the President of the United States.

Northern Pacific Railroad—Crow Reserve, Montana.—By an agreement dated August 22, 1881 (also referred to in my last annual report), the Crow Indians surrendered to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to a strip of land 400 feet wide, extending from east to west across their reservation, containing about 5,384 acres, to be used by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as a right of way and road bed; also certain plots of land, aggregating 266 acres or thereabouts, for depot and station purposes. For the lands so relinquished the United States agreed to pay to the Crow Indians \$25,000, to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of said Indians upon ratification of the agreement by Congress and necessary appropriation therefor, to be expended for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

This agreement was ratified by act of Congress approved July 10, 1882, section 3 of which provides for the grant of the right of way, and the use of the plots of land so relinquished, to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the uses and purposes mentioned in said agreement, but requires the company, as a condition precedent to the user of the lands, to pay to the Treasurer of the United States, within 60 days from the passage of the said act, the sum of \$25,000, thereby appropriated, and to file with the Secretary of the Interior its written acceptance of the conditions of said section. The acceptance above required has been filed in this office, but I have no information as to the payment of the \$25,000.

Northern Pacific Railroad, Jocko (Flathead) Reserve, Montana.—The

Northern Pacific Railroad Company having applied for a right of way through the Jocko Reserve, in Montana, occupied by the confederated tribes of the Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenay Indians, under the treaty of July 16, 1855 (12 Stat., 975), Assistant Attorney-General McCammon was detailed by you on the 22d July last, to proceed to the Flathead Agency and negotiate with the Indians, under the treaty and acts of Congress in that behalf, for the extinguishment of their title to so much of the lands of their reservation as are required for the purposes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the construction of its road westwardly, through that reserve, according to certain plans filed by the company in this department. Mr. McCammon has not yet filed his official report, but I am informally advised by him that he succeeded in negotiating an agreement with the Indians, by which the lands necessary for a right of way 200 feet wide, and extending a distance of about 53 miles across the reservation, with suitable grounds for station purposes, are relinquished to the United States upon payment of \$16,000, this sum to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said confederated tribes upon ratification of the agreement by Congress, and to be expended for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. Provision is also made for the payment of \$7,500 for improvements of individual Indians of said tribes falling within the boundaries of the lands so relinquished. The necessary papers will be hereafter submitted to you for transmission to Congress.

Atchison and Nebraska Railroad—Iowa Reserve, Nebraska.—The agreement of June 18, 1881, with the Iowa Indians of Nebraska for a new right of way across their reserve to the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company has been finally completed, and was approved by you on the 4th of August last. The quantity of land taken by the company amounts to six and one half acres, for which they have paid at the rate of \$25 per acre.

Carson and Colorado Railroad—Walker River Reserve, Nevada.—On April 13, 1880, the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company entered into an informal agreement with the Pah-ute Indians for a right of way across the Walker River Reserve, which was set apart by Executive order, March 19, 1874. Under a misconception of the requirements of the law in such cases, but apparently in good faith, the company constructed its road upon the reserve without procuring the necessary legal authority. As soon as the facts were definitely ascertained in this office they were reported to the department for instructions, and on the 13th March last your predecessor directed that a formal agreement embodying the terms theretofore agreed upon between the railroad company and the Indians should be obtained and submitted to the department for approval and transmission to Congress for ratification. Such agreement was accordingly prepared and executed by a majority of the Indians interested and the railroad company, under date of 9th August last, and will in due course be submitted for your approval, and ratification at the next session of Congress.

New Mexico and Southern Pacific Railway Company—Pueblos of New Mexico.—The New Mexico and Southern Pacific Railway Company, failing to come to terms with the Indians of the pueblo Santo Domingo, for a right of way across their land grant, and for lands sufficient for a division station thereon, has commenced proceedings in the Territorial courts to obtain title under the provisions of the general incorporation act relating to railroads in the Territory of New Mexico, February 2, 1878. The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico stand on a plane different from that

of ordinary Indians. They are not Indian tribes within the meaning of the acts of Congress prohibiting settlement by any person on land belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe; but they are held to have a complete title to their lands and their rights may be maintained under the Territorial laws of New Mexico (*U. S. vs. Joseph*, 4 Otto, 614). By these laws the several tribes of Pueblo Indians are incorporated bodies politic and corporate, with power to sue and be sued in any court of law or equity in respect of any claim to lands occupied or claimed contrary to law by any person whatsoever, and to resist any encroachment or trespass thereon.

In April, 1881, complaint having been made by the local agent that the railway company had established a division station named "Wallace" upon the lands of the pueblo Santo Domingo for the accommodation of its employés, to which numerous settlers were flocking, opening up trading establishments, whisky saloons, &c., against the wishes of the Indians, the United States attorney for the district of New Mexico was, at the request of this department, directed by the Hon. Attorney-General to co operate with the agent for the protection of the Indians, and to act as their attorney in cases where it might become necessary to apply to the courts for their relief, or where their interests were in jeopardy. The Indians having positively refused to sell any portion of their lands for a town site at Wallace, and the settlers being equally determined to remain, proceedings for their removal have been instituted under the direction of the United States attorney as the attorney for the Indians. In like manner he has been requested by the agent to protect the interests of the Indians in the proceedings by the company to appraise the value of the lands taken for right of way.

PAYMENTS OF CASH ANNUITIES.

Miamies of Indiana.—The payment of the principal sum, \$221,257.86, which became due to these Indians, under the treaty of 1854, on the 1st day of July, 1880, and which was provided for by act of March 3, 1881, as noted in my report for last year, where I expressed the hope that but a short time longer would be necessary to complete it, has been somewhat delayed. As the work progressed various questions presented themselves, some of which could not have been foreseen, such as doubtful claims, the right of members of this branch of the tribe who had been drawing moneys with the Western Miamies to share with both tribes, and as to who were the proper parties to receive the shares of deceased beneficiaries. The procuring of properly-qualified guardians for minors, the security required by the act being so large, was attended with much difficulty and delay; and the claim of Vandeventer & McDowell, which this act also provided should be adjusted and paid, demanded time and attention beyond what was at first anticipated. Thus, much unavoidable delay had to be submitted to, as no step could be taken until this office was assured beyond reasonable doubt that the law was being strictly complied with. Therefore it was not until the 31st of January, 1882, that the first payment was effected, and on the 5th of the following July, the date of last report from Hon. Calvin Cowgill, who has charge of this payment, some twenty claims still remained to be paid to the heirs or legal representatives of persons deceased. These, requiring the action of the courts, took more time, but I am now persuaded that all will be completed in a few days. I may here call attention to the faithful manner in which Agent Cowgill has discharged this arduous and responsible duty. Notwithstanding the numerous per-

plexing questions involved, and the well-known readiness of designing whites to take advantage of any oversight or flaw in the dealings of the agents of the government with the Indians, whereby they might hope to reap some advantage to themselves, no expression of dissatisfaction has reached this office from any of the Miamies, and I believe strict justice has been done.

Although this money was due to the Miamies by treaty on the 1st day of July, 1880, no action was taken toward providing for its payment until March 3, 1881. The interest, however, for the year 1881, although not provided for in the treaty, was paid to them, and this was satisfactory; but as the payment of the principal was still deferred for at least six months, during the fiscal year 1882, without fault of theirs, they consider themselves, through the precedent of having been paid for 1881, and in equity, entitled to additional interest. This they are the rather disposed to expect as they appear to have heard of the appropriation made for paying them for the full fiscal year 1882, which still remains on the books in this office. It therefore seems necessary that some further action be taken in the case to finally settle it, either by allowing them a part of the money, say interest for six months of the year 1882, or by covering the whole amount back into the Treasury.

Winnebagoes.—Circumstances have prevented my fully carrying out the provisions of the act approved January 18, 1881, for the benefit of these Indians. The clerk who was detailed from this office to take a census of those in Wisconsin was prevented through the interference of some meddlesome whites from completing it as quickly as had been anticipated. No appropriation had been made to meet his expenses, and but a very limited amount could be spared from the contingent fund of this department for that purpose, and when this was exhausted, in December last, he was compelled to abandon the effort to complete the census, leaving about one-third of these Indians yet to be enrolled.

Early in the following spring I called the attention of the department to the difficulties in the case, and suggested that an appeal be made to Congress for funds to complete the work, but no appropriation was made for the purpose. This is to be regretted, as the Indians need the money and are in most instances prepared to make a good use of it, and any considerable delay may necessitate going over much of the ground again. Several parties in Wisconsin have expressed a desire to finish this work, but I am of the opinion that sending a competent and perfectly disinterested person to do it would be most beneficial to the Indians, by preventing the possibility of their being controlled by self-constituted, unscrupulous attorneys, such as have already greatly retarded my efforts to properly carry out the act. I therefore repeat my former suggestion, that funds should be provided for this purpose.

The number of Indians who on account of the interference of white men refused to be enrolled is about 250. As a result of this partial failure, no money has been paid to those Indians who complied with the request of the government, and they are made to suffer because of the obstinate and rebellious attitude of a part of the tribe. This is making the innocent suffer for the acts of the guilty, and ought, in some manner, to be remedied, so that the law-abiding ones should be paid what is justly due them. I can see neither reason nor justice in refusing or neglecting longer to pay these Indians who have willingly done all that was required of them by the government.

As several of these Indians, in anticipation of this money, selected lands, which the want of it rendered them unable to secure, a temporary expedient was resorted to, and an arrangement made with the hon-

orable Commissioner of the General Land Office, whereby the claimants can go before the agent for the office nearest to them, and, by proving their Winnebago blood, &c., and their willingness to comply with the provisions of the act of July 18, 1881, the land they have selected can be reserved for them until this money is paid.

Wyandottes.—The payment to this tribe of Indians of \$28,109.51, the sum appropriated by the act of March 3, 1881, which was to be in full payment of their claim under treaty of February 23, 1867, was completed on the 13th of April last. A very careful census having been taken, and the claims of those who applied to be enrolled carefully examined, all who could not be proved to be members of the *Wyandotte tribe*, as defined in the treaties made with these Indians, were rejected.

The payment seems to have been very satisfactory to the Indians, especially as the claim of Isaiah Walker, for \$17,900 for a ferry franchise, on being examined, was not considered good against this fund, and was therefore disallowed.

Sac and Fox, Iowa.—Since my report for 1881, this branch of the Sac and Fox tribe has become more tractable and willing to comply with the rules governing annuity payments, so that \$40,000 of their back and current annuities has been paid to them, viz, \$20,000 in January last, and the same amount in the following August. This was a per capita of about \$128, or over \$500 to each family of four persons, which number their domestic relations will average. Of this large sum, after paying some back taxes on their lands, they had expended, by September 1, almost every cent, except about \$3,000, with which they propose to purchase more land, which they greatly need. It is to be regretted that at least half of the entire payment could not have been used for this purpose, rather than squandered in ways, if not injurious, yet of but doubtful benefit to them. But as the money was their own, no action could be taken by this office further than giving them good advice.

The agent complains of drunkenness amongst these Indians, which he, for want of means, is unable to prevent, but it is hoped the stringent liquor law now in force in that State will result in their being benefited to a greater degree by future annuities.

All the other regular annuities, &c., have been paid during the year without incident worthy of special remark, and it is a gratifying fact that although a total sum of about \$650,000 has been so disbursed to the Indians, during this time, having to pass through many hands, and find its way to the owners often in the least civilized part of the country, no case of loss to the government or to the Indian has occurred, either through accident, carelessness, or design. The present system of enrolling the Indians is so perfect, each birth, death, change in relationship of members of families, English and Indian name, age, and sex being duly recorded, that oversight or imposition is almost impossible, and general satisfaction among the Indians is the result.

EDUCATION.

Exclusive of the five civilized tribes, the whole number of Indian pupils attending school the past year has been 8,412. Of these 476 were in attendance at the Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove training schools. Of the remainder 3,937 attended reservation boarding schools and 3,999 reservation day schools. The average attendance for the year has been 5,126. A table giving the schools in detail, with the attendance and condition of each, will be found on page 376. The following

table shows the gradual progress which has taken place in Indian education during the last six years:

	Number of pupils.	Average attendance.
1877.....	6,019	3,596
1878.....	6,229	4,142
1879.....	7,193	4,488
1880.....	7,340	4,651
1881.....	8,109	4,976
1882.....	8,412	5,126

Boarding-schools.—Six new boarding-schools have been opened during the past year at the Round Valley, Lower Brulé, Fort Peck, Western Shoshone, Navajo, and Yankton Agencies, making the whole number now in operation 74, including the training-schools at Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove. In each of the reservation boarding-schools instruction is given the girls in all branches of household industry as well as the making and repair of garments. The work of the kitchen, laundry, dining-room, dormitory, and sewing-room is performed by them under the supervision of the employes of the school, and it is expected that they will receive as thorough and constant instruction in the art of home-making as in reading and writing the English language. It is in this department that the want of suitable buildings and appliances has been most severely felt, and thereby progress has been most seriously retarded. Want of funds has compelled the refusal to many schools of wells, cisterns, suitable furniture, and clothing materials, and the many articles of convenience which are considered essential to the proper management of a private family, and which are even more sorely needed for the smooth working of a large household. The Indian is an apprentice to civilization, and he cannot be expected to make rapid advancement in his trade if the tools furnished him are poor in quality and insufficient in number and variety. Too often the ingenuity of teachers has been taxed to see how they could manage to do without, instead of how they could teach pupils to use, the appliances of civilized life.

Industrial training for boys is also carried on at reservation boarding schools, and is receiving more and more attention with each year. In connection with 57 schools, 1,245 acres are under cultivation, and the crops the past year have amounted to 8,370 bushels corn, 3,698 bushels oats, 11,683 bushels vegetables, 1,248 bushels wheat, 154 tons hay, 1,250 melons, 1,575 pumpkins, and 2,800 heads of cabbage. In addition to farming and gardening, the preparing of fuel and carrying of water gives many hours of labor to the boys, and the teaching of trades is rapidly being introduced. Blacksmithing, tailoring, and harness-making are taught at four schools; seven teach shoemaking, ten carpentering, and fifteen the raising and care of stock. Training in these branches has been greatly stimulated by the success of the experiments at Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove. Agents are taking these schools as models of what an Indian school should be, and pupils at home are interested to learn the branches which are being taught their more favored relatives.

In industrial education Indian boarding-schools are doing pioneer work. There are neither precedents nor text-books to follow. In very few schools in the United States can the white child, unless he is a criminal, learn how to work as well as how to read; how to use his hands as well as his head. This need is receiving the attention of educators and philanthro-

pists, and the success of the experiment among Indians is being watched with interest by the friends of the lower classes both white and black. One of the first obstacles encountered is the outlay of funds required. To fairly equip each reservation school with stock, wagons, farming implements and mechanical tools, and have these articles used not only by children, but by children who have no inherited inclination or aptitude for civilized pursuits, must very largely increase the annual expense of the schools; and though for such expenditure the return in the next generation will be large, the immediate returns will be meager. Nevertheless it ought to be done, and appropriations increased accordingly. Even if Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove could turn out, as they cannot, all the skilled mechanics and agriculturists needed among Indians, yet the value to the Indian boy of mere rudimentary training in some one of the various handicrafts will be worth to his own manhood and the civilization of his race immeasurably more than it will cost, and the *morale* of the school which furnishes such employment and diversion to its restless pupils will be vastly improved.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the agency industrial boarding-school. It is the center of Indian civilization, and will be until parents are willing to send their children away from home to be educated, and the government is willing to assume the enormous expense of that sort of schooling. Until then the reservation schools will be worth as much to the distant training-schools as the training-schools are to the reservation. They awaken the interest in education which first leads the parent to surrender his child, and they so mold public opinion as to make it possible for the returned student to persevere in the habits learned at the East. Unless a strong purifying influence is exerted on the reservation atmosphere while the students are absent, they will return to a fire-damp of heathenism, ignorance, and superstition that will extinguish all the flames of intelligence and virtue that have been kindled by contact with civilization. In this way only can the government hope to escape the humiliating relapses which many years ago discouraged missionary societies from any further attempts at educating Indian pupils away from their tribes. An appropriation of not less than \$50,000 should be made by Congress at its next session to properly equip existing reservation schools for industrial work.

Day schools.—Eleven new day schools have been opened this year, but four day schools have become boarding-schools, and twelve have been discontinued, so that the whole number now in operation is 101, five less than last year. Most of those discontinued were small schools, maintained in the Indian camps by religious societies. It is as common a belief that the boarding should supersede the day school as it is that training-schools remote from the Indian country ought to be substituted for those located in the midst of the Indians. But I trust that the time is not far distant when a system of district schools will be established in Indian settlements, which will serve not only as centers of enlightenment for those neighborhoods, but will give suitable employment to returned students, especially the young women, for whom it is specially difficult to provide. As General Armstrong has well said in his annual report :

There is absolutely no position of dignity to which an Indian girl after three years' training can look forward with any reasonable confidence. There is nothing for her but to enjoy or suffer in the present state as best she may. Schools in the Indian camps, under judicious and vigorous supervision (such as are in a few cases already established by the missionaries), would give honorable work, full of inspiration, to our best Indian girls.

Referring to reports from returned students, he also says:

There has been a less favorable account of the two girls who live in the camps with their mothers, which is their misfortune rather than their fault. There is not the regular employment for girls that there is for boys. The lot and the chance of the former are much harder than of the latter. The intelligent decent Indian girl is a problem. Teaching would be her hope if schools were provided.

To erect necessary buildings and pay teachers for such district schools will require another increase in appropriations, which I hope will not be wanting.

When such schools are established, compulsory education can be resorted to. This has already been partially tried at two agencies with considerable success, although the compulsion could not be made universal for the reason that school facilities fell far short of accommodating the school population. Two other agents have signified their intention of adopting such measures, and, with the help of their Indian police, will undoubtedly succeed. At other agencies, however, where there is greater disproportion between the number of children and the size and number of the school buildings, pupils have to be turned away from instead of forced to school.

I desire, in this connection, to renew my suggestion of last year, that the example of New York in extending her common school system over her Indian reservations and employing educated Indians as teachers, is a most sensible one for other States to follow. The results thereof would be no less valuable to the State than to the general government.

Carlisle, Forest Grove, and Hampton training schools.—By reference to the reports of Lieutenants Pratt and Wilkinson, and of S. C. Armstrong, herewith, pages 237, 247, and 241, respectively, it will be seen that good work has been accomplished during the year at the Carlisle, Forest Grove, and Hampton training schools. They have been attended by 284, 91, and 101 pupils, respectively. The Carlisle pupils represent 33 tribes and 18 agencies; the Forest Grove pupils, 10 tribes and 5 agencies.

At Carlisle and Hampton the apprentices in the various shops have not only attended to the large amount of repairing, building, and furnishing required at the schools, but have manufactured for use at the various Indian agencies 253 sets double harness, 13 wagons and 1 buggy, 2,000 pairs shoes, and 14,124 articles of tinware, and the schools have been credited with the value of these articles at the contract prices paid therefor by the Indian Office. The apprentices to the trades of blacksmith, carpenter, printer, shoemaker, tinsmith, wheelwright, painter, butcher, tailor, saddler, and baker have numbered 183. The energies of the rest of the boys were devoted to farm work.

Only eight deaths have occurred at the two schools during the year, the improved health conditions being due partly to acclimatization, but more to greater watchfulness and a better understanding on the part of both instructors and pupils of the requirements of the Indian physique.

The practice of placing pupils in private families during the summer vacation has been continued with most satisfactory results. More homes were opened to them in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania than there were pupils to send; 106 boys and girls have thus been given the best possible individual training. Removed from the rules and restraints which make up the machinery of a large institution and render the life of its inmates more or less mechanical, they are thrown upon their own resources and responsibility, and learn the self-imposed restraints and amenities and tasks which characterize home life. The appreciation

of the advantages shown by the children, and their usual readiness to do their share of the work of the farm or the house, has enabled Lieutenant Pratt to secure wages for all the pupils sent out by him this summer. These wages, varying from one to fifteen dollars per month, have been paid direct to the pupils and added to the womanliness and manliness of the recipients. The good record made by the Indian youth in their temporary homes is reported in detail by Lieutenant Pratt. Forty-eight of the Carlisle pupils will remain with their new friends during the winter, doing "chores" and attending public school. The size of the buildings and the appropriation allow for the education at Carlisle of about 300 pupils, but by placing children in private families Lieutenant Pratt proposes to reduce expenses and enlarge accommodations so that he can care for 380 pupils. He will also depend on the continued liberality of friends of the Indian, who have given substantial proof of their interest in the work at Carlisle by the contribution during the year of \$7,243.

The first "graduates" from Carlisle, consisting of 37 Sioux from Dakota and 35 representatives of tribes in the Indian Territory, returned to their homes in July last. These were the pupils with whom the school was started in October, 1879. It is expected that the majority of them will return to Carlisle this fall for further instruction. For this the most worthy and promising will be selected, and especially those whose moral stamina has stood the test of the temporary return to the old associations and degradations. Though the record of the students who returned last year from Hampton has been in the main satisfactory, yet it is apparent that to return immature youth to heathen homes after only three years of training under specially favorable conditions is a hazardous experiment. Justice to the child as well as economy in the service require a supplemental course of at least two years, during which the seed sown may have opportunity to take deeper root. Hereafter parents will be expected to surrender their children for five instead of three years.

Industrial work at Forest Grove has met with unusual success. The blacksmith and shoe shops have netted \$772 to the school. The apprentices to the carpenter have put up two 2-story additions to the dormitories, 32 by 32 feet, and two smaller additions, 25 by 36 and 14 by 28, besides making furniture for the school and attending to necessary repairs. The renting of 45 acres furnishes an opportunity for practical lessons in farming, while several of the boys have been employed in the harvest field by farmers in that section. Lieutenant Wilkinson reports:

The local press of the country notes the fact that without the help of the boys of the Indian school some of the farmers of this section would have had great trouble in harvesting their crops. One paper has raised its warning cry for the protection of white labor as against Indian. The boys have worked side by side with the white man, earned the same wages, and this in a section of country where it has always been claimed the Indian would not work.

As stated last year the great need at Forest Grove is the purchase of land which shall be the property of the school.

Injustice has been done this school by the wording of the appropriation for its support, which limits the amount to be paid for the care and support of the pupils to \$200 per capita per annum. Expenditures can be reduced to this figure, but it will be at the expense of the best interests of the pupils in attendance.

Buildings.—Nine new boarding-school buildings have been occupied during the year, and in nine more new buildings schools will be opened

this fall. The office has thus been enabled to open boarding schools for the first time among the 27,105 Indians of the five agencies already named, and also among the Yankton Indians; that tribe, however, has not been wholly deprived of boarding-school facilities hitherto, for the reason that the remissness of the government in that respect has been partially atoned for by the Episcopalians, who, for many years, have maintained there a flourishing boys' boarding school. The buildings to be occupied this fall will provide for the opening of boarding-schools for the first time among the 9,412 Indians of the Nevada, Umatilla, Blackfeet, and Warm Springs agencies, among the Snake Indians at the Yainax subagency in Oregon, and among the Poncas in the Indian Territory, who, since their removal thither, have had only a small day school. Arrangements have been made for putting up ten new buildings during the coming season to give new schools to the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Mescalero agencies, to replace the Wichita building, destroyed by fire in December last, and to give proper accommodations to five agency boarding schools that are now carried on at great disadvantage in rented buildings or in houses which, by dilapidation, unsuitable and inconvenient arrangement of rooms, and restricted limits, have become each year less and less adapted to the purpose for which they are used. Children who shiver in rooms ceiled with canvas, who dodge the muddy drops trickling through worn-out dirt roofs, who are crowded in ill-ventilated dormitories, who recite in a single school-room, three classes at a time, and who have no suitable sitting-rooms nor bath-rooms, are not likely to be attracted to or make rapid advancement in education and civilization. But inadequate and delayed appropriations have necessitated the continued use, for school purposes, of buildings which long ago should have been condemned as unserviceable and even unsafe. The more generous treatment which Indian education received from Congress at its last session will do much toward remedying this unfortunate state of affairs.

Appropriations.—The legislation of Congress at its last session, in regard to Indian education, marks a new era in Indian affairs. The first appropriation, not required by treaty, made for the support of Indian schools, was \$20,000 in 1876. From that time it gradually increased until, in 1881, it reached \$85,000. This increase, of course, fell far short of meeting the increased needs of the service, and the deficit was made up from a fund called the civilization fund, being proceeds of the sales of Indian lands in Kansas. From July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1881, \$715,000 were placed on the books of the office to the credit of this fund. Of this about \$500,000 was expended during these four years in the establishment and support of schools, and the remainder in the purchase of wagons, farming implements, stock cattle, &c. From this fund the Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove schools were established and maintained at an expense of nearly \$200,000.

Last fall there remained of the fund only enough to carry these schools through the fiscal year, and to carry several other schools through half the year. With some misgiving the office asked Congress for a deficiency appropriation for 1882 of \$50,000, and for an appropriation for 1883 of \$150,000 for general school purposes, and \$97,000 for Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove, an amount barely sufficient to support existing schools for one year. No better evidence could be given of the newly awakened interest and faith of the people of the United States in Indian education than the appropriation by Congress for the year 1883 of \$300,000 for general education, \$115,200 for the support of the three training schools, \$50,000 for two new training schools,

and \$17,000 for the education of Indians at various established industrial schools in the States.

The building left by the Pawnees on their reserve in Nebraska, when they removed to the Indian Territory, is being repaired and enlarged, and will be used for one of the new training schools. The other, by the terms of the appropriation, must be located in the Indian Territory, near the Kansas boundary and the Pawnee and Ponca reserves. Plans for this building have been prepared. The crowding of the three training schools already established, the expense of transporting pupils so great a distance from the Indian country, and the severe climatic changes to which it subjects them, have shown the desirability of establishing similar institutions in the region of the Mississippi River. This is now made entirely practicable by the legislation above referred to, and by another act which provides for turning over to the Interior Department, for Indian school purposes, buildings belonging to vacated military posts.

A long unheeded recommendation of this office for the appointment of an inspector of schools received favorable action by Congress at its last session. Through his personal supervision and inspection the school work can be doubled in efficiency and thoroughness, and *system* in Indian education becomes possible.

While providing for increased school facilities over nearly the whole Indian country, Congress by special legislation cut off all government schools from the 2,000 Moquis Pueblos in Arizona. In the last Indian appropriation act is the following clause:

For the pay of agent * * * at the Moquis Pueblo agency, who shall also perform the duties of teacher and clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars, and no money appropriated by this act shall be expended for pay of teachers or for clerical labor at this agency.

An agent who has no clerk and is required to personally care for the interests of 2,000 Indians living in seven villages, distant from 14 to 36 miles from the agency, and only two of them accessible by wagons, will have little time to spend in the school room. Moreover, since a day school at the agency would be inaccessible to the children, and a day school at one of the villages inaccessible to the agent, the only practicable method of giving the Moquis an education is through a boarding school. Can Congress expect one man to serve not only as agent, clerk, and teacher, but also as matron, cook, and laundress, for \$1,500 a year?

While referring to the unusual increase in appropriations for schools during the past year, I ought to state that the service will suffer by any decrease in such appropriation hereafter. There are three classes of funds out of which Indian schools can be supported: (1) Appropriations made in fulfillment of treaty provisions which pledge either the payment annually of a specific amount for education or the support of specified schools. (2) Appropriations made solely for education, but made as a gratuity and not under treaty. (3) Appropriations made for general civilizing purposes, either in fulfillment of treaty obligations or as a gratuity. To these has been added in the past a civilization fund (not appropriated); but that, as already stated, is now exhausted.

The subjoined table shows approximately the amounts which have

been expended under each of these heads for Indian education during the past six years :*

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Appropriations made in fulfillment of treaty provisions which pledge either specific sums for education or the support of specified schools	\$78,422	\$81,056	\$76,062	\$75,950	\$57,450	\$52,627
Expenditures for schools made from general funds appropriated or held in trust for the support and civilization of Indians	66,377	72,428	45,490	49,030	122,448	116,292
Special appropriations made for education	20,000	30,000	64,000	75,000	75,000	135,000
Expended from civilization fund for reservation schools	3,885	5,185	1,984	25,228	36,606	16,901
Expended from civilization fund for schools at Hampton, Carlisle, and Forest Grove			2,669	26,992	65,749	89,104
Expended from Sioux fund for Carlisle school				38,263	22,036	1,614
Total	168,684	188,619	190,225	290,463	379,288	411,538

NOTE.—These figures do not include the cost of rations and clothing used by pupils at agencies where regular issues of rations and goods are made to all the Indians of the agency.

It will be seen that the sum appropriated in fulfillment of specific treaty provisions for the support of schools is small. This sum will steadily decrease as the treaties expire. The amount which it has been practicable to spare for education from appropriations made for general civilizing purposes is also small. The demands for seed, breaking land, houses, furniture, farming implements, wagons, stock cattle, &c., must be met from these funds, and those demands are so numerous and so urgent that when they are only partially met little money remains to be devoted to the equally important, but less imperative, school work. Therefore, for the continuing and enlarging of the school work the office must depend upon appropriations made for that specific purpose without reference to treaty or any other obligation, except the obligation of an enlightened Christian people toward a barbarous pagan race, and the obligation of any government to preserve the health of its body politic by the uplifting of its lower classes.

Until the work is undertaken by the States, I take it for granted that the general government intends to see to it that Indian children shall be educated as rapidly as possible; that it intends to put some sort of schools within the reach of all Indian youth, and for several years at least to educate a large proportion of them in boarding schools; that it chooses the boarding school rather than the less expensive day school not only because more thorough discipline can be given therein, but also because education and at the same time civilization can be wrought into the Indian constitution faster by that process than by any other.

The cost of maintaining an Indian pupil in a reservation boarding school may be set down as a little over \$150 per annum; in a day school at about \$30 per annum. The whole number of Indian youth to be educated, exclusive of the five civilized tribes, may be estimated as between 45,000 and 50,000, and for moderate calculations the lower number may be taken. The average of the enrollment of pupils in school in Connecticut, Kansas, Nevada, Massachusetts, and Oregon is 80 per cent. of the school population, and the average attendance is 54 per cent. Nearly 19 per cent. of the school population among the Indian tribes was enrolled during the past year, and the average attendance was nearly 12 per cent. If adequate appropriations are made, the number enrolled ten years from now ought to be not less than 50 per cent., or 22,500 pupils. Half of these,

*A similar table is presented and the same subject is discussed in Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 113, 47th Congress, 1st session.

educated in reservation boarding schools at \$150 per annum, would cost \$1,687,500; the other half, educated in day schools at \$30 per annum, would cost \$337,500. Therefore, to keep one quarter of the Indian school population in boarding schools and another quarter in day schools would require an annual expenditure of over \$2,000,000. Irregularity of attendance would decrease the cost somewhat, though not in the same ratio as that between the average attendance and the total enrollment, for the reason that the teaching force and various other expenses could not be allowed to vary with temporary fluctuations in attendance. Deducting 25 per cent. on this account would reduce the annual expenditure to \$1,500,000. This is a low estimate, and at the same time I have not taken into account the increased cost of giving Indian youth special training in schools remote from agencies.

Meantime, before the enrollment can reach 50 per cent. of the school population, a large number of buildings must be erected and furnished and liberal appropriations must be made therefor. Only 8,700 pupils can be crowded into all the school buildings now in use, and many of these buildings should be replaced by new ones.

The cost of education during the past year has been, approximately, \$411,538, in addition to the expense of rations and part of the clothing used by pupils at agencies where rations and goods are regularly issued to all the Indians on the reservation. The appropriations for education for the current year, in addition to amounts regularly appropriated in fulfillment of treaty provisions, aggregate \$489,400, and the appropriation asked for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, is \$917,000. This sum is required if the United States Government is to keep pace with its duties and opportunities in the matter of educating Indians.

I have spoken of the appropriations from which schools must hereafter be mainly supported as "gratuities." It will, however, require very many and very large so-called "gratuitous" appropriations to pay the debt of the government to certain Indian tribes on account of unfulfilled treaty obligations. In general it may be said that where the treaty stipulated the payment of a certain annual sum for education, the promise has been kept; but where the support of certain schools was pledged without specifying the annual expenditure to be made therefor, the promise has been only partially kept. Belonging to the latter class are the treaties with the Sioux, Navajo, Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Shoshone, Molel, Walla Walla, D'Wamish, Makah, Quinaielt, Quillehute, S'Klallam and S'Kokomish tribes, which have an aggregate population of 68,000. Some of the treaties with these tribes promised a school for every thirty pupils for twenty years; others to establish and support manual-labor schools sufficient to accommodate the school population of the tribes.

I have not made an estimate of the extent to which the government has failed to fulfill its treaty obligations to these tribes from the date of the treaties up to the present time, but the following table shows the deficit between the promise and the performance in the years 1877 to 1881 inclusive:

Total cost of buildings required to accommodate the school population of these tribes, less such buildings as had been erected between the dates of the treaties and the year 1881..... \$334,000

Appropriations required to support the schools called for by those treaties:

1877	\$486,000
1878	486,000
1879	486,000
1880	486,000
1881	371,250
	<hr/>
	2,315,250
	<hr/>
	2,649,250

Amounts specifically appropriated for the support of those schools:

1877	\$44,880
1878	48,080
1879	46,580
1880	46,280
1881	34,080
	<hr/> \$219,900

Balance due said tribes for the five years 1877-1881 2,429,350

Of course, the showing would be much more discreditable to the government if the calculation had covered the whole period since the signing of the treaties, but the above figures show that the indebtedness of the government to a little more than one-fourth of its Indian population on account of its failure to provide schools promised by treaty, is so great that it will be long before any appropriations for education among these tribes can be considered as gratuities, or in any other light than a tardy payment of an old debt.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN SEVERALTY AND A PERMANENT TITLE.

In the last annual report of this office this subject was treated at some length. Nothing in the experience of the past year has occurred to demonstrate the inadvisability of the plan, or to cause me to change my views upon the subject. I still believe that in a great measure the future welfare and prosperity of the Indians depends upon giving them a several interest in their lands, with such a title as will protect them and their children in the peaceful and quiet possession and enjoyment thereof. In my opinion this plan is one of the keys to the solution of the Indian question. As stated in my report of last year, "The allotment system tends to break up tribal relations. It has the effect of creating individuality, responsibility, and a desire to accumulate property. It teaches the Indians habits of industry and frugality, and stimulates them to look forward to a better and more useful life, and, in the end, it will relieve the government of large annual appropriations." All Indians may not at present be prepared to use to advantage lands allotted to them individually. But many of them are, and where prepared for it, the Indian should have a home of his own, as the white man has.

In many of the treaties with these people no provision is made for the allotment of their lands. In others, which contain such provisions, the amount is entirely inadequate to the wants and necessities of the Indians, being in some instances as low as twenty acres. A great many tribes occupy reservations created by the President. There is no authority of law for the allotment of the lands within this class of reservations. Many of the reservations upon which there is authority for a division of the lands in severalty have never been surveyed and subdivided, and in numerous cases where this has been done the monuments, stakes, and other marks of the survey have been destroyed and obliterated by the elements or otherwise, so that even where treaty stipulations authorize allotments they cannot be made from this cause. The correspondence on the files of this office show that very many of the Indian tribes are clamorous for the allotment of their lands in severalty. Why not, then, encourage them in this advanced step towards civilization? Give the Indian his land in severalty. Let him feel his individuality and responsibility, and a sense of proprietorship. Encourage him to go to work and earn his living and provide for the future wants and neces-

sities of himself and family, and abandon his shiftless, do-nothing, dependent life.

Upon the subject of property, Malthus says:

According to all past experience and the best observations which can be made on the motives which operate upon the human mind, there can be no well-founded hope of obtaining a large produce from the soil but under a system of private property. It seems perfectly visionary to suppose that any stimulus short of that which is excited in man by the desire for providing for himself and family, and of bettering his condition in life, should operate on the mass of society with sufficient force and constancy to overcome the natural indolence of mankind. All the attempts which have been made since the commencement of authentic history to proceed upon a principle of common property have either been so insignificant that no inference can be drawn from them or have been marked by the most signal failures; and the changes which have been effected in modern times by education do not seem to advance a single step toward making such a state of things more probable in future. We may therefore more safely conclude that while man retains the same physical and moral constitution which he is observed to possess at present, no other than a system of private property stands the least chance of providing for such a large and increasing population as that which is to be found in many countries at present.

These principles apply as well to the Indian as to the white man. So long as the government continues to feed the Indian and encourages him in his lazy, indolent, vagabond life, just so long will large annual appropriations have to be made out of the public treasury for that purpose. The government has before it the alternative of perpetually supporting them as idlers and drones, or of adopting some measure looking to their education in manual labor and other industrial pursuits, and their ultimate self-support and civilization. Bills providing for allotments of land in severalty were introduced in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, but no final action has been reached. It is to be hoped that Congress at its coming session will take some final and definite action upon a subject that involves so much and which is of such vital importance, not only to the Indian in his advancement and civilization, but to the general government.

INDIAN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

I again invite attention to the necessity of legislation by Congress to enable Indians to enter lands under the fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, extending to Indians the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862 (now embodied in sections 2290, 2291, 2292, and 2295 to 2302 Revised Statutes), without the payment of the fees and commissions now prescribed by law in such cases.

In my report for last year attention was called to the fact that, until a change is made in the law as therein recommended, it is of great importance that the department should have at its disposal a fund that can be used for the payment of entry fees and commissions, and that an estimate for the sum of \$5,000 had been submitted with that end in view. No appropriation for that purpose was made. I have again submitted an estimate for the sum of \$5,000, and trust that Congress will either amend the law so as to allow Indians to enter homesteads without cost to them, or will make appropriation of the sum estimated for.

UNITED STATES INDIAN POLICE.

Four years have now elapsed since the establishment of the United States Indian police service. Tried as an experiment, it has proved a decided success. It has accomplished all that was claimed for it, and

at many agencies has become an absolute necessity. The police force was organized in the summer of 1878, in accordance with an act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, for the purpose simply of maintaining order on the reservations and of preventing the sale of liquor to Indians. Their actual duties take a much wider range. They not only take pride in keeping good order and in breaking up immoral practices, and in preventing the introduction of liquor, but they assist the agents in the discharge of many other important duties. They are proud of being considered United States soldiers, and are uniformly faithful and true to the government. Wearing the uniform of officers of the law, they have an educational influence over their associates the value of which cannot be estimated.

The system is now in operation at forty agencies, the total force employed being eighty-four commissioned officers and seven hundred and sixty-four non-commissioned officers and privates.

I would again invite attention to the small compensation allowed the officers and members of the police force. The character and requirements of the service are such as to demand the very best men at the various agencies, but these cannot often be induced to serve for the small pay offered. I would recommend that commissioned officers be paid fifteen dollars per month, sergeants ten dollars per month, and privates eight dollars per month. A much more satisfactory arrangement would be to invest the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with discretionary power as to salaries, the service at some agencies being of vastly more importance than at others.

STOCK-CATTLE, WAGONS, AND FREIGHTING BY INDIANS.

From July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1881, there were purchased for the Indians 13,264 head of stock-cattle. A detailed report of the number furnished each agency was given in my report for last year. From July 1, 1881 to June 30, 1882, stock-cattle were purchased as follows: For Ojages, 1,825 head; Poncas, 507 head; and Sioux at Sisseton Agency, 437 head.

The number of wagons purchased from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1881, was 3,558, and during the fiscal year 1882 there were purchased and shipped to different agencies 605 wagons, making a total of 4,163 wagons purchased for the Indian service in six years. A large number of Indians successfully transport their goods and supplies from steamboat landings and the terminus of the railroads to their agencies, thereby earning considerable sums. Over \$150,000 were remitted during the fiscal year 1882 to agents for payment to Indians for transportation services performed, of which amount the Cheyennes and Arapahoes earned \$19,000, the Kiowas, Comanches and Wichitas \$15,000, the Sioux of Pine Ridge \$51,000, and the Sioux at Rosebud \$33,000. The freighters are paid at the rate of \$1 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds per 100 miles, according to the condition of the roads over which the supplies are carried. The experiment was made this year of having the "wild Crows in Montana" transport their supplies from the steamboat landing (Huntley) to their agency, and it has so far proven a success.

PURCHASE OF ANNUITY GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

Owing to the late date when the appropriation bill for the support of the Indian service for the current fiscal year was passed (May 17, 1882) bids for the annuity goods and supplies required for the fiscal year 1883

were not opened in New York until May 23, last. The schedule of goods and supplies required comprised over 1,800 articles, and for furnishing the same there were received 341 bids at the opening in New York, and at the opening at San Francisco, on the 15th of August last, 27 bids were received, making a total of 368 sealed bids received for furnishing goods and supplies for the present fiscal year; 207 contracts were executed, made out in quadruplicate, each one accompanied with a bond for the faithful performance of the same. The contracts in New York were awarded by me, with the assistance of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and the Hon. J. K. McCammon, representing the department, after the samples offered with the bids had been properly examined by inspectors appointed for that purpose.

It is of the utmost importance that contracts for goods and supplies for the Indian service be let early in the spring, and I cannot too strongly urge upon Congress the necessity for the early passage of the appropriation bill for the Indian service. The amount appropriated for the different tribes and bands varies every year, and the work of determining what supplies can be furnished cannot begin until after the passage of the appropriation bill by Congress. This work is one of great importance, but, owing to the late date at which these bills are passed, has to be done hastily, at night, in order to enable this office to prepare and have printed schedules of all articles required. A large proportion of these goods and supplies are for agencies on the Missouri River, and they have to be shipped before the close of navigation, which occurs, on an average, not later than October 1. Bacon purchased at these late lettings must be shipped during the hottest summer months, and of the 1,000,000 pounds purchased every year, not less than 10 per centum is lost by shrinkage in transportation during the warm weather, making an annual loss of over \$10,000 on that article alone.

The delivery, inspection, and shipment of goods is mostly done in New York, in a warehouse rented for that purpose. There all goods are delivered, properly marked with a number which must correspond with the number on the invoice of the articles furnished; all invoices must be made out in quadruplicate, and must give the number, weight, and contents of each package charged for. After delivery of the goods, they are inspected by a person appointed for that purpose, and each package stamped by the inspector with his name. A copy of each invoice is forwarded by first mail to the agent for whom the goods are intended, in order that he may compare the quantities received with the articles invoiced. A complete record of all packages received and shipped is kept, giving the name of the articles, date of inspection, of shipment, &c. The number of packages received and shipped from May 23 to October 15, 1882, is 27,988, the total weight being 4,330,361 pounds, and, as in every year since 1878, not one package remains unaccounted for. The invoices received and permanently recorded as to numbers, marks, articles, dates of receipt, inspection, and shipment, routes by which goods were forwarded, and names of transportation contractors in each instance, have reached the number of 4,224 sets, of four each, three of which are transmitted from New York to this office, and one to the respective agencies; these are in addition to deliveries of goods made in Western cities, the papers for which are received in New York, carefully examined, and in many instances returned for correction in order that they may be in proper form when presented to this office for settlement. A detailed record of each shipment is also kept, by which any package can be accurately described in event of its being lost or astray. Requisition sheets used in order-

ing goods from the various contractors number 650; these do not include the orders for medical supplies, of which there were 83.

The character of goods delivered indicates a steady improvement on the part of contractors, there having been fewer instances of goods being rejected than in any previous year. The clothing particularly is worthy of special mention, from the fact that in former years more trouble was experienced in obtaining goods equal to contract samples than in all other lines combined. This year contractors appear to have adopted a rule of making the goods as much *better* than sample as they could afford; the inspector having repeatedly stated that the general make-up equaled the best class of ready-made clothing offered for sale in the city. This applies also to brown duck clothing, the manufacturers having shown marked improvement and entirely overcome difficulties in shaping and fitting which two years ago were claimed to be insurmountable, owing to the stubborn nature of the material used.

The inspectors, with one exception, have responded promptly when called upon, and performed their duties faithfully and well.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The sanitary status of the Indians, compared with preceding years, shows improvement. The number of cases treated during the year ending June 30, 1882, were, males, 41,124; females, 32,409; total, 73,533. Number of cases remaining under treatment last annual report, 1,545; aggregate under treatment during the year, 75,078; recovered, males, 40,099; females, 31,433; total recovered, 71,532.

Died, aged over five years, males	417
Died, aged over five years, females	386
Died, aged under five years, males	202
Died, aged under five years, females	220

Total deaths	1,225
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Remaining under treatment June 30, 1882, 2,321. A tabulated statement will be found facing page 426 showing the number of patients treated and respective diseases. The most formidable of the diseases noted are consumption and scrofula; the *sequela* in most of these cases noted being syphilitic infection. The greatest morbid agents have been, in the Southwest, of a malarious character, and in the Northwest, rheumatic and pulmonary. The number of births reported by the agency physicians were, males, 606; females, 553; total births, 1,159; of this number 1,046 are Indians, 99 half-breeds, and 11 are whites. The limited number of births reported is accounted for by the peculiar social custom in vogue among the Indians, which causes them to regard the mention of a birth as an indelicacy, and which precludes the physicians from ascertaining and reporting any except those which come under their immediate observation. The same remarks apply also to the deaths. The number vaccinated successfully was 6,951; unsuccessfully, 2,029; total vaccinated, 8,980.

The medical corps consists of 64 physicians, and the inference is that they have faithfully performed the duty assigned them. The physicians are steadily gaining the confidence of the Indians, and the power of the native "medicine man" is surely and gradually waning. The marked contrast between the civilized method of caring for the sick, compared with the barbarous method of the native "medicine man," has accomplished and is accomplishing much to induct the Indians into the methods and customs of Christian and civilized mankind. To the untu-

tored mind of the Indians every action, to be effective, must have a practical bearing; every endeavor to advance them in the scale of civilization must present a phase looking to their individual temporal well-being. This is strictly true and demonstrable as to the physician's skill and surgeon's art.

When the length of time (three or four years) which is required for the physician to familiarize himself with the language, habits, and mental peculiarities of Indians is taken into consideration, and also the diplomacy which is required to obtain and maintain their confidence, it is obvious that it is specially desirable to procure efficient and, if possible, permanent medical officers of pronounced moral and temperate habits, of great will power, capable of making good and enduring impressions on the Indians. It is detrimental to the service to be continually changing medical officers.

In connection with permanent medical officers, a system should be inaugurated of caring for the blind, insane, and destitute aged Indians.

COAL DISCOVERIES ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION, ARIZONA.

In the early part of last year valuable deposits of coal were discovered within the limits of what is generally known as the San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory. Owing to the scarcity of wood or other fuel in that section of Arizona, the news of the discoveries created intense excitement, and speculators, miners, and prospectors poured in upon the reservation, thereby greatly endangering the peace of the Territory. No serious trouble occurred, however, and by the exercise of prompt and vigorous measures the reservation was finally cleared of intruders and tranquillity restored.

Various expedients were then resorted to in order to obtain lawful possession of the discoveries. Appeals were made for the segregation of the coal-bearing lands from the reservation; requests for leases were presented, and proposals submitted for an exchange of the coal lands for lands adjacent to the reservation elsewhere. A bill was introduced in Congress (H. R. 4146) having for its object the restoration of the lands embracing the coal beds to the public domain, as well as a strip extending along the entire western boundary of the reservation. Another bill, having a similar object (H. R. 5378), provides for an exchange of the coal-bearing lands for grazing and arable lands to be added to the reservation on the north and west. The practicability of removing the Indians to the Indian Territory was discussed, and a proposition of that kind was presented to the Indians themselves; but it was found that they were decidedly and unalterably opposed to any such measure.

This office has been in sympathy with the general desire to have these valuable deposits made available to the public use, but how to accomplish that end without working injustice to the Indians has been a question requiring serious consideration. General Sherman, when on a recent visit to the San Carlos reserve, expressed the opinion that the Indians could never be prevailed upon to remove again, and it is exceedingly doubtful if they would be satisfied with any further reduction of their reservation, it having already been cut down no less than five times within the last ten years. The government cannot undertake to work the mines, nor are the Indians sufficiently advanced as artisans or in ordinary manual-labor pursuits to do so advantageously, had they

the necessary authority to enable them to dispose of the coal as a means of profit to themselves. Moreover, under existing law there is no authority for permitting the severance and removal from an Indian reservation, for purposes of sale or speculation, of any material attached to or forming a part of the realty, such as timber, coal, or other minerals.

After carefully considering the questions involved, this office became convinced that the most practicable solution of the matter would be the adoption of a system of leasing upon a royalty plan; and accordingly a draft of a joint resolution was prepared in this office and submitted to the department in April last with a view to securing the needful legislation therefor. It was believed that by this means a very large part of the annual expenditure for the support and care of the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico might be reimbursed to the government from the profit of the mines without hardship to consumers, and that the Indians themselves would be greatly benefited, not only by the example of industry set, but through the opportunity that would be afforded them to earn wages by their own labor. The draft of resolution as prepared, was transmitted to Congress by the President on April 17, following, but no final action had been taken thereon at the date of adjournment.

The following is the language of the resolution:

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain coal lands embraced within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona.

Whereas it has been discovered that large and valuable deposits of coal exist within the limits of the White Mountain Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, a reservation set apart by sundry executive orders; and

Whereas it would be contrary to the practice, if not beyond the lawful power of the executive department of the government having the management and control of the Indians and the Indian country, to remove the coal there known to exist, or to permit its removal for the purpose of profit, or for any purpose other than to meet the necessary wants of the Indians or the agency or military service in the care and oversight of the Indians, without the express authority of Congress therefor; and

Whereas the government is expending annually not less than three hundred thousand dollars for the support of the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, which amount, it is suggested by the executive department aforesaid, might be largely if not wholly reimbursed to the government without hardship to those who would be the natural purchasers and consumers thereof, if said coal were made available as an article of commerce, by leasing the coal-bearing lands to persons who would mine the same if permitted to do so: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to lease, after due public advertisement in not less than three newspapers having the largest regular circulation in the Territory of Arizona, for a period of not less than thirty days, to the highest responsible bidder for cash, on a system or basis of royalty, under such terms, restrictions, and limitations as in his best judgment he may see fit to require, and in such tracts or parcels as he may deem proper and necessary for the public good, any or all of the coal beds now known to exist, or that may hereafter be discovered, within the limits of said reservation; the moneys accruing therefrom to be covered into the Treasury of the United States in reimbursement of any moneys that may hereafter be appropriated for the support and care of the said Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico: *Provided*, That if any amount in excess of the sum required annually to maintain and care for said Indians shall be realized from the lease or leases that may be executed under the authority of this act, such amount shall be used to reimburse the government for any moneys that may hereafter be appropriated for the support and care of any of the other bands or tribes of Indians in the Southwest.

I respectfully renew my recommendations in respect of the foregoing.

HUALAPAI.

The condition and wants of the Hualapai Indians in Arizona were referred to in my last annual report, and mention was made of the fact

that at their request General Willcox had ordered that a tract about 30 miles wide and 100 miles long, lying along a bend in the Colorado River, be set apart as a "military reservation for the subsistence and better control of the Hualapais Indians." General Willcox, in a communication to the Secretary of War dated June 30, 1882, earnestly recommended that the reservation prescribed in General Orders No. 16, series of 1881, Headquarters Department of Arizona, as above, be confirmed by the President, and that further steps be taken for the care and protection of these Indians.

In a report dated September 5, 1882, I submitted a draft of an executive order setting aside the country within the boundaries named in General Orders No. 16 as a reservation for the Hualapais Indians, with the recommendation that the same be laid before the President for his approval. Should this order receive the approval of the President, the reservation, which has heretofore been under the control of the military authorities, will be subject to the jurisdiction of this department, and with the Indians thereon should be assigned to the care of the agent at the nearest existing agency. Proper appropriations should be made by Congress for the care and support of these Indians.

UTES.

The Ute Commission, appointed under authority of the Ute agreement act, approved June 15, 1880, to carry out certain provisions of said act, though somewhat changed in *personnel*, is still in existence, the important work required of it not having been completed. The commissioners are now in the field attending to divers duties.

The surveys for the Uncompahgre and White River Utes, necessary to the allotment of lands in severalty, as provided in the agreement, are being executed under direction of the General Land Office. The surveys for the Southern Utes have been made in the field and returned to the General Land Office in part.

By act of Congress approved July 28, 1882, all that portion of the Ute Reservation in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Utes is declared to be public land of the United States, and subject to disposal in accordance with the provisions and under the restrictions and limitations of section 3 of the Ute agreement act, with certain exceptions in respect of prior lawful entries, settlements, and locations made upon the "ten-mile strip" on the eastern border thereof.

COMMISSION TO SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

A commission composed of Messrs. Newton Edmunds, Peter C. Shannon, and James H. Teller was recently appointed, under authority contained in the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government, approved August 7, 1882, to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by the Indians and the Secretary of the Interior.

Under date September 16 (ultimo) specific instructions were issued by this bureau for the guidance of the commissioners in the delicate and responsible duties with which they are intrusted. They are now in the field, diligently engaged in the work assigned them. The main purpose is to ascertain whether the Indians are willing to cede to the United States any portion of their reservation in Dakota, and, if so, what portion and upon what terms.

FORT HALL RESERVE, IDAHO.

At the last session of Congress bills (S. 1643 and H. R. 3503) to ratify the agreement of May 14, 1880, with the Shoshone and Bannack Indians for the cession of a portion of the southern half of the Fort Hall Reservation, including Marsh Valley and the settlements therein, were reintroduced. On the 8th March last the bill was favorably reported from the House Committee on Indian Affairs (Report No. 658), but it does not appear that any further action was taken. It is hoped that Congress will dispose of this long-pending matter early in the ensuing session, and thereby open up some 325,000 acres of land to settlement.

ALLOTMENTS TO NEZ PERCÉS IN IDAHO.

The third article of the Nez Percé treaty of June 9, 1863 (14 Stat., p 648), stipulates that—

The President shall, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, cause the boundary lines to be surveyed and properly marked and established; after which, so much of the lands hereby reserved as may be suitable for cultivation shall be surveyed into lots of twenty acres each, and every male person of the tribe who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or is the head of a family, shall have the privilege of locating upon one lot as a permanent home for such person.

A portion of this reservation has been surveyed into twenty-acre tracts, and the Indians have taken steps to establish permanent homes on the reservation, but in larger tracts than the treaty provides. The Lapwai Reservation, whose outboundaries have been surveyed, contains 746,651 acres, upon which there is a population of 1,236 persons. To limit allotments to twenty acres, as provided in said treaty, when there is a superabundance of land for an allotment of much larger size to every Indian residing thereon, seems a great hardship and looks like a palpable wrong to those desiring to make a permanent home. Recommendation is therefore made that Congress be asked to adopt such legislation as will authorize them to take an ample quantity of land for their home and residence.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

An act of Congress approved May 15, 1882, provided for the disposal and sale of the unallotted lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas, including the school sections, the net proceeds of the sales of said lands to belong to said Miami Indians, and to be disposed of as now provided by law. The fourth section provided that the act

Shall not in any way affect the rights or claims of those individual Miamies, or persons of Indian blood or descent, who are named in the corrected list referred to in the Senate amendment to the fourth article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, or their descendants. And that before the proceeds which have been, or may hereafter be realized from the sale of said lands shall be applied for any purpose, the Secretary of the Interior shall obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General as to what rights or interests, if any, said persons have or had in and to said lands.

A full statement of the facts upon which the opinion of the Attorney-General was required was submitted to the department under date of June 12th, 1882. In an opinion dated July 7, 1882, the honorable Attorney-General held:

1st. That the lands which have been or are to be sold, and the proceeds distributed by the act of May 15th, 1882, were set apart, assigned to, and were for the sole benefit of, the Miami tribe of Indians, meaning thereby those who at the time of the survey of the reservation had emigrated and settled on the lands.

2d. That this division of these Indians only are entitled to the proceeds of the sales of the residue mentioned in the second article of the treaty of June 5, 1854, being the same lands referred to in the third section of the act of May 15, 1882.

3d. That "those individual Miamies, or persons of Miami blood or descent, who are named in the corrected list referred to in the Senate amendment to the fourth article of the treaty of June 5, 1854, and their descendants," have no title or claim to, or interest in, the said residue or the proceeds of the sales thereof.

In my judgment they never had any part or lot in the reserved lands.

KICKAPOO ALLOTTEES UNDER TREATY OF 1862.

Attention was called in my last annual report to the condition of affairs relative to the estates of deceased and minor allottees, under the provisions of the Kickapoo treaty of June 28, 1862 (13 Stat., 623), and to the fact that the treaty contained no provision by which female allottees could become citizens and obtain patents for their lands. A bill was prepared in this office, in accordance with the views expressed in that report, providing for the settlement of the estates of deceased allottees and extending the benefits of the treaty to all adult allottees, without regard to their being "males and heads of families," which was submitted to Congress by your predecessor through the President on the 13th of January last. (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 55, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.) This bill (Senate No. 932) passed the Senate on the 29th of March, 1882, but no action appears to have been taken thereon in the House of Representatives. It is important that the bill should be favorably acted upon by the House and become a law at the next session of Congress.

SALE OF KICKAPOO LANDS IN KANSAS.

Reference was also made in the last annual report to certain tracts of land reserved by said Kickapoo treaty as a site for a saw and grist mill, and for missionary purposes respectively, which were to be disposed of when the objects for which they were reserved should be accomplished, in such manner and for such a purpose "as may be provided by law." An act of Congress approved July 28, 1882, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be appraised and sold, for cash, to the highest bidder, after due advertisement, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, the tracts reserved for mill-site and missionary and agency purposes, no tracts to be sold for less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case for less than six dollars per acre. The net proceeds of the sales of these lands are to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, and are to bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend the interest annually accumulating thereon and all or any part of the principal fund, at such time and in such manner as he may deem expedient for the best interests of said Indians.

The designation of H. C. Liun, farmer in charge of the Pottawatomie agency, and the register and receiver of the land office at Topeka, Kans., as appraisers, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act, was recommended in office report dated August 31, 1882.

CREEK AND SEMINOLE BOUNDARY.

This subject was fully considered in my annual report of last year, and the action of the department and of these two nations stated. The attention of the department was again called to the subject in a report

dated January 9, 1882, recommending the ratification by Congress of an agreement made February 14, 1881, by the Creek Indians, to sell to the United States a portion of their lands for the use of the Seminole Indians. Said agreement is as follows:

Under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat., p. 626), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to negotiate with the Creek Indians "for the relinquishment to the United States of such portions of their country as may have been set apart in accordance with treaty stipulations for the use of the Seminoles and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi tribes of Indians respectively found to be east of the line separating the Creek ceded lands from the Creek Reservation, and also to negotiate and arrange with said tribes for a final and permanent adjustment of their reservations."

So much of said act as relates to the Sacs and Foxes has been carried into effect by their removal to their proper location on lands west of the said "dividing line." The Seminoles, however, are still occupying the lands belonging to the Creeks, for which occupancy the Creeks have as yet received no compensation, from the fact that no agreement could be arrived at between them and the United States as to the price per acre to be paid to the said Creeks by the United States for said lands.

The undersigned, members of the Creek delegation resident in Washington, duly authorized to act in the premises, both by appointment for general purposes under the certificate of the governor under the national seal, and also by special action of the national council in this instance, copies of which general and special authority are hereto attached, do promise and agree for themselves and for their nation that they will sell, cede, and dispose of the lands now occupied by the Seminoles belonging to the Creek Nation to the United States for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

And the said Creek delegation do hereby agree, for and on behalf of said nation, that they will cede to the United States, and do hereby cede, a strip of land in the Indian Territory, now occupied by the Seminole Nation of Indians, lying east of the said line dividing the Creek lands from the lands ceded to the United States in the treaty of June 14, 1866; bounded on the north by the North Fork of the Canadian River; on the south by the Canadian River; on the west by the dividing-line between the Creek Reservation and the lands ceded under treaty of 1866 above noted; and on the east by a line running north and south between the rivers named, so far east of said divisional line as will comprise within said described boundaries one hundred and seventy-five thousand (175,000) acres, at the price of one dollar (\$1) per acre; said cession to be in full force and effect when the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars shall have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Creek Nation, to draw interest at the rate allowed in the treaty of June 14, 1866, wherein certain of their lands in Indian Territory were ceded to the United States; and one-third of said fund shall be forever set aside for educational purposes, and the remaining two-thirds shall be subject to such use as the Creek Council shall determine.

WARD COACHMAN,
PLEASANT PORTER,
DAVID M. HODGE,
Creek Delegation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 14, 1881.

With this report was submitted the draft of a bill to accept and ratify said agreement, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should set apart and hold as a perpetual fund, as provided in the agreement, in trust for the Creek Nation, the sum of \$175,000, to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum; and also providing that the lands ceded to the United States should be set apart for the exclusive use and occupancy of the Seminole Nation of Indians, to be held by the same title as they hold their lands under the treaty of March 21, 1866, when the Seminoles should have relinquished to the United States the same quantity of land from the west side of the present reserve, and when said relinquishment should have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and duly recorded in this office; and providing, further, for an appropriation of \$3,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, to establish the outboundaries of said areas of land.

By the deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1882, the sum of

\$175,000, as per agreement made February 14, 1881, in pursuance of the act of March 3, 1873, was appropriated to pay the Creek Nation of Indians for 175,000 acres of land now occupied by the Seminole Nation.

As no appropriation was made to pay the expense of a survey of the outboundaries of said purchase, and the necessity of establishing permanent boundary lines, clearly defining the divisional line between the Seminoles and Creeks, is apparent, I recommend that an appropriation sufficient to enable the department to establish said boundaries be made, which should be in addition to the \$100,000 asked for in the regular estimates.

FREEDMEN IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The rights guaranteed to the freedmen in the Indian Territory by treaty stipulations have been ignored, and so far as their interests are involved the treaties themselves have been virtually set aside, both by the Indians and by the government.

Cherokee Nation.—By the fourth article of the Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866 (14 Stats., p. 800), a tract of country in the Cherokee reservation, known as the Canadian District, was set apart for the settlement and occupancy of—

All the Cherokees and freed persons who were formerly slaves of any Cherokee, and all free negroes not having been such slaves, who resided in the Cherokee Nation prior to June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, who may within two years elect not to reside northeast of the Arkansas River and southeast of Grand River.

By the fifth article provision was made that those inhabitants electing to reside in said district might elect local officers, judges, &c., control all their local affairs, establish rules and regulations for the administration of justice in said district not inconsistent with the Cherokee constitution or the laws of the United States. By the ninth article the Cherokee Nation further agreed that all freedmen who had been liberated by the voluntary act of their former owners or by law, as well as all free colored persons who were in the country at the commencement of the rebellion and were residents therein at the time of the treaty, or who returned within six months, and their descendants, should have all the rights of native Cherokees, *provided* no pay or compensation should be paid for the slaves so emancipated. The tenth article declared that every Cherokee and freed person resident in the Cherokee Nation should have the right to sell the products of their farms, including live stock, merchandise, or manufactured products, and to ship and drive the same to market without restraint.

A bill to enforce the ninth article of the treaty of 1866, &c. (S. 648) was introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator Ingalls June 3, 1879, and reported June 4, 1880, by Senator Williams, amending said bill so as to authorize the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee Nation for the purpose of finally settling the status and rights of the colored people in said nation, provided that such negotiations must be approved by Congress; but no subsequent action was taken thereon. By an act of the Cherokee Council, approved December 6, 1879, the Cherokee delegates were authorized and instructed to make arrangements for negotiation or otherwise with the government whereby existing difficulties and embarrassments between the nation and the government might be finally settled, respecting the status and rights of the colored people as stipulated in the treaty of 1866.

On the 28th of June, 1880, the Cherokee delegates called the attention of this bureau to said act, stating that the nation was anxious to

settle the question, while the department acknowledged the necessity for action to relieve this office of embarrassment in the administration of law in the premises, and requested that a commissioner or representative of the department attend the Cherokee Council at its next meeting. Accordingly Agent Tufts was directed, October 16, 1880, to attend said council and endeavor to secure such legislation as would secure the colored people the rights guaranteed them in the treaty of 1866. Agent Tufts attended said council, and, after a full interchange of views, the council passed an act which was approved November 23, 1880 (see Cherokee Laws, p. 325, edition of 1881), authorizing the principal chief to appoint three commissioners on the part of the nation to confer with John Q. Tufts, United States Indian agent, for the purpose of draughting articles of agreement for the final settlement of the status of the colored people residing in the nation and embraced in the treaty of July 19, 1866, said articles of agreement to be first submitted to the national council for approval, and, when approved, submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for ratification by Congress. Agent Tufts met the commissioners appointed, but soon discovered that no action granting the freedmen the rights to which they were entitled would be entertained by them. It was decided, therefore, to refer the matter to the next council, which met in November, 1881, when a general discussion was had, but no action was taken. In his report of January 26, 1882, Agent Tufts states that—

It is unpopular in the Cherokee Nation to advocate a measure that provides for placing the colored man on an equality with Cherokees, and the politicians are civilized enough to do nothing that might lessen their chances for political success; hence until the sentiment shall undergo a revolution there will be no favorable action.

From the hesitancy heretofore shown by the nation to carry out in good faith toward the colored people simply what has been granted them by the treaty, I am convinced that the nation will not fix and settle the status of the colored people until a more peremptory demand is made on the nation to execute the conditions of their treaty respecting them.

Many of the colored people speak the Cherokee language, and having been brought up among Cherokees and accustomed to their ways, it would be a hardship to remove them from that country, and remaining in the nation, they should be accorded all their rights. Agent Tufts recommended the appointment of a commission to visit the agency with authority to hear evidence and determine the question whether the claimants were freedmen liberated by voluntary act of owner, or by law, or whether they were free colored persons and in the country at the commencement of the rebellion; and whether they were residents of the nation at the time of the treaty, or returned within six months thereafter—the findings of the commission to be submitted to the department for approval.

Chickasaw Nation.—The status of the freedmen in this nation was fully stated in my annual report of last year (p. LII), and I invite your attention to the subject again as one requiring definitive action on the part of Congress. An act was passed by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, which was approved January 10, 1873, entitled "An act to adopt the negroes of the Chickasaw Nation," as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, That all the negroes belonging to Chickasaws at the time of the adoption of the treaty of Fort Smith, and living in the Chickasaw Nation at the date thereof, and their descendants, are hereby declared to be adopted in conformity with the third article of the treaty of 1866, between the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the United States: Provided, however, That the proportional part of the \$300,000, specified in article third of the said treaty,*

with the accrued interest thereon, shall be paid to the Chickasaw Nation for its sole use and benefit: *And provided further*, The said adopted negroes of the Chickasaw Nation shall not participate in any part of the said proportional part of the said \$300,000, nor be entitled to any benefit from the principal and interest on our invested funds or claims arising therefrom, nor to any part of our common domain, or the profits arising therefrom (except the forty acres per capita provided for in the third article of the treaty of 1866), nor to any privileges or rights not authorized by treaty stipulations: *And provided further*, That the said adopted negroes, upon the approval of this act, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the Chickasaw Nation, and to trial and imprisonment for offenses against them in every case just as if the said negroes were Chickasaws.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its approval by the proper authority of the United States. And all laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

In transmitting this act to Congress, Secretary Delano, under date of February 10, 1873, recommended that such legislation be had by Congress as would extend the time in all respects for the execution of the provisions of the third article of the treaty of 1866 for the term of two years from the 1st of July following. This subject was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, February 13, 1873, and ordered to be printed, and there legislation ceased. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 207, Forty-second Congress, third session.)

Subsequently resolutions in relation to the freedmen and their descendants in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations were adopted by the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, which were approved October 18, 1876, authorizing the election by the legislature of four commissioners, one from each county in the nation, to visit the capital of the Choctaw Nation during its next regular session, with instructions to confer with commissioners from the Choctaw Nation, and agree upon some plan whereby the freedmen formerly slaves of the two nations and their descendants should be removed from and kept out of the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country. (See Chickasaw laws, p. 148, edition 1878.) And, again, the legislature of said nation passed an act, approved March 17, 1879, authorizing and directing the governor to appoint five commissioners to meet like commissioners from the Choctaws to confer on the freedmen question, and all questions that might affect the joint interest of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and report in writing to the governor, said report to be laid before the next meeting of the legislature, and to be approved by them before it should be binding on the Chickasaw people. (See page 6 of Pamphlet Laws, 1878-'81.) While the act of 1873 contemplated the adoption of their colored people into the nation, that opportunity was lost by the failure of Congress at the time to take definite action thereon, and all subsequent action has shown a tendency on the part of the Chickasaws to effect a removal of all freedmen from their country.

Choctaw Nation.—The status of the colored people in the Choctaw Nation was set forth in my annual report of last year in conjunction with the Chickasaws. Since that time, a "memorial to the United States Government in regard to adopting freedmen to be citizens of the Choctaw Nation," adopted by the Choctaw council and approved by the governor November 2, 1880, has been submitted, wherein they declare their willingness to accept their freedmen as citizens, in accordance with the terms of the third article of the treaty of 1866, and request the government to take action thereon, determining whether or not the government will accept or reject said proposition. In this memorial the Choctaws agree to give said freedmen educational facilities in neighborhood schools equal with said Choctaws, and request the government to declare such freedmen as may not elect to become citizens

of the nation to be on the same footing with other citizens of the United States resident therein.

Senator Ingalls, on the 23d of February, 1882, introduced a bill (S. 1299) in the Senate, entitled a bill "to enable the Choctaw freedmen to become citizens of the Choctaw Nation," being a ratification and an acceptance of said memorial and proposition, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The freedmen of these three nations have been a long time deprived of the rights to which they are justly entitled, and have been trying to be heard during all these years, but have been put off under one pretext or another until they should not be required to wait longer on account of a failure on the part of these nations to take more definite action in establishing their status. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon Congress the adoption of such legislation as will afford the freedmen prompt relief and forever settle the difficulties and embarrassments involved in this question.

Creek Nation.—The second article of the Creek treaty of June 14, 1866 (14 Stats., p. 786), stipulated that inasmuch as there were among the Creeks many persons of African descent who had no interest in the soil, thereafter these persons lawfully residing in said Creek country under their laws and usages, or who had been residing and should return within one year from the ratification of the treaty, and their descendants, and such others of the same race as were permitted by the laws of the nation to settle within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Creek Nation as citizens thereof, should have and enjoy all the rights and privileges of native citizens, including an equal interest in the soil and national funds, and the laws should be equally binding upon and give equal protection to all such persons, and all others, of whatsoever race or color, who might be adopted citizens or members of the tribe.

These Indians have respected their treaty stipulations relating to their freedmen, and have granted them every right of other citizens, as declared in the second section of Article 1, Chapter VII, entitled citizenship and non-citizens (Muskogee Laws, p. 57, edition of 1880), which provides that—

All persons who have been at any time adopted by the recognized authorities of the Muskogee Nation, and all persons of African descent who were made citizens by the treaty of June, 1866, between the Creek Nation and the United States, shall hereafter be recognized as citizens of the Muskogee Nation.

Seminole Nation.—The same stipulations respecting the freedmen of the Creek Nation are incorporated in the second article of the Seminole treaty of March 21, 1866 (14 Stats., p. 756), respecting their freedmen, and the same action was taken by the nation in their behalf, no distinction being made in the Seminole Nation between the races.

KANSAS INDIAN INDEBTEDNESS, AS REPRESENTED BY "KAW SCRIP."

By a resolution of the Senate of January 27th last, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to inform the Senate of the amount of indebtedness by the Kansas tribe of Indians to individuals represented by certificates issued by any officer of the government; the status of said indebtedness, whether legal or equitable, or both; what, if any, assets of said tribe the government holds; "and what legislation, if any, is necessary, in order that said indebtedness may be paid, and the financial relations of said tribe to the government, growing out of the sale of its reservation in the State of Kansas, may be speedily and finally settled."

As an early adjustment of this long-standing indebtedness is greatly

to be desired, it was hoped that the call of the Senate for information indicated a purpose to provide such needful legislation as would insure such result. However, no measures looking to that end have thus far been introduced, save only that by a clause in the deficiency appropriation act approved August 5, 1882, the sum of \$15,000 was authorized to be paid out of any funds in the Treasury to the credit of said Indians, derived from the sale of their lands, in liquidation of so much of said indebtedness, principal and interest, as is represented by scrip certificates of the first class (Stevens scrip, so called) held by mechanics and others who actually performed the labor in the construction of buildings, &c., for the benefit of said Kansas Indians, under Stevens's contracts, for the payment of which the indebtedness was incurred.

In response to said resolution this office submitted to the department, under date of March 9 last, a brief history of the indebtedness, a statement of the amount of the same, its present status, as well as a statement of the assets of the tribe held by the government.* The total amount of the indebtedness of the tribe, including interest, was shown to be considerably less than the value of the lands and improvements owned by them, as appraised under authority of the act of July 5, 1876, and from the proceeds of the sale of which their debt obligations are to be discharged. It was further stated that the sums of money advanced by the government to the Indians for advertising in connection with the sale of their lands, for their proper care and subsistence, for the purchase of agricultural implements and pay of employes, for the erection of agency buildings, &c., must be refunded to the government from the sale of their lands before any of the obligations of the tribe represented by scrip certificates can be paid in cash. Since the rendition of the report the moneys received from such sales have been more than sufficient to discharge the balance then due the government on account of moneys so advanced, which balance was stated to be (approximately) \$11,475.36. There is now on the books of this office to the credit of said Indians, being the proceeds of the sale of their lands, a balance of \$26,064.90, after paying certificates amounting in the aggregate to \$13,483.28, under the authority of the recent act hereinbefore referred to. (Act approved August 5, 1882.) This amount will be increased as the sales progress, and as it appears that the lands are being disposed of more rapidly than formerly, it is gratifying to know that an early settlement of this entire indebtedness is within the range of possibility.

However, notwithstanding there are funds available to the amount stated, in the present posture of the case none of these certificates can be paid immediately, nor until legislation shall have been had legalizing the entire indebtedness as represented thereby, and for the following reasons, briefly: There was really no authority of law for the issuance of certificates of the first class—the so-called Stevens scrip. (There were three classes of scrip issued). The treaty of 1859 (17 Stat., 1111) merely directed a portion of the Kaw lands to be sold, the proceeds thereof to be applied in improving the condition of the Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior might deem proper. Nevertheless the scrip was issued and has ever been regarded as forming a part of the proper liabilities of the government. Furthermore, certificates of class 2 were not only issued prior to the ratification of the treaty authorizing their issuance, but are supposed to have been issued in excess of the authorized amount. So also in the case of certificates of class 3, with the

* The report of this office embodying said statements is made the subject matter of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 136, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.

possible exception that no certificates of that class were issued prior to the ratification of the treaty.

That all of this scrip, of the several classes, was issued in the utmost good faith, and with the design of carrying out the beneficial purposes of the treaties of 1859-62 in a manner that would seem to insure the best results, cannot be questioned. That the long delay in the settlement of this indebtedness, resulting from inability to sell the lands, has worked great hardship to individual holders of this scrip, must also be admitted. For years past appeals have been made for some sort of settlement. These appeals have amounted to entreaties, as the delay has continued; in one instance, at least, the holder offering to surrender all claim to interest (now amounting to considerably more than the principal) on payment of the face value of the scrip certificates held by him.

In the report of this office to which reference has herein been made, it was suggested that if legislation could be had legalizing the entire outstanding indebtedness represented by these scrip certificates, and an appropriation made sufficient to cover such indebtedness, the certificates could be called in, examined, and paid, the government reimbursing itself from the sale of the lands. This was the plan urged by Mr. Haskell of the House of Representatives, and it seemed at the time to be the only sure way to anything like an early adjustment of the matter. In the present aspect of the case, however, it is thought possible that an early settlement of the greater part of the indebtedness may be reached under the provisions of existing law, and without the aid of an appropriation, provided that legislation be had legalizing the same, or directing the payment thereof. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be provided during the coming winter.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

On the 6th of October, 1881, Little Chief and his band, 235 in all, under authority of the department, left the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, in the Indian Territory, and proceeded to Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota. On their arrival there it was found that the band numbered 317, eighty-two having joined the party secretly and without authority. There are now remaining at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency of these Northern Cheyennes 684, who strongly desire to join their friends and relatives in Dakota.

In my last report attention was called to the promise made Little Chief, that the request of the remainder of the band to be allowed to return north should be laid before Congress. This request they have construed into a positive promise, and for months past have been very persistent in their importunities to return to Dakota. From all the facts that have come to my knowledge during the past year in regard to these Indians I am satisfied that they will never be contented to remain where they are. The agent alleges that their dissatisfaction prevents them from making any progress, and is the constant source of much annoyance and disturbance among the Indians who recognize that agency as their home. It will, therefore, be to the advantage of both parties and in the interest of peace and harmony to separate them. The Southern Cheyennes will make much more rapid advancement in civilized pursuits, and the Northern Cheyennes who return will be contented and do far better among their kindred and friends at their old homes among the Sioux. I therefore earnestly renew my recommendation that provision be made by Congress to permit them to return north as early next summer as practicable.

THE NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS OF JOSEPH'S BAND.

The question as to the final settlement and permanent location of the Nez Percé Indians who surrendered under Chief Joseph to General Miles, in the year 1877, has been a subject of much concern and annoyance both to the department and the Indians themselves. The facts in connection with their surrender and subsequent location in the Indian Territory, are matters of public notoriety, and have been alluded to in former annual reports. At the time of the surrender it was stated, and the information before this office corroborated the statement, that such cruel and unprovoked murders had been committed by Joseph and his band in Idaho as to create an almost insuperable barrier against their return to their old home, and to banish all expectation of peace or safety for Joseph and his followers on that reservation, or in its vicinity, at least until the resentment awakened by these offenses should be somewhat modified by the lapse of time. With a desire to solve the problem in such a way as to maintain and enforce a proper and due regard for the laws and authority of the government, and at the same time avoid doing any injustice to a brave but misguided captive, this office and the department acquiesced in the various recommendations of the distinguished military officials who had been actively engaged in accomplishing the surrender, and who had also taken a very prominent part in endeavoring to secure an amicable settlement of the difficulties, and consented to the removal of Joseph and his band to the Indian Territory.

By the Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1878 (20 Stat., p. 74), an appropriation was made to enable the Secretary of the Interior to remove these Nez Percés, then held prisoners of war at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to a suitable location in the Indian Territory, and for their settlement thereon. On the 21st of July, 1878, these Indians were turned over to Inspector McNeil and Agent Jones, and placed upon the Quapaw Reservation. On the 15th of October, 1878, Commissioner Hayt visited them, and took chiefs Young Joseph and Husescruyt (Bald-Head) to the west of the Arkansas River for the purpose of selecting a permanent home for the band. They selected a tract a few miles west of the Ponca Reserve, where the Sha-kaskia empties into Salt Creek, viz, townships 25 and 26 N., ranges 1 and 2 west, containing 90,710.89 acres.

On the 31st of January, 1879, Young Joseph and Yellow Bull, first and second chiefs, acting for the band, made an agreement whereby they proposed to relinquish all claim to their lands in Idaho or elsewhere and settle permanently in the Indian Territory upon four townships of land to be selected and purchased by the government for their use and occupancy, which agreement was submitted to the department February 1, 1879, for ratification by Congress, and was accompanied by a draft of bill for that purpose. The bill did not become a law, yet the Indians have been located on the four townships above named, and Congress for three years has made annual appropriations for their maintenance and support thereon.

It has been hoped that the advantages of the location selected for this band of Nez Percés in the Indian Territory would be such as to engender in them a spirit of enterprise and emulation, which after a few years would make them comparatively contented with their new home. This hope, however, has not been realized, and although, since the time of their surrender, these people have exhibited a quiet and uncomplaining submission to the inevitable, and have manifested a conscientious desire to obey all laws and regulations provided for their government, yet as each year passes numerous petitions and urgent requests come from

them praying to be returned to their old home and relatives. Their quiet and peaceable conduct since the surrender, and their efforts to be law-abiding and self-supporting are commendable, and under the circumstances remarkable.

The larger proportion of the Nez Percé tribe are located on the reservation in Idaho, and as a rule this tribe has been a strict observer of all treaty covenants with the government. They were active in their efforts to subdue the outbreak of Chief Joseph and his band, and in the battle with their kindred some of them were killed and others wounded. Joseph and his band appear to be the only ones of the tribe who have ever engaged in hostility against the whites. Not in the least excusing or attempting to palliate the crimes alleged to have been committed by them, it is but fair to say that their warfare was conducted with a noticeable absence of savage barbarity on their part, and that they persistently claim that when they surrendered to General Miles it was with the express stipulation that they should be sent back to Idaho. Whether this alleged stipulation be true or not, it is a fact that their unfortunate location near Fort Leavenworth, when in charge of the military, and the influences of the climate where they are now located in the Indian Territory, have caused much sickness among them; their ranks have been sadly depleted, and it is claimed that if they are much longer compelled to remain in their present situation, the entire band will become virtually extinct.

It is now about five years since the surrender, and a sufficient time has probably elapsed to justify the belief that no concerted effort will be taken to avenge wrongs alleged to have been perpetrated by these people so many years ago. The band now numbers only about 322 souls, and the reservation in Idaho is ample to accommodate them comfortably, in addition to those who are already there, who are substantially self-supporting and who have enough to spare a portion for their less fortunate brethren, and, as I understand, are willing to give them such aid.

The deep-rooted love for the "old home," which is so conspicuous among them, and their longing desire to leave the warm, debilitating climate of the Indian Territory for the more healthy and invigorating air of the Idaho Mountains, can never be eradicated, and any longer delay, with the hope of a final contentment on their part with their present situation, is, in my judgment, futile and unnecessary. In view of all the facts, I am constrained to believe that the remnant of this tribe should be returned to Idaho, if possible, early next spring, and I respectfully suggest that this matter be submitted to Congress at its next session, with a recommendation that an appropriation be made sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of removal thither. But if Congress should decide that the best interests of all concerned will be best subserved by retaining these Indians where they now are, it will be necessary to have such legislation as will perfect the title to the lands which have been selected for them and upon which they now reside.

PONCAS.

In my last annual report reference was made to the mistake which occurred in the treaty between the United States and the Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 635), by which lands belonging to the Poncas were taken away from them and given to the Sioux. It was stated that an agent was then among the Sioux Indians, parties to the treaty of April 29, 1868, to obtain the ratification of the agreement en-

tered into at Washington, August 20, 1881, by certain chiefs of the Sioux, for the purpose of correcting the mistake in part. Since that time the agreement has been signed by 722 members of the bands located at the Standing Rock Agency; by 416 of those located at the Cheyenne River Agency; by 908 of the Ogallalas, located at Pine Ridge; and by 292 of the Lower Brulés; making a total of 2,338.

The Indians at Rosebud Agency having refused to sign this agreement, the agent was instructed, under date of January 27, 1882, to make a written statement on the back of the agreement that the Indians at that agency refused to sign an agreement to give more than 160 acres to heads of families and 80 acres to single adults, but that they do agree to sign one giving the amount as above. Eleven hundred and sixty-seven of these Indians thereupon signed the following modified agreement:

We, the undersigned Indians of Rosebud Agency, Dakota, refuse to sign this agreement giving 640 acres to heads of families, but we do hereby agree to give 160 acres for the use and occupation of each head of family, and 80 acres to each single male or female over eighteen years of age, and we have as an evidence that we consent to and ratify this amended agreement hereunto subscribed our names this 28th day of March, A. D. 1882.

Three thousand five hundred and five of the Sioux Indians, therefore, have consented to the agreement either as originally prepared or in the modified form.

The Lower Yanktonais, located at Crow Creek Agency, refused to sign the agreement on the ground that they had no interest or right in the lands embraced in the Great Sioux Reservation, and that their rights and interests, if they had any, were in the lands on the east side of the Missouri River. They also claimed that they had never participated in any of the treaties or negotiations in regard to lands on the west side of the Missouri River. The treaty of April 29, 1868, however, purports to be signed by twenty-four chiefs and headmen of the Yanktonais.

The Santee Sioux have thus far refused to sign the original agreement on the ground that the Northern Indians had signed a modified agreement. The agent at Santee Agency has recently been instructed to endeavor to obtain the signatures of the Santee Sioux to the agreement executed by the Rosebud Indians in case they still refuse to sign the original.

The total Indian population of the Great Sioux and Santee Reservations (including Crow Creek) is estimated at 23,081. Allowing one-fifth of the population to be adult males, it would require the signatures of 3,462 Indians to comply with the requirements of the twelfth article of the treaty of April 29, 1868. A sufficient number, therefore, have signed the agreement giving 160 acres to each head of a family, and 80 acres to each single adult, if it be held that the agreement to give the greater quantity includes the lesser. This matter will form the subject of a special report in time for action at the beginning of the next session of Congress.

BLACKFEET INDIANS IN MONTANA.

Some months ago the agent of the Blackfeet Indians, who is, I believe, a good man, and a faithful agent, made a request that his Indians be allowed to cut some of the pine timber in the mountainous part of the reservation, manufacture it into lumber, and trade the lumber for provisions to prevent starvation; but under the law, as it now exists, this could not be allowed. Then the agent asked permission, which was granted, to solicit contributions among his friends in the East, to prevent suffering among his Indians; and now, while I write, word com

that these Indians are nearly destitute of food, and that there is danger that the cattle herd, which belongs to the government, and which it is desirable should be kept for stock purposes, will be killed by them for food. The appropriation for these Indians for the year gives to each one less than an ounce of beef and less than one ounce and one-half ounce of flour each day. In view of these facts I think I risk nothing in saying that any law that prohibits Indians under such circumstances from using the timber on the reservation, to prevent starvation, is absurd to the last degree. There is appropriated each year for the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation about \$300,000, and yet there is on this reservation coal that if utilized would make an appropriation unnecessary; but under the present laws this cannot be done. Is it not plain that these laws should be changed?

CROW CESSION AND ALLOTMENTS.

Attention was called in the annual report of last year to the agreement made with the Crow Indians in 1880, and its ratification by Congress was urged. Under date of December 14, 1881, the subject was laid before the department, setting forth the terms of the agreement, whereby the Crows proposed to cede 1,552,800 acres of land from the western portion of their domain, and submitting a bill to ratify said agreement, with recommendation that Congress take early action thereon. The agreement, which appears in full on page 253 of this report, was ratified by Congress, and its action approved by the President April 11, 1882. Provision is made in this agreement for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians, for the erection of houses, and for the purchase of seeds, farming implements, and stock. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made to pay the expenses of the survey of the lands to be allotted. In compliance with these provisions the General Land Office has been directed to make said survey in the valleys of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn Rivers, and when the survey is completed instructions will be issued to the agent to make allotments of land in severalty, as provided in said agreement.

SALE OF A PART OF THE OMAHA RESERVATION.

In a special report to the department, dated September 18 (ultimo), the attention of the department was called to the recent act (approved August 7, 1882) providing for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska. It was stated that, in the absence of a specific appropriation to meet the expenses thereof, it was difficult to see how the survey (if a resurvey should be found necessary) and appraisement could be proceeded with; but it was suggested that steps might be taken to obtain the consent of the Indians, as required in sections 1 and 5 of said act, and that the allotments provided for in section 5 might be selected and submitted for approval, so that no unnecessary delay might be experienced when the proper time should arrive for proceeding with the sale of the lands as authorized. By section 8 of the act the Indians are permitted, if they shall so elect, to select allotments within the tract designated to be sold, and while it is not thought that there are any who desire to make selections there, it might be well to ascertain their intentions in that respect, so that if there be any such they may make their selections and have them approved before the appraisement is begun.

MESCALERO APACHE RESERVATION.

Early in the present year a considerable change was made in the boundaries of the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico, by which a goodly portion thereof was restored to the public domain from the north and west, while a tract containing an area equal to about five townships was added thereto on the east. This change was made to satisfy the wishes of the white population of the "Nogal Mining District," so called, and by so doing to allay the ill feeling against the Indians which it was not difficult to see was fast taking the place of previously acknowledged friendship for them. It appears that upon the discovery of gold in the Nogal Mountains a large body of miners and prospectors were attracted there, and that in due time what is now known as the "Nogal Mining District" was organized. New veins were discovered, and many locations were made upon lands afterwards discovered to be within the reservation. As was natural, when a knowledge of these facts reached the Indians a spirit of dissatisfaction was manifested, and the miners, fearing that they might lose the results of their enterprise and labor, appealed to the government through the military. Upon a proper presentation of the facts by their agent, the Indians appeared to appreciate the situation, and finally became convinced that it would be to their interest to yield to the fair demands of the miners. Accordingly they decided to interpose no objection to such reduction of the reservation on the north and west as in the judgment of the department might seem expedient, with the understanding, however, that a strip of country should be added to the reservation on the east, which would afford them additional grazing ground.

The existence of certain claims within the reservation alleged to have been acquired prior to its establishment, and upon which the claimants resided, has been a fruitful source of trouble. This was an additional reason for desiring a reduction of the reservation. By the reduction all but two have been placed outside the limits of the reservation, thereby disposing of a much-vexed question. At the request of the department, a survey of the new boundaries of the reservation is to be conducted at once by an officer of the Army, detailed for that purpose by direction of the Secretary of War.

AMOUNT DUE NAVAJO INDIANS.

I deem it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the sum of \$156,651.74, which in my opinion is justly due the Navajoes, but which, under the operations of the act of June 20, 1874, was covered back into the Treasury. The following is a brief history of the case: Article 7 of the treaty with the Navajoes, dated June 1, 1868 (U. S. Stats., vol. 15, page 667), provides that the head of a family who cultivates the soil—

Shall be entitled to receive seeds and agricultural implements for the first year, not exceeding in value \$100, and for each succeeding year he shall continue to farm, for a period of two years, he shall be entitled to receive seeds and implements to the value of \$25.

In pursuance of this provision, Congress, in 1869, appropriated for "seeds, farming implements, work-cattle, and other stock, for 1,400 families, in conformity with the seventh article of said treaty, \$140,000," and in 1870 and 1871 the sum of \$35,000 for each year was appropriated for seeds and agricultural implements for 1,400 families, at the rate of \$25 per family, making a total appropriation of \$210,000. From July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1877, the expenditures from that appropriation for

the purpose above named were \$53,348.26, leaving an unexpended balance on hand of \$156,651.74. This amount, together with other balances to the credit of the Navajoes, was, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, carried to the surplus fund, on the 30th of June, 1877, under the operations of an act of Congress approved June 20, 1874. Subsequent to the date of this warrant, the Attorney-General, by opinion dated July 5, 1877, decided that specific amounts appropriated to carry out treaty contracts prior to June 20, 1871, were exempt from the operations of the surplus-fund act of 1874, and under said decision certain amounts belonging to various Indian tribes have been brought back by warrants to the credit of the Indians interested. By letter from this office, under date of April 12, last, you were asked to request the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to issue a warrant for placing to the credit of the Navajoes the unexpended balance of \$156,651.74, which was a specific appropriation made for said Indians under treaty prior to June 20, 1874, and under the decision of the Attorney-General was exempt from the operations of that law. The honorable Secretary of the Treasury, under date of May 10, last, replied that—

Requisitions based upon settled accounts to pay bills for agricultural implements and seeds for the benefit of such of the 1,400 families of Navajoes as have not yet received their proportion under the seventh article of their treaty will be charged against the appropriation "fulfilling treaty with Navajoes, seventh article treaty of June, 1868, contract prior to June 20, 1874."

This virtually recognizes the fact that the amount of \$156,651.74 is due these Indians, and was erroneously covered in the Treasury, and I respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to reappropriate that amount in order that it may be brought on the books of this office and expended for the benefit of the Navajoes. If this sum, which, under the decision of the Attorney-General, is justly due to the Navajoes, was placed to their credit on the books of this office, as above recommended, it would render unnecessary any further appropriation for these Indians for several years.

EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Referring to the statement made and views expressed in behalf of these Indians in the annual report of last year, I have to report that the encroachments upon their lands by white claimants continue and this office has not the means at its disposal to effect the needed relief. Congress at its last session, through the sundry civil appropriation act, appropriated \$800 to enable the department to employ an agent for these Indians. Samuel B. Gibson, of Swain County, North Carolina, has been appointed, in accordance with section 3 of the act approved July 27, 1868, and he will be able to look into the status of these claims and to determine upon some line of action to secure the removal of such claimants as are unable to show title.

Respecting the removal of the Cherokees of North Carolina to the Indian Territory, upon the invitation of the principal chief and delegates of the nation West, referred to in my last annual report, I have to state that 41 persons over 12, and 32 persons under 12, removed from Loudon, Tenn., June 2-17, 1881, at a cost to the government of \$1,281.50; that 16 persons over 12, and 3 persons under 12, removed from Chattanooga, Tenn., September 13-15, 1881, at a cost to the government of \$389.90; and 26 persons over 12, and 21 persons under 12, removed from Chattanooga, Tenn., October 19-22, 1881, at a cost to the government of \$846.20; and that 14 persons over 12, and 8 persons under 12, removed from

Cleveland, Tenn., December 5-7, 1881, at a cost to the government of \$412.90, making in all 97 persons over 12 years of age and 64 persons under 12, who removed during 1881, at a cost to the government of \$2,930.50. Applications for aid from the government have since been made from parties desiring to remove West, and recommendation was made February 11, 1882, that Congress be requested to appropriate the sum of \$20,000 for the removal of those who desired to go West, including the sum of \$2,930.50 expended out of the "civilization fund" in the removal of the aforesaid persons. Congress did, through the deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1882, appropriate the sum of \$2,930.50 "to reimburse what is commonly known as the 'civilization fund' the amount taken therefrom to defray the expenses of the removal of certain North Carolina Cherokee Indians to the Indian Territory during the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one," but failed to make any other appropriation for those desiring removal.

While admitting the claim that some of these Indians have upon the government for the removal and subsistence guaranteed to them by the 8th article of the Cherokee treaty of 1835 (7 Stat., p. 482), it would not be politic to make further use of the "civilization fund," in view of the failure of Congress to make the appropriation asked for in February last.

By the sundry civil appropriation act of August 7, 1882, Congress appropriated the sum of \$800 "to enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause the census to be taken and a new roll to be made of all the Cherokee Indians residing east of the Mississippi River." This work will require a very extended tour through the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, if not elsewhere, and involve a careful and thorough investigation into the ancestry of the Indians and their relation to individuals whose names are borne on former rolls of the Cherokee Nation. Mr. Joseph G. Hester, of this city, has been appointed the special agent to perform this duty.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

During the last session of Congress a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. No. 3037) to authorize and enable the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians to institute and prosecute a suit in the Court of Claims against the Cherokee Nation. This bill received the favorable indorsement of this office, from the fact that the issues involved in the claims of the Cherokees east upon the lands and funds of the Cherokees west had been before the department for a long series of years, without any favorable prospect of adjustment, and from the belief that the adjudication should be made by some such competent and final tribunal as the Court of Claims.

Acknowledging the gravity of the issues involved, an item was incorporated by Congress in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved August 7, 1882, as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to Congress what, in his opinion, would be an equitable settlement of all matters of dispute between the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (including all the Cherokees residing east of the Mississippi River) and the Cherokee tribe or Nation west; also all matters of dispute between other bands or parts of the Cherokee Nation; also all matters between any of said bands or parts thereof, and the United States, arising from or growing out of treaty stipulations, or the laws of Congress relating thereto; and what sum or sums of money, if any, should, in his opinion, be paid under such settlement; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for such investigation.

Under date of August 18, 1882, the Secretary of the Interior appointed Courtland C. Clements, esq., of Richmond, Ind., special agent

to investigate all matters of dispute between these bands and parts of bands and the nation west, or the United States, as provided in said item of the sundry civil appropriation act, and he is now engaged in the examination of the records of this office upon the issues involved.

UMATILLA RESERVATION IN OREGON.¹

Bills have been introduced in the present Congress (S. 434 and H. R. 2579) providing for allotments in severalty to the Indians of the above-named reservation, and for the sale of the remainder thereof after such allotments shall have been made, the funds arising from such sale to be used in establishing the Indians on their several allotments, for the support of an industrial farm and school for the children of said reservation, and for other like beneficial purposes. The general provisions of these bills, being in keeping with the policy steadfastly advocated by this bureau for allotments in severalty to Indians with perfect and permanent title, were recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress in a special report to the department (in response to a call of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs for information), dated January 19, 1882, and supplemental report of February 1 following.

It appears that a large majority of the Indians occupying said reservation are anxious to take lands in severalty; they have more land than is actually needed for that purpose, and the sale of a part of their reservation, as contemplated, would furnish them the means for a fair start upon their several allotments. I renew my recommendation for the early passage of one or the other of the pending bills, with the amendments proposed in the special office reports above mentioned.

TOWN OF PENDLETON, OREGON.

In my last annual report to the department the question of disposing of a portion of the Umatilla Reservation in Oregon sufficient to meet the growing necessities of the adjacent town of Pendleton was discussed, with the suggestion that Congress be asked to grant needful authority in the premises. By act of August 5 last authority is had for the survey, appraisement and sale (with the consent of the Indians) of so much of said reservation lying and being contiguous to or in the vicinity of the town of Pendleton as may be necessary to allow that town proper and needful growth and extension, not exceeding 640 acres. An inspector of the department has recently visited the Umatilla Reservation and obtained the consent of the Indians to disposal of the tract named in the manner proposed.

MALHEUR RESERVATION.

By Executive order of recent date (September 13, 1882) the greater portion of the Malheur Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon has been restored to the public domain. In my last annual report it was stated to be the purpose of this office to dispose of the lands embraced within said reservation by sale for the benefit of Indians for whose use and occupation it was set apart. Such has been the desire and intention of this bureau ever since it became apparent that the reservation was no longer needed for purposes of Indian occupation; but in response to most urgent and persistent appeals on the part of the people of Oregon for the restoration of these lands to the public domain, in order that they might become subject to settlement under the homestead and pre-

emption laws, this office was led to so far modify former recommendations as to reduce the quantity to be retained and sold for the benefit of the Indians to considerably less than one-quarter of the whole reservation, and to recommend the reduction of the reservation accordingly. It was upon this recommendation, concurred in by the department, that the order for the reduction was made.

The tract still remaining in a state of reservation, being the northeastern portion of the late reservation, embraces all the agency buildings and improvements of whatsoever character. The order also reserves out of the lands restored to the public domain a tract of 320 acres, upon which are situated the buildings and improvements belonging to the old Camp Harney military reserve. It is the intention of the office to ask for such legislation as will enable the department to sell the diminished reserve for the benefit of the Indians aforesaid.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA,

September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency and of the Indians under my supervision. The changes which have occurred and the advancements made during my administration have not been as radical or satisfactory as I, in my early zeal, was led to believe might be effected with these people. However, it affords me pleasure to say, confidently and without egotism, that the tribes occupying this reservation are in a more advanced condition to-day than they were when I assumed charge of the agency—possibly not so apparent in that which pertains to industrial pursuits, as in their manifest desire to discard many of their characteristic habits and assume in their stead those of the white man.

LOCATION.

The reservation, beginning at a point 5 miles north of Ehrenberg, Ariz., extends 70 miles up the Colorado River, which here forms the boundary line between the State of California and the Territory of Arizona, and embraces within its limits all, or nearly all, of the bottom land on either side of said river. The agency is situated near the northern line of the reservation, at a distance of 50 miles from Ehrenberg, 100 miles from Fort Mohave, 180 miles from Fort Yuma, and about the same distance from Prescott, the capital of the Territory.

THE SOIL

of the reservation is a light sandy loam, interspersed with large tracts of "adobe land," strongly impregnated with alkali; also with occasional sloughs or marshes, which are productive only when an overflow of the Colorado River occurs. As these sloughs constitute the entire arable land of the reserve, and as they are small in area, limited in number, and widely separated by interposing tracts of non-productive soil, the results of farming are necessarily meager and unsatisfactory.

THE AGENCY BUILDINGS

are in a good state of preservation, and are ample in dimensions and conveniences for all the purposes of an Indian agency. With the assistance of the Indians, whose only reward was rations of flour and salt (beef having been rarely issued while the labor was being performed, on account of the contractor's failure to furnish the same), I was enabled during the year to not only improve the condition of the old buildings, but to construct convenient slaughter and issue houses, and, in connection therewith, to build an adobe corral 90 by 180 feet in size. This corral is divided in the center by a partition wall 8 feet in height; one apartment is used as a receptacle for cattle, from which they are driven through a lateral alley into the other apartment, passing over a platform scale, on which they are weighed; thence into the other end of the alley, where they are branded. For convenience in receiving, weighing, branding, and slaughtering cattle, and in issuing rations, these buildings are, I presume, superior to any on the Western coast, and were constructed at a cost for labor of \$355. The Indians, for their faithful assistance, which was rendered with alacrity, deserve honorable recognition, for without their aid these improvements would have cost the government not less than \$6,000.

THE INDIANS.

According to an enumeration made at the last general issue of rations, the Indians under supervision of this agency numbered 1,026, of whom 811 were Mohaves and 215 were Chimehuevis. Some jealousy exists, and ever has existed, between these tribes, but it is not of a character to create apprehensions. They are peaceable, quiet, well-

disposed, and seemingly have some regard for each other. During my administration I have learned of no fighting or quarreling; I have rarely been compelled to reprimand any for disorderly conduct. I have not seen an Indian intoxicated, and have heard of only one case of intoxication; no case of larceny, and but few instances in which my orders were not obeyed with promptness and without reluctance have come to my knowledge. If a community numbering more than a thousand souls can be found to exist in "the States" about which the foregoing can be truthfully asserted I desire to know its location.

This, however, is only one view of the picture, for its reverse side shows superstition of a pernicious character; an inordinate love of gambling; licentiousness unrestrained except by physical causes and natural conditions; instinctive brutality, and a total disregard for veracity, honesty, and fidelity *de facto*; yet assuming these commendable traits if thereby some personal or selfish end may be subserved. In their dispositions, characteristics, purposes, plans, motives, and methods these Indians are very interesting indeed, presenting the strange anomaly of integrity without conscientiousness, sobriety without motive, selfishness and improvidence at the same time, a love of gambling without acquisitiveness, natural brutality which seldom leads to acts of violence, and a religion devoid of veneration.

SANITARY.

In this respect there has been no material change during the year, the principal ailment still being venereal disease and its consequent evils. The agency physician, who was in service from the 19th day of October last to the close of the fiscal year, reported that the above and other diseases to which the Indians of this agency are subject yield readily to medical treatment, when it is possible to place and continue the patient under favorable conditions; but without proper hospital conveniences and supplies which, owing to an insufficiency of funds, I was not authorized to purchase, he found it impossible to obtain satisfactory results, especially in treating constitutional diseases of the character above mentioned.

EDUCATIONAL.

A boarding school was opened at this agency on the 1st day of March, 1881, and has been in continuous session since that date, usual vacations only excepted. Originally a deep-seated prejudice existed in the minds of many of the Indians against the school, and it was with some difficulty that an average of 25 pupils out of a school population numbering 285 could be obtained; but happily this prejudice seems to have been entirely dissipated, and it is believed that, with an assistant teacher and additional supplies, the attendance would have been doubled during the last half of the year. The average attendance for the school year was 27½. The pupils were taught in classes, according to their age and advancement, in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English composition, and music, in which studies they, without an exception, made good progress under the faithful and efficient labors of Miss M. E. Hampton.

In addition to instructions in the educational branches enumerated, the children were taught such useful employments as their ages and the conditions by which they were surrounded would admit; the girls having been instructed in needle work, cooking, scrubbing, ironing, and in everything that pertains to general housework, while the boys were instructed as far as practicable in agriculture and other pursuits of civilized life. By reason of adverse circumstances, which were wholly beyond my control, viz, the sterility of the soil within easy reach of the school building, failure of the department to authorize an agency farmer, and the limited number of other male employés, the instruction of the boys in manual labor was not as thorough or as practical as was desirable.

My opinion as to the benefits which will result from the general education of these tribes is substantially unchanged; nevertheless I am forced to concede a reverse side to the shield. Prominent among the many discouragements which confront the Indian in the pursuit of an education is the fact that no profession or other avenue of employment opens to him within the tribe of which he is a member, not to say elsewhere, by which he may call into requisition his educational attainments as an auxiliary in earning him a living; and it is with difficulty that his energy and efforts, either physical or mental, are called forth except by an appeal to faculties more sordid than those which inspire a love for his kind, or a desire for the moral, social, and intellectual advancement of his race. This being a trait inhering in the Indian, it is not believed that the customs and habits of those of mature age will be essentially modified by our present efforts. To lift the children above the reckless improvidence of their former lives; to inspire them with the idea that they are, at no distant day, expected to be self-sustaining and self-dependent; to teach them values, and that values are

the rewards of effort and industry, and to implant in their minds principles of frugality have been as much the aims and object of the teacher as to impart a knowledge of text books.

In this connection I may be permitted to suggest that, considering our remote position and the excessive cost of provisions and apparel, the isolated condition and many deprivations to which the employés are subjected, the great expense of coming to and returning from the agency (professional teachers cannot be obtained on the western coast at salaries paid agency teachers), and last but not least the high and grave responsibility of the profession, teachers have hitherto been inadequately rewarded at this agency. We cannot expect men and women of teaching power and ability to leave their occupations, their homes, and society for an inconsiderable compensation; and I concur in the trite and truthful saying, "a poor teacher is dear at any price." It is confidently believed that with a sufficient appropriation to pay school employés the salaries which obtain in the West, and with the hearty co-operation which has previously been manifest on the part of the Indian Office, our school has attained a popularity with the tribes and a general prosperity which does not leave its future in doubt.

Here I desire to suggest, through your office, to the friends of the Indian in Congress, the necessity and justice of providing educational opportunities for the Mohave Indians at Fort Mohave, the Yumas, the Hualapias, and the Cocopahs, all accredited to this agency, but not on the reservation. Many of these Indians would doubtless avail themselves of the advantage were proper encouragement and facilities tendered them. This agency being centrally situated with respect to the tribes mentioned, unobjectionable from a sanitary stand-point, surrounded by Indians who, I am confirmed, will henceforth yield cheerful acquiescence in and encouragements to our educational efforts in behalf of their race, and with the early completion of the A. and P. Railroad, which will reduce the price of transportation, evidently is the most eligible location obtainable for a school of the character mentioned. I will add that, should it be deemed expedient to establish such a school at this agency, no new buildings will be required for its accommodation, except an addition to the school building proper, the expense of which will be inconsiderable. I have doubtless occupied too much space in the discussion of this subject, but when we consider the total absence of all remunerative labor, the impracticability of agricultural pursuits, and the want of causes which stimulate mechanical skill and industry, this, seemingly, is about the only measure necessary to the future well-being of the Indians on this reservation which may be pursued with well-grounded hopes of success.

THE INDIAN POLICE FORCE

remains the same in number and membership as at the beginning of the year. They have rendered prompt obedience to all commands, but the unexceptionable order and the universal amity existing among the Indians have, happily, caused their position to be little more than that of a sinecure.

AGRICULTURE, LABOR, AND WEALTH.

As will be seen by statistical report herewith transmitted, 1,050 acres were cultivated by Indians, producing, approximately, 700 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of corn, and 1,050 bushels of beans, besides other vegetables, of which, owing to a habit of consuming their products before maturity, no estimate approaching accuracy can be furnished. They also cut and delivered for use at the agency 26 tons of hay, for which they received \$25 per ton; and furnished the Colorado Steam Navigation Company 500 cords of wood, receiving therefor \$2 per cord. Their wealth, if it may be so designated, consists of about 200 domestic fowls, 13 head of cattle, and 108 horses or ponies. The latter, being but little used except for racing, are an unmitigated detriment to the tribes, rather than a benefit.

SUBSISTENCE.

As previously mentioned, the contractor failed to furnish the amount of beef called for by his contract, and in consequence the Indians were compelled to subsist more than hitherto upon the natural products of the reservation. I think the following proportions fairly represent the subsistence obtained from the sources mentioned: By labor of Indians in civilized pursuits, one-third; by issue of rations, and by gathering the natural products of the soil, each one-third.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JONATHAN BIGGS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MOQUIS PUEBLO AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office of July 15, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1882.

LOCATION.

This agency is located in Northeastern Arizona, about 90 miles west of Fort Defiance and 70 miles north-northeast of Winslow, a station on the A. and P. Railroad. Its immediate location is in what is known as "Kearn's cañon," famous for its springs of pure water. With the high and rugged walls of the cañon on either side, one is reminded of some mediæval prison-house. We are not trammelled by over civilization and the restraints of fashion. Our nearest post office (except one at a Mormon settlement) is Fort Wingate, one hundred and twenty miles distant. The surrounding country is an elevated plain, interspersed with barren mountains in the South and furrowed here and there with deep cañons.

THE MOQUIS PUEBLOS.

This interesting people, unlike most of our aboriginal tribes, dwell in pueblos or villages. There are seven of these villages, all of which are built upon high mesas, from 300 feet to 500 above the plains; and only two of these, Oribi and Ci-mok-pi-vi, are accessible by wagon road. Tewa, Ci-teum-ivi, and Walapi are 14 miles west-northwest from this agency. Me-cañ-ni-vi, Ci-pol-i-vi, and Ci-mok-pi-vi occupy the brow of a mesa 8 and 10 miles further west, and Oribi is situated still west of these about 12 miles.

On the 25th day of this month, with my teamster, I visited the latter place, having made the entire journey by wagons, over a very difficult and circuitous route. Our arrival created quite a sensation; such an event, I am told, had never been known in the history of the town; a span of mules and wagon on the streets of Oribi was indeed a novelty! Oribi is much the largest village, and contains about 700 inhabitants. The streets are narrow but more regular than those of the other pueblos. The houses are all built of stone, many of them three and four stories high, with flat dirt roofs, cement floor, and small windows and doors. But little lumber is used, and then only for doors when the builder can afford that luxury.

The furniture of these houses is a very simple affair. A sheep skin serves for a chair, the floor for a table, and a few blankets, baskets, and pieces of home-made pottery constitute the household goods. Nearly every family has a corn mill. This is made in the form of a long, low box, inclosing two or more large flat stones, which form an inclined plane. The grinding is done as follows: A small quantity of corn is first placed in the box, which has been partitioned off into sections corresponding to the number of stones, then the miller (who is usually a young woman or a girl) with one hand covers the surface of the stone with corn, then taking a long narrow stone, well adapted for the purpose, she crushes it until it is reduced to meal.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

The Moquis are a pastoral and an agricultural people. Nearly all keep a few sheep and burros, and some have large flocks of sheep, besides horses and burros. All cultivate the soil; some go fifteen miles or more to plant their wheat and corn. Onions, beans, and melons are their favorite vegetables, which they raise in considerable quantities. They usually do not plant the same ground two years in succession. Peaches and apricots are raised to advantage, especially in the vicinity of Oribi. One important branch of industry with them is the manufacture of pottery, in which they show some skill. They weave their own blankets and belts, and a coarse, but very fair, kind of cloth worn by the women and girls. Their work-houses are all underground, where the carding, spinning, and weaving is done, and where they prepare their costumes for the dances.

LANGUAGE.

The great difficulty at present in the way of effectually reaching this people is the want of a suitable interpreter. No one of the tribe has learned enough of English to fill that position satisfactorily, and no white man, so far as I know, has mastered the Moqui language sufficiently for ordinary intercourse. In all the councils held since my arrival here it has been necessary to employ interpreters who speak the Spanish or Navajo or both; and as many of the Moquis understand the Navajo and a few the Spanish, we have been able to comprehend each other tolerably well.

From what I have learned of the Moqui language, I find it to be rather an agreeable one. There are few monosyllables. Many of their words are composed of five and six syllables, and some even seven. Hence they have acquired the custom of abbreviating, so that in some sentences the important word which you would expect is entirely lost, or so faintly suggested as not to be recognized.

The Tewa on the first mesa do not belong to the Moqui stock and speak an entirely different language, so that although the Tewa village is only a few yards from two Moquis villages, little intercourse can be had between them except through a few from the Tewa village who speak the Moqui language.

MORALS.

There is much to be said to the credit of these Indians. They are affectionate and not at all quarrelsome. As far as they understand the right they seem inclined to follow it. Still they are children in understanding; sometimes they act like spoiled children, and the policy that has yielded to gratuitous giving has, in a measure, confirmed them in that course. They must be taught self-reliance, and that beggary is a disgrace, if they are to be made men and women in the true sense of the terms.

I have never yet attended any of their dances, and cannot speak from personal knowledge; but, judging from reliable authority, the great evils in the way of their ultimate civilization lie in these dances. The dark superstitions and unhallowed rites of a heathenism as gross as that of India or Central Africa still infects them with its insidious poison, which, unless replaced by Christian civilization, must sap their very life blood.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of this tribe is far from being all that could be desired owing to their manner of living. Nor can we expect to see a radical change until they are induced to leave the mesa and build their homes on the plains, away from the filth and the foul air of their present abodes. If it were not for the high altitude of these pueblos, sickness and death would prevail much more among them than at present. Venereal diseases comprise the general disorder, being the result, doubtless, of their promiscuous lodging together in small, dark, ill-ventilated rooms, without regard to sex or condition. If this people are ever to be saved from ultimate extinction they must be induced to change their abodes to where they can breathe a purer air. Many of them, I am glad to say, spend much of their time during the summer months on the plains with their flocks, and in cultivating their crops, and the result is a sanitary benefit to them.

EDUCATION.

When I arrived here last February I found a day school in progress at the nearest mesa, under charge of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Two teachers were employed, Mr. W. E. Taylor, brother of the missionary, and his wife. The school was held in a small room, poorly lighted and worse ventilated, the ground for a floor, and benches without backs for seats. This room was intended only for temporary use, until accommodations could be had at the agency, and the advantages being so meager, the teachers resigned and Mr. Taylor accepted a position as an employé at this agency. As soon as authority could be obtained an unfinished building and three agency rooms were finished and refitted for a boarding school, except the floors, the lumber for which has not yet arrived. We have waited long for materials to complete this work and for teachers, but not in despair, and we now expect soon to begin the school so much needed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There is one missionary on the field, Rev. C. A. Taylor. So far his work has been a preparatory one. His time has been largely occupied in superintending the building of a mission home and in the study of the Moquis language. With an ardent zeal for the highest interests of this people, he and his excellent wife are patiently laboring at the "seed-sowing," and expect the "harvest." They are now absent for the purpose of securing teachers for the school in prospect.

THE PAST AND FUTURE.

The past history of this people up to the time of the Spanish conquest is almost as little known as their future. They doubtless have a few vague traditions, but nothing

ing really definite. The ruined pueblos found in the northern part of this Territory, and the remains of ancient Aztec pottery found in great abundance, not only near these ruins, but on all the plains, is the only key to that history, and these prove them to belong to a race once powerful and populous. If their future is to be a happy and a progressive one, it must be the result of wise legislation on the part of the government, and of earnest self-denying Christian effort on the part of those who are commissioned by the church and by the government for this sacred trust.

THE WORK IN GENERAL.

I can only speak of what has been done since February 11, 1882, the date of my assuming charge. I have had many difficulties to contend with which few can appreciate unless placed in similar circumstances. At the commencement of my services I found many things were wanted. There were four agency animals; three of them which were almost worthless from age and disease, were issued to Indians, leaving me but one horse, since which time I have been without a full team. The missionary having a span of mules, I have thus been able to borrow.

The rooms were very much out of repair, and everything wanted a general renovating. A school was much needed, but we had no suitable building and no funds were immediately available for that purpose. As soon as practicable the work of repairs was commenced and carried on as far as means would allow. Owing to the great distance from the railroad and the almost impassable wagon roads, we have been obliged to move slowly.

The want of interpreter, mentioned in another place, has been a serious hindrance. The physician, appointed soon after my arrival, declined the position, and I have been almost alone for several months with a people numbering nearly two thousand to care for, and unable to converse with them except in fragmentary sentences. Since the first of July I have been virtually without an employé, the new appropriation bill not having provided for the salary of any employé at this agency except physician. At my earnest solicitation my former teamster remains with me at present, and I expect the department will pay him.

The accompanying statistical report is, much of it, based on estimate, as indicated in the margin. I found it impossible to secure reliable information concerning the number of sheep and the amount of corn and other produce raised, as they have no idea about these matters themselves, and I had no way of ascertaining the facts. I saw many of their flocks and herds and the most of their corn, beans, &c., in store, and I am quite certain the statements made in this report are not exaggerated.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the department for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to this agency, and I am fully assured that whatever can be done to elevate this people to Christian civilization, the officials of the Indian Bureau will do all in their power to promote that object.

Very respectfully,

J. H. FLEMING,
United States Indian Agent.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AND MARICOPA AGENCY, ARIZONA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: In making this my second annual report, having had a year's experience, I feel better prepared to judge of the true condition of these Indians, their good qualities and their failings. I can say truly that I have worked faithfully for the good of these Indians, striving in every manner to better their condition; and while I can see a marked improvement, I cannot say that I have not been somewhat disappointed; but still when we remember that they are Indians, and consider their surroundings in this new country, and the class of Americans with whom they come in contact in a mining country like this, we can only be surprised that they are as good as they are.

In procuring the extension of this reservation over a body of fine farming land, covered with farms, and for Indians under a high state of cultivation, a great good was accomplished, and I naturally feel some pride and gratification at having succeeded in doing this much for the Indians.

The hardest thing I have had to contend with is the sale of whisky by Americans and Mexicans to the Indians, and my faith in being able to prevent it is getting very weak, because of the many ways of evading the law. Still I shall make and am now making extraordinary efforts to get at and punish the offenders, and hope that the new United States district attorney, unlike his predecessor, will faithfully and vigorously prosecute the guilty parties. How shall an agent look an Indian in the face

and urge him to become civilized and Americanized when he says to you, "Americans drink whisky and get drunk, nearly all of them, and more than Indians do, and they sell our people this whisky for which you punish us for drinking?" I can only say to them that such an example is not set them by the agent or any of the employés at this agency.

INDIAN POLICE.

Some time during the month of June last, the settlers on the San Pedro River, some 75 miles from here east, up the Gila, became greatly alarmed at a threatened outbreak of the Apaches residing near, and calling upon the sheriff of this county at Florence for assistance, he called upon me very urgently to send to their assistance and for their protection my Indian police. This request I reluctantly complied with, knowing the weakness of human nature, and especially Indian nature, for whisky. However, on the condition that they should be kept from all opportunity of getting intoxicated, I consented that they should go. In this I erred, as the trip was the beginning of the downfall, and finally the end of the organization. Some time previous to this I had confidentially told the interpreter, who was also the lieutenant of police, that I had been informed that no provision had yet been made by the government for police rations for the coming year, and that in all probability, unless some provision was made other than that which I knew, the police force would be discontinued at the end of the year. While on this expedition up the Gila, the settlers out of mistaken kindness, gave whisky to Louis, the interpreter, and when he became intoxicated he probably divulged the fact that no provision for police rations had been made, and the whole force became a drunken mob, and came home disgraced and their usefulness gone. And thus ended probably the best organization of Indian police in the United States. The Indians quickly realizing that I had now no means of arresting the disorderly, immediately dropped into their old habitual ways, at the bottom of which is intemperance.

It is my intention to immediately make an effort to organize a new police force, and, if suitable men can be obtained. I hope to succeed, though the public sentiment among the Indians is not favorable to an organization of this kind. This arises from a natural repugnance to any restraint, which I am not prepared to say is or is not peculiar to these Indians, and they, heretofore, not having been compelled to observe laws or receive punishment for violation of them, makes it very difficult to secure men suitable for policemen who will consent to act in that capacity.

CIVILIZATION.

There has been a perceptible improvement among these Indians during the past year in the matter of dress, and also in the treatment of the women, as I have never missed an opportunity to impress upon them the importance, as among the first steps in civilization, to cover their nakedness, even if with only the cheapest material. I have also told them that they should treat their women with more respect if they wished to raise children who would become good men and women; that in the history of the world no people who did not so treat their women ever amounted to a great people. And by continually, and upon all occasions, impressing these things upon them, I believe that at last some effect has been produced. I have also talked to them and endeavored to induce them to cut their hair like Americans, and I am happy to say that in a few instances I have succeeded; notably, Antonio, chief of all the Pimas, Louis, the interpreter, and a few others. In the matter of painting, to which these Indians are much addicted, I have also talked and labored unceasingly to induce them to abandon this foolish and disgusting practice. It is a gratification to me to be able to say that, although I have not been entirely successful, there is a marked change among the more intelligent Indians, many having entirely abandoned the practice.

In this connection I might say that although these Indians have these faults and failings, it is not to be inferred that they are savages in any sense, they being already in great measure civilized, in that they are kind, generally truthful, industrious, and self supporting.

One great obstacle to the complete civilization of this people is the character of their dwellings, which seem to be a complete bar to further advancement; and how to surmount this difficulty is the question. The dwellings are simply constructed of a few poles bent over and covered with straw and dirt, and one looks a short distance off like a mound of earth with a hole in one side, the Indian crawling in on all fours. The huts being too low for them to stand erect, and void of either chimney or ventilation, the inmates are obliged to keep close to the ground to avoid the smoke, which is thick enough to stifle a white man. Thus it is in winter. During the warm weather the huts are abandoned for their summer residences, which are usually in their fields,

and consist of forked sticks covered with poles and brush to protect them from the sun. Their winter dwellings are easily heated, very little wood being required. The Indians are very sensitive to cold, and a much larger quantity of fuel would be required to heat even a small adobe house with a fire-place and chimney, so that it would necessitate the use of a wagon to haul that which is now carried upon the backs of the women. I have observed that those who either possess or have the use of wagons occupy adobe houses, which are quite comfortable. The number is very few, however; but might be increased by supplying wagons and harness, say one to each small village and two or three to the larger villages. Some wagons have already been allowed and more have been asked for.

In this connection I might mention the aversion of these Indians to restraint, which was referred to in my remarks on Indian police, as a difficulty in the way of securing good policemen, and it also makes it very hard to enforce law and order among them. This peculiarity extends even to their families. A child is never punished or corrected, and so grows up as free from any idea of obedience as it is possible to conceive. I have talked with them a great deal of the importance of exercising more discipline in their families, and by this means have learned that they formerly, perhaps a generation or so ago, although they were not in the habit of punishing their children, it was their custom to talk to and lecture them a great deal at home, teaching them the difference between right and wrong. I have urged upon them the necessity and propriety of their reviving this excellent practice.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Rev. C. H. Cook is employed by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions as missionary to these Indians and is conscientiously doing all that he can to instruct and convert the people of which he has charge. He expects mainly by means of contributions from churches and individuals, to erect a small church building at one of the largest villages during the present year. He conducts services each Sabbath at the agency, speaking in both the English and Pima languages, in addition to his regular labor at the different villages.

EDUCATION.

A boarding-school with seventy-five scholars enrolled, and an average attendance of sixty-seven, has been in successful operation at this agency the past year. This being the first regular boarding-school that was ever attempted here it was considered by many as experimental, and its success looked upon as extremely doubtful. But, thus far, I am happy to say it is a success as regards the progress made by the children in learning. The doubts which existed in the minds of some as to the propriety of an Indian school composed of both sexes, in the same building, have been measurably dispelled by the trial, and the result is better than was anticipated. The boys, upon arrival at the agency, were subjected to a shearing process, their hair being closely cut by the agent, and hats given them in place of the mop of hair which answered the purpose before. To this operation many demurred, but the rule was insisted upon, all finally submitting with the exception of one, who, greatly to my regret, could not be prevailed upon except by force, and although he was one of our brightest and most moral boys, I could not vary the rule, and he returned home. These children are remarkably studious, and could be seen with their books poring over their lessons during recess, early in the morning, and even at night, in preference to joining in the play. Another favorable feature of the Indian children, and one remarked by everybody, was the almost entire absence of disagreements and quarrels usual to all schools.

Yet, notwithstanding these excellent traits, brought to light during this trial, I am afraid I shall have to modify my views as expressed in my last annual report, as to the propriety of establishing schools in the different villages. I am led to thus change my views by observing how quickly, upon the close of school and return of the children to their Indian homes, they drop back into their old filthy ways, being ashamed of their short hair and acquired civilized ways. This condition of things may change on longer continuance of the boarding-school. If so, it would be the most encouraging feature of the attempt to civilize these people.

AGRICULTURAL.

The present is another prosperous year, the crop of wheat being large and of excellent quality generally. Considerable new land has been cleared and fenced, adding to the acreage already under cultivation. The great difficulty with their farming is the failure to sow their grain early and thus secure growth before the water fails. This I am trying to remedy; with what success I am unable as yet to state.

I have succeeded in making arrangements by which to change, without cost, the

seed wheat; procuring a variety from California, which is said to produce a larger yield and for which there is a demand at an increase of price over the variety which they have been raising. The millers have been compelled heretofore to procure it from that State to mix with the wheat raised here, which is too dry to grind well alone. I think that this will be a great benefit to the Indians. The wheat crop this year is estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000 bushels. It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics as to the amount of wheat, raised as well as other farm products, for the reason that the Indians have sold so much of it off of the reservation and to others beside the traders and regular dealers. Cultivating the soil is the principal occupation of this people; I might say almost the sole occupation. Even the few who are engaged in other work still find time to raise a crop of wheat, melons, and squash.

SANITARY.

The health of the Pimas has been generally good for the past year. This is due to abundant crops for the past two years. Since travel has ceased on the old overland trail, venereal diseases have apparently decreased and but few patients appear. Malarial fevers have been common since the summer rains set in. But these will cease as soon as the cold nights compel the Indians to leave their open summer houses in the fields among the irrigating ditches for the drier ones away from the river.

POPULATION.

In the absence of any other means of enumeration, I instructed the police to make an accurate count of all the people in each of their villages, the object of which was mainly to make an equal distribution of farming and other implements supplied by the government last year. The result of this count was as follows:

Pimas	3, 908
Maricopas	331
Apaches residing with Maricopas	10
Papagos residing on reservation (estimated)	250
Papagos residing off of the reservation (estimated)	5, 750
Total	10, 249

I am of the opinion that their numbers are gradually decreasing.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSSELL G. WHEELER.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,

July 31, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1882.

In my last I drew attention to the desirability of furnishing the Indians with new habitations, their present dwellings being greatly dilapidated and unhealthy in the majority of cases. Since then I have given lumber to the most needy, who built eight frame houses therewith. Their habits appear to change with their habitations, for, from the moment they were comfortably quartered in a house similar to a white man's, they discarded their primitive habits of slovenliness and filth, and the unhealthy custom of sleeping on the bare ground six feet below the surface, with possibly a blanket over and under them, and adopted the bedstead and mattress. This encourages me to assist them to the utmost in providing them with new dwellings, as the civilizing results thus seen in these few instances are indications favorable to the hope of a thorough civilization in the near future, if assisted in this way.

After a very careful census I find that there are actually 510 Indians, full and mixed blood, living upon this reservation, all of whom wear full citizen's costume. Their disposition is good, but occasionally their old-time superstitions creep up and the result is disastrous. An instance thereof occurred a few days ago. An Indian whom, it was alleged, was the possessor of a certain poison, and who blew it or wished it across the river to some of his enemies at different times, was, by the friends of those whom he was accused of thus poisoning, shot and killed in his doorway. The murderers immediately decamped, their whereabouts being at present unknown. The probability is that as soon as they believe that the excitement has cooled they will return. As I leave this agency in a few days it is impossible for me to do anything towards arresting them, but I have mentioned the subject to my successor, Captain

Charles Porter, Eighth Infantry, who will do all in his power to bring them to justice. When that is accomplished, hanging would be the best method to deter the others from doing likewise in like cases; a mere term of imprisonment would be of no avail.

The government has under cultivation, this year, 300 acres; although it is 85 acres less than last year, the yield will be far in excess of it, as the season has been an exceedingly favorable one for growth. More could not have been cultivated, as it was found difficult to do the work already done, and still more difficult to do that which has yet to be done, because of the small number of animals; eight (8) more mules are an actual necessity. As I believe Round Valley Agency has some animals to spare, I would suggest that eight or ten be transferred to this agency.

The estimated yield, this year, is 3,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels oats, 100 bushels beans, 200 bushels potatoes, 500 head cabbage, 200 melons, 100 pumpkins, 40 tons hay, and various vegetables.

Indian farming has increased satisfactorily; there are fifty Indians, this year, cultivating large and small patches of land, in all, 100 acres. It is impossible to get at the yield, but, from the appearance of their gardens, I would judge that it will be large. Such prosperity of a few will indubitably draw more into farming for them selves next year. The orchards have been thoroughly pruned and cultivated; the yield will be fair.

The saw and flour mills are being moved back some sixty feet from the rivers, to ensure their safety during high water; they have done good service, but with the new penstock furnished us this year we will have double the power, thus enabling us to saw and grind lumber and flour sufficient to meet all requirements. Last year 75,000 feet of lumber was sawed, of which 10,000 feet was used in the construction of a bridge over a wild mountain stream; the balance was used in building, fencing, and repairing.

The Indians have had a prosperous hunting season, having netted something over \$2,000 from the sale of deer, otter, fox, and bear skins. The fishing prospects look very unfavorable, the salmon run being small. If it does not improve soon they will suffer considerably, as fish comprise one third of their subsistence.

Principally to teach the school children the art of gardening, I put under fence six acres of good arable land, planted it in potatoes, beans, cabbages, melons, corn, chickory, &c., and made them assist in the cultivation of it. They are apt in learning, but somewhat loath to work; but with a little judicious pressure and encouragement they have done very well. The yield will be abundant. Their ration of vegetables therefrom will have the effect of causing them to try it again, knowing full well that unless they assist in the raising they will get no ration. It is only through an Indian's stomach that work to amount to anything can be got out of him. Observing this law with the school children they do well; but I think this selfish feeling can be eradicated in time.

In reading, writing, and copying they have made satisfactory progress. Among the pupils are five very smart ones, who ought to be transferred to Carlisle. A thorough course of training would turn them out smart men and women. With their present surroundings they can never get out of the narrowing influences which superstition and old customs produce.

All the children were successfully vaccinated this year. In conclusion, I believe that there has been an appreciable improvement in the general health, morally and physically, this past year. Venereal still takes the first place, rheumatism follows in due course.

There were eleven births and fifteen deaths during the year.

GORDON WINSLOW,
First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION AGENCY,
San Bernardino, Cal., Aug. 7, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of the service at this agency.

The tribes under its jurisdiction are the following, viz: Serrano, Coahuila, San Louis Rey, and Diegnenos, numbering respectively 381, 778, 1120, and 731, living chiefly in San Diego and San Bernardino Counties, in Southern California, and aggregating a population of 3,010, under the census enumeration of 1880. It is to be regretted that an annual enumeration of the tribes is impracticable, owing to the large extent of mountain and desert country over which they are scattered and the labor and expense incident to such an undertaking.

The past year, I am glad to report, has been a good year for the Mission Indians.

It is true the goal of my ambition to see them provided with land for permanent homes, which has been so persistently urged in former reports, has not yet been reached. And my faith in the power and influence of agents' reports and letters on subjects of this nature is at this writing very much shaken by results, or, rather, the want of results. But I have not been alone in efforts in this direction, nor yet in want of success. Since my last annual report voluntary and independent action has been taken by a prominent State religious and city-trade association, as well as by prominent individuals, in the way of memorializing Congress in behalf of homes for these people, but with no better result. To me it is doubtful whether Congress will ever take action in the premises, since it has been demonstrated in its past dealings with the Indian question that distinguished consideration is shown to the Indian only in proportion as he has developed a disposition to be troublesome and worthless.

The Mission Indians are peaceable and industrious. Instead therefore of wasting time in efforts at uncertainties, if not at impossibilities, I have resolved to make the best of the situation as it is. Developments during the past year have to my mind very much modified the necessities of the situation. I believe that, under ordinarily prosperous seasons, these people will make as comfortable livings for themselves by daily labor, whether they all have lands or not, as that many white people under the same conditions and circumstances. Indian labor in Southern California, on farms, in constructing irrigating canals, in shearing and herding sheep, and, under the prospective absence of Chinese labor, in railway construction and repair, will always be in demand at remunerative wages. Under the stimulus of immigration into Southern California during the past year labor has been abundant. These favorable conditions will continue and increase, and it is doubtful whether on account of the severity of the heat in summer, to which the Indian is accustomed in this climate, his labor will ever be supplanted by white labor.

In this view of the case therefore, it becomes a question, not so much of necessity, as of expediency, whether this class of Indian laborers, by no means small, who go about working for white people, shall be provided with land on which to make homes, and find subsistence when other sources may fail them. One thing may be observed, that this class of the Mission Indians are not clamoring for land, and it may well be doubted, owing to their past habits of labor, which as a rule brings its reward in silver dollars at the close of the week, whether they would be willing to settle upon land to cultivate it and await the slow and sometimes uncertain results of their labor.

The situation is different, of course, as to those who live in settlements and villages, occupying and cultivating lands embraced within private grants, and who have so lived for generations. These are periodically threatened with ejection by the ranch owners, which has operated seriously against their progress in civilized industries. With their settled habits, they are averse to roving in search of labor, and request that lands be given them on which they may permanently settle. Most of this class give proof by their industry and their tact in management that, under more favorable conditions, they would make successful farmers or stock-men. Unquestionably, provision should be made for such in the event of their ejection from the places now occupied by them. And if Congress were to anticipate this event by prompt action in their behalf, it would confer a great blessing upon a deserving class of Indians, who, for many years, have been struggling "between hope and fear," believing that this great government would yet deal justly by them. So much in general, as to the situation of these people. Now as to the specific subjects upon which information is required in detail.

AGRICULTURAL.

A very small proportion of the lands reserved for Indian purposes, although aggregating over a hundred thousand acres, are adapted to agricultural purposes. Very little is so adapted without irrigation, and in a desert country like this, water, not previously appropriated by whites, exists only in a scanty supply. Notwithstanding, my Indians have made the best of their opportunities in planting and cultivating the soil during the year. Owing to the distribution of 30 plows, 30 sets of plow-harness, and 60 plantation hoes, they have been able to cultivate a larger average than in any past year. Five wagons, furnished to as many villages in the early part of the year, has also enabled them to accomplish more labor in their fields.

In the month of June last I visited a village of the San Louis Rey Indians, who had hitherto been wandering about, landless and homeless, but who a year ago settled in the foot-hills near Temecula ranch, from which they were once ejected. No running water is found where they live, but at great labor they had dug wells and developed water for domestic purposes. They had just harvested their first crops, consisting of wheat and barley, which was grown upon winter rains. One Indian told me he would have about 500 sacks of barley. I estimated that they would have about two car-loads of grain to sell over and above what they would require for their own use. The land they had settled upon I found to be surveyed government land, and I found also

that their success in growing grain upon it had already attracted the attention of the ubiquitous "land grabber." No time must be lost in securing this land for these Indians. The Indians feared they might be driven off, and I promised them I would not sleep after returning to the agency till I had written to Washington and asked that this land be given to them. I kept my promise, and, with commendable promptness, I received an executive order setting apart that land for their use. To me, as well as to these Indians, it was the most gratifying incident of the year.

EDUCATION.

At the date of my last report two day-schools had been in operation nearly a year. Since then three others have been established, making five day-schools at this agency. Under the auspices of a society of ladies a day-school also was established at San Diego, to which assistance was given five months, as salary for a teacher. To meet the necessities of the case, as well as the urgent demands that are made for schools, it would require the establishment of as many more schools as we now have. Every village or settlement of Indians is clamoring for a school. Not the slightest opposition has yet developed itself in any quarter against education. On the contrary, I am continually met with this argument—very logical too: "Why don't you give us a school? We have as many children to send as they have at other places, and we don't see why we can't have a school just as well."

For one of the schools authorized a year ago I had furnished the lumber, but the Indians for whom it was intended failed to complete their contract of putting up the adobe walls, the school in the mean time having been kept in an Indian's house. Since then different villages have applied through their head men for the lumber, saying "Give it to us; we will put up the walls." In response to the request of the Indians near Temecula, who but recently have been given their land by executive order, I have consented to give it to them. They are now making adobes, and by the end of this month will have the building ready for occupancy.

Meanwhile I have heard that a settlement of Indians of the same tribe, living at what is known as Lejolla, in San Diego County, not knowing that the lumber had already been accorded to the Temecula Indians, are busy making adobes, believing they will be given the school if they construct the walls for a building. One Indian alone among them has thirteen children to send to school. Of course no authority exists for the establishment of another school. But, in view of their great anxiety for a school, I shall make their case a subject of special communication.

While the schools now in operation are doing beyond what had been anticipated, yet I find that day-schools will not accomplish the work of education required by the mission Indians. They are too much scattered. Too many are not within reach of schools, while for the children of that class of Indians who go about laboring no opportunity for education is possible. Regular attendance throughout the year by pupils is too much dependent upon the supply of subsistence laid up by parents. When that is exhausted they go and labor for more, and take the family along. The opportunities for teaching them English successfully, as well as habits of cleanliness, are weakened likewise by the influences of Indian village life. They should be removed from these influences, and the constant temptation to speak Indian. Nothing short of the establishment of two large boarding-schools, located, one among the settlements south of the mountains, the other north and away from the influences of village or camp life, will meet the demands of the situation.

MISSIONARY WORK.

No exclusively missionary work is carried on among these people. And it is questionable whether such exclusive attention to this work would be justified by results, at least among the grown-up population, on account of the difficulty of communicating with them, and because of their fixed habits of thought and life. Perhaps the most effectual work that can be done in this line is being accomplished through the influence and teaching of the school employes among the rising population, the only hope of the race. Several of the teachers are thoroughly imbued with the missionary spirit, and all aim to do good, outside of the ordinary routine of official service.

I propose to appeal to the charitable impulses of the denomination (Lutheran) to which this agency stands assigned, the coming winter, in behalf of the pupils of our day-schools, many of whom, during the severe weather of last winter, suffered for want of sufficient clothing, while not a few large boys for this reason quitted the school long enough to earn means to clothe themselves. This state of things must not occur again, if it is in my power to prevent it. The denomination that would have the glory of being accorded "a hand" in the Christian civilization of the Indian must expect to come to the front and do something that will touch his native selfishness and show him the better way.

CIVILIZATION.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell upon the subject of civilization, as the Mission Indians are generally known to be in the advance line. All wear the garb of the civilian. The old superstitious customs of the race have about all disappeared. Now and then perhaps a lodge is burned when its occupant has died, but the cases are so rare as to pass unnoticed. The medicine-man has likewise disappeared as an "institution." The social condition of women among them has come to be regarded by them much the same as that of women among the whites are regarded. The ties which bind husband and wife and parents and children are held as being sacred. Woe be to the bad Indian who invades the sacred precinct of the former! Chiefdom and tribal laws have about lost their authority and force among them. The punishment by whipping on the bare body is very seldom resorted to, except in aggravated cases. As a rule, fines, in some instances heavy, are imposed on the culprit, and promptly paid, either by him or by his friends, the sum paid going to the injured party.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the tribes has been unusually good the present year. Through the vigilance of the agency physician, the different forms of venereal disease have been, so to speak, "rooted out." And as they are better fed and better clothed they are better provided against those ailments which come of irregular diet and exposure without proper protection.

The need of hospital accommodations, so frequently referred to in reports and special communications, is still felt. It is a common occurrence that when medicines are prescribed for the sick in their lodges they do not take it as prescribed, and very often not at all, because it tastes badly or makes them feel sick, or because the first dose did not make them well. The consequences are often fatal. Under the better care that might be bestowed upon the sick in a hospital, and by the proper administering of medicine as well as of suitable food, much more might be done for them.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Referring to the liquor traffic, which a few years ago was the bane and curse of these Indians, resulting in widespread demoralization, with its accompaniments of poverty and crime, I take pleasure in reporting a radical reformation. During the year over thirty persons have been arrested, which might indicate that the business is yet brisk; but it indicates rather the vigilance exercised in the detection of the criminals, for it is rarely that a man furnishes a bottle of liquor to an Indian that he is not, to his utter astonishment, called to answer for it soon after before the United States commissioner.

About fifteen have been punished by fines and imprisonments, varying from eleven months and \$100 dollars to ten days and \$1, not according as the degrees of guilt of each have varied from that of the other, but rather as each met the varying moods of a court that seems to be annoyed by what it considers "a trivial offense." A total suppression of this traffic might have been attained more than a year ago had the law in relation thereto only been executed. This course would have been more economical to the government, and an act of mercy and blessing to all concerned.

Fifteen persons are at present awaiting trial under indictments by the United States grand jury, many of them arrested as far back as December last. One man, not of this number, "skipped his bond" recently, and his sureties were required to pay \$300 for their credulity. This resulted in the remanding of two others to prison by their sureties, lest that might be the price of their credulity. It will have a good effect when once these men find there is no backing between their arrest and the prison door.

On the whole, I congratulate myself that, in spite of the difficulties encountered in the effort to suppress this traffic, not the least of which came of the failure of the courts to execute the law, Indian whisky is very scarce, and the traffickers in it about "driven to the wall." The Indians are correspondingly prosperous, because of the better uses to which their earnings are applied. And it is confidently believed that, by continued vigilance in keeping this traffic suppressed, the insatiate taste for strong drink will be subdued and habits of sobriety formed that will prove lasting. The outlook to me is every way encouraging as to the future of the Mission Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. LAWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CAL.,
August 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my fifth annual report for this agency.

RESERVATION.

No changes have taken place in boundaries or possession since my last report, but the settlers still hold all but a small fraction of the lands our Indians are supposed to occupy.

THE POPULATION

has somewhat increased since the last annual report, as 645 Indians drew goods and supplies the past quarter, viz, 152 Concows, 188 Little Lakes, 30 Redwoods, 219 Ukies and Wylackies, 31 Potter Valleys, and 25 Pit Rivers.

There have been 22 deaths and 13 births during the year. I cannot report the number of deaths and births among the 6,456 reported last year as falling under the supervision of this agency; but the death rate is much greater among them, as they have no medical care.

AGRICULTURE.

All our Indian families have gardens, and are gradually increasing the quantity of subsistence raised. As stated in former reports, although we have nominally over 100,000 acres of land, yet we cannot control but about 2,500, which lies in this valley. Nearly all the grain produced is raised by the body of our Indians in community of interest, and hence has been considered as raised by the government, although the Indians do all the work.

PRODUCTIONS.

As our crops are not threshed I can only estimate the amount raised, viz: Wheat, 5,000 bushels; oats, 3,000; barley, 1,200; and about 1,800 bushels of corn, and 550 tons of hay. The hop yield last year was 18,592 pounds, which, owing to advance in price, netted us \$3,200. This year the prospect is good for an increase both in quantity and price.

The Indians have raised for themselves about 500 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of barley. They have also raised about 600 bushels of corn, 1,500 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 pumpkins, 12,000 melons, and cut 100 tons of hay.

STOCK.

The increase in cattle the last year has been only one-third that of the preceding year, from various natural causes, combined with the fact that the stock of the settlers ate up the grass to such an extent that the strength of the herd was greatly diminished.

The increase in mule colts (11) gives promise of good teams for the Indians in the near future. Mules are much better for Indians than horses, as they will endure more on less feed.

During the year some of our unserviceable animals, reported last year, were, by order of the department, condemned and sold, or otherwise disposed of as directed.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Nineteen Indian houses have been built, and the loggers' house rebuilt at the saw-mill. A new building for the saw-mill has also been put up, the work being done under the superintendence of the carpenter and miller. Four hundred and seventy-six rods of board fence have been built and 80 rods of rail fence, and 3,620 rods of rail fence have been rebuilt; 40 rods of ditch have been dug, and 160 rods of ditch cleaned out. Twenty acres of land have been grubbed and cleared off; 50 apple and peach trees have been set out; 6,500 hop-poles cut, and 896 loads of manure hauled into the fields, and several hundred loads of gravel hauled to corrals and barns.

MILLS.

The grist-mill has ground 284,504 pounds of wheat, and 3,156 pounds of corn for the agency, and 10,211 pounds of grain for the Indians; 460,000 pounds of wheat and corn, and 23,563 pounds of barley for citizens. The saw-mill was rebuilt and cut 181,000 feet of lumber.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Although we cannot parcel out our lands to the Indians for reasons heretofore stated, yet, as required, all work is done by Indians that they can do; and they are slowly increasing in their ability and desire for that which is only the result of industry.

APPRENTICES.

The first half of the year I had apprentices in the shops, mills, office, and with the herdsman, but could not pay them since December 31, yet most of them have continued to work.

FINANCIAL, ETC.

I was informed, in June, 1881, that for the ensuing year the department could only pay a physician, clerk, and the teachers, and that if I had any other employes I must provide the means to pay them for their services. I have therefore raised from the reservation, as miscellaneous funds, class II, over \$6,000 for pay of employes, both white and Indian, and other authorized expenditures.

If government would give us possession of the land nominally ours, we could make this agency self-supporting in a few years. But the Indians are getting tired of waiting, while they see the cattle, horses, and sheep of the settlers occupying the very lands long ago promised to them, and the settlers tell the Indians that they intend to keep these lands.

EDUCATION.

On the 15th of August, 1881, the matron moved into the boarding-school buildings with 13 children, 3 boys and 10 girls. We had been told that "the Indians would not let their children come to the school," and that they "would burn the buildings if necessary to prevent the children from attending." The number of scholars gradually increased, until on the 1st of October there were 37, and at present writing there are 46. Two girls have died during the year. Seven boys have left the school, thinking themselves too old to learn, and 2 girls have been sent home because of disease; making the attendance, during the year, 57, besides one day scholar. The school is growing in favor among the Indians.

A fine garden was planted by the school, and will produce something for their subsistence, but not as much as was expected on account of very dry weather. The boys have cut nearly all the wood that has been burned at the school, and done all the outside work incident to the situation and circumstances. The girls have done the washing, ironing, mending, making, &c., of clothes for themselves and the boys, as well as the cooking, baking, &c., necessary for the support of the school. Considerable has been done by the boys in carpentering and shoe mending. The progress in music has been such with both boys and girls that it is a pleasant recreation.

The greatest hinderance I meet with in establishing and conducting the school is from parties who, while professed friends of the school, work against its interests in various ways, either designedly, or by reason of their failing to apprehend the true idea of education for the Indian.

THE SANITARY

condition of our Indians is gradually improving. The past year measles and influenza attacked our people, and, combined with other diseases, proved fatal in some cases. Our Indians are mostly comfortably housed. Some of the old ones still prefer to live on the ground in campoodias or wickiups.

The Indian "medicine men" have less influence now than ever before, and their power is fast waning away.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

Rev. Mr. Fisher was removed in September of last year, and Rev. Mr. Simmons took his place. Each maintained regular services and Sabbath-schools for the Indians. To be a successful worker among Indians requires a man either so well educated that he knows how to use simple language and avoid the use of such words as cannot be understood by the Indians, or a man with so little education that he cannot help being simple in his language, and in either case a devotion to the work which will prompt such self-denial as will make him willing to forego the pleasures of society and worldly or ecclesiastical promotion to save the souls of those for whom Christ died.

CIVILIZATION.

The greatest hinderance to the complete civilization of these Indians, next to their failure in obtaining their lands, is their fondness for whisky and gambling. The last seems inborn, as they practice it as soon as they can walk and talk. Their thirst for "fire-water" is so great as to be almost irresistible under temptation, and leads them to squander their means "for that which is not bread, and their money for that which satisfieth not."

During the year I have had several parties arrested for furnishing liquor to the Indians, having, as it appeared, good evidence against them; but in every case they could outswear me, and so were released. The punishment inflicted on the person when convicted by our district court, as well as others, makes such prosecutions merely farcical, and brings contempt on the agent who tries to do his sworn duty.

Hoping the time will soon come when these hinderances will be done away, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. SHELDON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,

August 15, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor of submitting my seventh annual report of this agency. This reservation is located in the southeastern portion of Tulare County, California, and contains over forty-eight thousand acres of land. There are about 250 acres of medium quality farming land which can be utilized, about one-half of which can be irrigated. The eastern portion of the reservation abounds in good sawing timber, but so locked in with mountains that it is not available to the agency for lumbering purposes. About one-half of the entire tract affords good pasturage for stock, while the other half is too rocky and rough for any purpose whatever. Perhaps one-half of the pasture land is covered with brush, and the other with scattering oak timber. The oak is valuable only for fuel and the production of acorns. Both cattle and horses will subsist well the entire year without any feeding. Wild animals are abundant in the rougher portions, and quite destructive to young stock. The lions have killed this season already 25 per cent. of the young colts.

The Indians who are now permanently settled on the reservation number 159. These are so located that each family controls about 160 acres of land. They all live in board houses, and quite a number have cooking stoves, and enough furniture to render them comfortable.

AGRICULTURE.

The returns in this department have not been satisfactory. Owing to the fact that the rainfall came very late and was exceedingly light during the winter, less ground was seeded than for two or three years preceding. Notwithstanding every effort was put forth to irrigate, the yield of hay and grain has been very light. The Indians have produced on their small farms about 250 bushels wheat, 200 bushels corn, 25 bushels barley, 50 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 20 bushels beans, 20 tons hay, 10 tons melons, and 10 tons pumpkins.

The agency farm, consisting of about 30 acres, is cultivated for the exclusive purpose of producing forage for the government teams. The surface of this tract is so very uneven that it could not be irrigated to advantage, and hence, was this year almost an entire failure; 5 tons of hay was all that it produced. This is the poorest yield during the past five years, and only one-sixth as much as was cut off of the same ground two years ago.

EDUCATION.

As no funds were appropriated for educational purposes there has been no school during the past year. Quite a large proportion of the pupils formerly in the boarding-school, have been married this year, and now think (although mere children) they are too old to attend school. This, and the mortality among the children of this agency, has, within the last two years, so decreased the number of school children that I think it would not be advisable to make an effort to revive the boarding-school. There are, however, about 17 small children old enough to attend a day-school who ought to

have that privilege. If the Department would furnish an organ I am satisfied this could be made a success; besides it would add very much to the interest of the Sunday school and regular Sabbath services. I wish to call attention to this question, and will make a special request in another communication.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work in behalf of these Indians at the agency for the last fifteen years has been almost exclusively done by agents and employes; outside of the agency and among the Mexicans for a greater period, they have been drilled in the Roman Catholic faith. They all profess this form of Christianity, and though many of them are drunken and dissolute, are highly incensed if they are not recognized as good Christians. Some of them are unquestionably improving, but a large majority are so addicted to drink that missionary work meets with poor encouragement and very meager results.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The most of these Indians have, during the past year, worked with commendable zeal and energy. Owing to the excessive drought their wheat and barley yielded less than formerly. Their gardens and corn indicate careful attention and cultivation.

Some of them are thoughtful and make calculations for the future equal to many whites. The women cut and make their own clothing; quilt as well as their white neighbors. The only thing that is discouraging is their appetite for strong drink.

SANITARY.

There has been during the past twelve months no very severe type of sickness. Six Indians have died, and two have been killed. The natural deaths were either extremely aged or very young; the two killed were young men under the influence of liquor, and at the hands of Mexicans. There have been seven births, one more than the natural deaths. Very little attention is now paid to the medicine-men.

CIVILIZATION.

To an unprejudiced mind but one conclusion can be reached; the younger Indians are much more genteel in their deportment than the older ones are. While all are respectful, there is a marked superiority in general appearance and intelligence with the present generation over the past. All of these Indians have long since adopted citizens' dress, and are scrupulous in their costume to the extent of their means. Inalienable homes and exemption from the blighting influence of rum, and these Indians, to all intents and purposes, would be recognized as meriting the appellation, civilized.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 2, 1882.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from the honorable Commissioner, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency:

The Southern Utes are located on their reservation in the southwest part of Colorado. The reservation is a strip of country 15 by 120 miles, and borders on New Mexico and Utah. It is a rough mountainous country, suitable only for grazing purposes, it being well watered by the Piedra, Rio Los Pinos, Florida, Animas, La Plata, Mancos, and Dolores Rivers. There is not to exceed 20,000 acres of agricultural land on the reservation, and that could be brought under cultivation only by irrigating, and that at a very great expense.

The Southern Utes number about one thousand, and I think are the purest type of the American Indian that now exists, there not being a mixed blood in the whole tribe. The Ute Indians are not inclined to agricultural pursuits, as is shown by not one of them having made any attempt at farming. In fact they do no work whatever. They consider it beneath the dignity of an Indian to labor. They are naturally inclined to pastoral pursuits, to which this reservation is well adapted, and I think if the same effort was made on the part of the government to induce them to raise cattle and sheep that there is to get them to till the soil the advancement towards civili-

zation would be much greater. They have large bands of horses, which naturally increase very fast; also some sheep and goats, which they herd very closely.

The Indian police are not as efficient as reports show them to be at some other agencies, but are gradually becoming of more service to the agent, by reporting any irregularities in their camps, and often bringing in horses belonging to citizens. I have had no occasion to use them in making arrests, and would not deem it best to bring them in contact with the whites should occasion require it. They wear their uniforms, and this alone has a tendency to influence others to adopt the custom of wearing citizens clothing to some extent.

The Ute is what might be called a blanket Indian, as not one of them have abandoned the habit of wearing them on all occasions. They are inveterate gamblers with cards and horse-racing. They live entirely in tents or brush houses, and move from one part of the reservation to another, just as the notion takes them. At present they are camped from 10 to 20 miles from the agency. This is occasioned by there being but little grass in the immediate vicinity of the agency for their horses.

During the last year there have been four homicides—one in December and three during the month of July. Upon investigation it was found to be justifiable in every case, and no attempt has been made to punish the parties that did the killing.

The agency physician has many calls for medical treatment, although but few, if any, of them have entirely abandoned their native medicine-men.

The supplies received since January last, at the time I took charge of this agency, have been of sufficient quantity and the quality equal to the samples the contract was awarded on.

Since taking charge of this agency, January 1, 1882, I have made two per capita payments, amounting to \$17,495. The first installment, amounting to \$11,419, should have been made in 1881, but for some reason was not.

There has never been any attempt made to open up an agency farm, and since I have been here I have had no funds applicable for that purpose; and as the Indians have not been settled in severalty, as was agreed under treaty of 1880, between the Ute Indians and the United States, and before asking for funds for this purpose I deemed it best to wait the action of the Ute Commission, who it is hoped will make some provision the present year for their settlement.

No schools have been established at this agency. None of the Indians speak English. All communications with them is done either in Ute or Spanish language; most of the tribe understand the latter.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway operate some 50 miles of railroad through the reservation, the same having been constructed and successfully operated for 12 months without having been interfered with by the Indians. This speaks well for the Indians, when we consider that the road has been built and operated and the company has made no amicable arrangement with them for the same.

The agency buildings consist of two log buildings, which are insufficient for the accommodation of the agent and employes, and unsafe for the protection of supplies. The relation between this agency and the military, also the citizens of Colorado, are of the most friendly nature.

The annual statistical report of this agency is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

WARREN PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA.
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions, I respectfully submit the following as my third and last report of the condition of affairs under my charge at this agency, being for the year ending August 31, 1882.

The bands embraced in this reservation have generally observed their treaty stipulations, and have entertained feelings of friendship both toward the government and the whites generally. The following table exhibits, in detail, the present strength of the four bands of the Sioux Nation located at this agency:

Bands.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Blackfeet Band, No. 1	57	77	46	59
Sans Arc Band, No. 2	222	292	129	133
Minneconjou Band, No. 3	410	480	256	253
Two Kettle Band, No. 4	191	294	144	145
Total.....	880	1,143	575	590

LIVE STOCK.

A careful count of live stock has been taken, during the last month, with the following approximate result: Horses, 1,675; mules, 7; cattle, 4,000; swine, 150; domestic fowls, 500. This record includes stock owned by half-breeds as well as Indians. This count also embraces stock belonging to the Indians that were transferred here from Standing Rock. As a general rule, the Indians at this agency take very good care of their stock. There are no doubt some so utterly heedless that they would, and do, sacrifice their best interests by selling, killing, or otherwise wrongfully disposing of their cattle; but of these there are comparatively few. The bulk of the Indians can be relied on to take the best care of their cattle. The Indians are also becoming fully alive to the value of milk as an article of subsistence.

TRANSFERS.

In the month of August, 1881, by order of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 200 Indians, late prisoners of war from Sitting Bull's camp, were transferred from Standing Rock to this agency, and in May last about 1,100 more of the same outfit were turned over to the care of this agency. As a rule, they have conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner.

POLICE.

The Indian police have rendered effective service in enforcing laws and maintaining order on the reservation. They have cheerfully responded to the calls made upon them, and I regret no increase of pay was authorized for the present year. The small compensation allowed for their service has been so often alluded to by myself and other agents that I deem it unnecessary to again make any recommendation on the subject.

CRIME

on this reservation is of rare occurrence, with the exception of small faults and delinquencies to which all races and people are given. I have nothing to report as happening during the year past. Whisky has been sold to Indians who resided near Fort Pierre, to some extent. Two cases have been reported to me, and the parties who sold the liquor have been punished.

FARMING.

I regret to say the season this year has not been favorable for abundant crops throughout this section. It has been a season of succession of storms, that is, the early part of the season, and later it has been intensely hot weather. Prior to July 1st crops promised favorably, but since that time the continued drouth and the intensely hot winds have destroyed all kinds of vegetation. The acreage planted this year was largely in excess of last year's planting. In many cases corn and potatoes were planted on the sod. Two hundred and sixty-eight acres of prairie sod has been broken by the government for the Indians at this agency this season in 5-acre lots, and much more would have been broken could teams have been obtained at a reasonable rate, but, owing to the immense emigration to the Territory this season, teams were all engaged. The Indians have broken for themselves not far from 100 acres. At the time they were most needed at home to prepare their land for the crops they were assisting in the transfer of the Indians from Standing Rock Agency to this.

SCHOOLS.

The boys' boarding-school has had a session of ten months, with satisfactory results. These boys have planted 5 acres of potatoes, in connection with the school, from which it is expected that the necessary amount will be raised to supply the school for the next school year; and of the other schools I can say that they have been well attended and with good results. Statistical report inclosed.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious welfare of this agency is assigned to the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the direction of the Rev. Henry Swift, who has continued his missionary work among the Sioux with fair results, and he intends making it a life work. The Congregationalists also maintain a mission on the reservation, which is under the care of the Rev. T. L. Riggs, who is of such kind and agreeable manner as to impress the In-

dian very favorably with all his words and actions. Too much praise cannot be given this man for the good work he has accomplished.

In conclusion, I have to say that while nothing has been asked for for the service at this agency without the strictest regard for economy compatible with the best interests of the service, I must express my satisfaction with the promptness of the department in responding to every reasonable request, when it was possible to do so, and my gratitude for the continued confidence reposed in my integrity and honesty of purpose in the face of the persistent efforts made for my removal by a class of unprincipled men in this locality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD LOVE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, *September 5, 1882.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular letter of July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency since my taking charge of it, on September 4, 1881.

Devil's Lake Reservation contains about 230,000 acres of land of good quality, and well adapted for the production of cereals and vegetables, with sufficient timber for the necessity of the Indians for fuel and fencing purposes, and with plenty of good water easily obtainable.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians (adult males) of the reservation are nearly all located on separate tracts of land, cultivating, with commendable industry, from one to 50 acres with good results. About 1,500 acres is under crop this season in about the following proportions: Wheat, 600 acres; oats, 300; corn, 300; potatoes, 200; peas, 10; turnips, 30; carrots, beets, and onions, 10; beans, 30; cabbage, squash, and pumpkins, 20. The grain is not all yet harvested, owing to the lack of machinery at my disposal, the greater part having to be cut by mowing machines, which necessarily destroyed and wasted a great deal, so much so that our yield per acre will be reduced about 25 per cent. The Indians being stimulated by the promise of a new grist-mill to grind their grain have worked hard and faithfully to have good crops, and to secure for themselves sufficient flour for the winter; but this waste in the gathering of the grain has greatly discouraged them. The yield of the grain and vegetables is approximated as follows: Wheat, 10,000 bushels; oats, 12,000; corn, 10,500; potatoes, 23,000; peas, 400; turnips and ruta bagas, 3,600; carrots, beets, and onions, 250; beans, 750; besides pumpkins, cabbage, and squash in fair yield.

The Indians have broken about 447 acres of new land. Some of this has been done by the young men who are just starting out to work and who have never had farms. They hope to get cattle given to them this fall.

The agency farm consists of about 20 acres of land cultivated at the agency, and 20 acres at the school, for the production of grain for government stock and vegetables for use of school.

EDUCATION.

The industrial boarding-school is in a very satisfactory condition, and the progress of the pupils in their studies is highly gratifying to me and creditable to the excellent ladies having charge of the school. The school is conducted under contract with Rev'd J. B. A. Bronillet, director of Catholic Indian missions, and is under the immediate charge of Sister Clapin and six assistant sisters of the order of Grey Nuns, of Montreal. Hundreds of people from nearly all parts of the States, including Governor and Mrs. Ordway, of Dakota, have visited this school during the present summer, and all have left highly pleased with their visit, and in praise of the method taken to teach civilization to the young Indians. The choir of the church attached to the school consists of Indian children. There has been an average of 77 children in attendance at the school during the year, the largest average attendance during any one month being 85. Simon Carew is the present industrial teacher at the school. He devotes every care and attention to the welfare and training of the children, and it is designed that he shall have full charge of the new school for larger boys which has just been erected.

MORALS.

The Indians of the reservation are improving in a marked degree in this respect. Last winter I called the chiefs and head men together, and discussed with them the question of marriage and its effects upon civilization, and made some rules and laws for their government, to which the chiefs and head men all subscribed. The rules were to the effect that thereafter no man would be permitted to marry two wives; that young men or old who took a wife were to be married by a clergyman, in the same manner as white men; that no person could "throw away" a wife and take another; that women who were not virtuous, and were admonished to abandon their evil ways and still persisted in their bad conduct, were to be sent to the penitentiary, which it is understood the government will provide for bad and refractory Indians. Since the adoption of the foregoing laws all young men taking wives have been married by the priest, and many of those who have lived together for years, and have sons and daughters married, have come voluntarily to the church, and, after receiving proper instructions and baptism, have been married by the priest; and at present the balance of power is largely in favor of Christian civilization, whereas some years ago it was very much against it.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at the agency is principally under the charge of the Catholic Church, and is making steady progress; the missionaries are earnest and zealous in their labors, in which they are ably assisted by the sisters at the school. Those who have been engaged in the work have sufficient reason for congratulation in the result.

Rev. David Greycloud, a native missionary, attached to the Presbyterian Church, visited the reservation at the fall of the year and labored with the people of his denomination during the winter. He left in the early spring.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Since the date of my taking charge of the agency, September 4, 1881, to August 31, 1882, the Indians of the reservation have hauled for the Indian trader and military transportation contractor 271,000 pounds of freight from Jamestown and Larimore, distant 52 and 65 miles respectively, and have been paid 65c. per 100 pounds, making \$1,171 thus earned. They have also worked for the military post-trader and hay and wood contractor, chopping and hauling wood, hay, and supplies, earning in the aggregate \$894. They have also hauled 377,643 pounds of agency freight from Ojate, 85 miles, and Larimore, 65 miles, at 75c. and 65c., respectively, per 100 pounds for which they have been paid \$2,798.32; and in the month of August they hauled 108,383 pounds of agency supplies from Larimore, for which they are entitled to \$704.48.

Hunting by Indians of this reservation as a means of obtaining a livelihood is abandoned. The few peltries sold by them are obtained principally by the young men and boys in the fall and spring, during the time when there is not much farming to do, and then only on the lakes and river of the reservation, where they go to kill feathered game. The Indians have disposed of to the Indian trader peltries of miscellaneous descriptions, valued at \$1,716.68, and similar articles to the military post-trader, valued at \$44. No robes have been sold by Indians. In addition to the foregoing the Indians cut and hauled 1,126 cords of wood for the use of the agency grist and saw-mills and boarding-schools; cut and hauled to the mill 311 saw-logs, and cut and hauled 1,366 house-logs, 29,768 rails and stakes to be used in repairing and building fences on their farms, and have built for themselves 29 log houses and 36 log stables during the year. They have also hauled all the logs, stone for lime, sand, and lumber used for the construction of the new school building. They have supplied themselves with wood for fuel and paid creditable attention to the management of their farms, stock, &c.

We have one Indian assistant carpenter, one assistant blacksmith, and two Indian apprentices to each branch. Under the supervision of the two white employes (carpenter and blacksmith) these Indians are making good progress in the knowledge of their trades.

AGENCY BUILDINGS, ETC.

There has been constructed at the agency during the year one log building, with shingled roof, for use of single employes, and one log building to be used as a guard-house for the confinement of refractory Indians. These two buildings are not quite completed. An addition has also been made to the present log quarters occupied by Indian apprentices and a new shingled roof put on the whole building.

A new industrial boarding-school, to accommodate 25 boys, and a barn have been erected about 7 miles east of the agency. The old school building is in a good state of preservation, but requires repairs. We are now engaged in the construction of a bakery, to be used in common by the old and new school.

The only other buildings erected by the Indian Department consist of the agent's dwelling, granary, and etables, which are in good repair. But I cannot say the same with regard to the subsistence storehouses, workshops, and employes' quarters. These are log buildings and were erected in 1867 by the military as temporary quarters. They have stood the test of fifteen years in this climate and are worn out. By constant repairs they are kept together, but the logs are rotten and the buildings have settled very considerably.

The grist and saw mill building is in good repair, but the mill is not at present in running order on account of the breaking down of the engine; but I expect a new engine and boiler with other improved machinery in a few days, when I hope to have a complete mill, competent to grind all the grain raised by Indians this year.

INDIAN POLICE.

The fifteen Indian police are of great service at this agency. They perform the duties required of them in a very attentive and efficient manner. For the small pay and allowances made to them nothing better can be expected of them.

SURVEY OF THE RESERVATION.

On May 4 I had the honor to invite the attention of the department to the necessity for the survey of this reservation and the allotment of land in severalty to Indians. I again urge that some action be taken on this subject. The present treaty with my Indians expires next year. It is therefore highly important that something should be done toward settling their affairs. They are very anxious on this point, and nothing better than the accomplishment of this object could be devised to advance their civilization and establish confidence and content.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians of this reservation, under the able administration of my immediate predecessor, had made sure and steady advancement toward self-support, and many had already reached that height of civilization to which it is possible to elevate an Indian who in the middle of life undertakes to earn a livelihood by the sweat of his brow in civilized pursuits. To control and enable this class to support themselves the government must render some assistance in farming implements and machinery and the employment of intelligent and competent instructors in their use. The idea that as the Indian advances the less employes are required is a mistake. Ordinary men can weigh out and distribute the rations to many Indians, while intelligence and ability are required to instruct and profitably superintend the management of from 250 to 300 Indian farmers scattered over a large area of country.

The task of weaning an Indian from his nomadic habits and instincts, and inducing him to become domesticated can best be accomplished by allotting to him his piece of land (I speak for the Indians of this reservation), which he knows to be his and his only, upon which he can have a comfortable house and a permanent home, and see a prospect by labor to be independent, with plenty to eat for himself and children. To this end the employment of competent white men as instructors in husbandry will be necessary until, through the industrial boarding-schools, the employment of white labor will be no longer necessary. We should have compulsory education, with sufficient school accommodation for all children of school-going ages. It is more humane and Christian-like to expend money for instruction in husbandry and education, and less expensive than breaking or not fulfilling treaty obligations, thereby driving the Indians to rebellion and then to use the army to suppress it.

Since I assumed charge of them these Indians have made good advancement and fully sustained their reputation for industry and good conduct, and if assisted and encouraged for a few years more we may reasonably expect to see the majority self-supporting and good citizens.

I inclose herewith statistical report.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,

United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 4, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report relative to the management and condition of affairs at this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1882.

I regret that the requirement of the Indian Department is such as to make it necessary to render the annual report so early in the year, as in this latitude but little grain is threshed at this date. Cutting grain was completed on the 25th of August, potatoes, corn, and vegetables are not yet matured, hence estimate of yield only can be given, which, with the greatest care, is sometimes wide of the facts. I would suggest October 1 as a more suitable date for annual reports of Indian agencies; then threshing of grain might be completed, other crops matured, and more accurate report of yield could be made.

The Indians of this reserve number 1,352, composed of Arickarees 672, Gros Ventres 454, Mandans 226. The number of Indian men engaged in doing farm work is constantly increasing; many more labor than ever before at this agency. This I require of them, and have endeavored to impress upon them the absolute necessity of laboring for their own support. I feel that substantial advancement has been made in this direction. In issuing wagons to Indians last fall I required that each man receiving a wagon must farm at least five acres of land for himself, and, failing to do so, would forfeit his wagon. All with one exception complied with these conditions, whose wagon I had returned.

Agency Indians farmed this year 832 acres; they prepared the ground in the spring, under the constant direction and personal supervision of my farmer, in excellent manner, and sowed 146 acres wheat, from which I estimate yield from two days' threshing, now in process, at 2,600 bushels; very good quality. They also sowed 136 acres oats; estimated yield, 4,080 bushels. Corn planted by Indians, 365 acres; estimated, 3,650 bushels. Potatoes, 164 acres; estimated, 6,560 bushels. Squash, 9 acres; 224 bushels. Beans, 10 acres; 42 bushels. Turnips, 2 acres; 125 bushels. This land, 832 acres, was divided for all their crops into 302 allotments. These crops were mostly kept free from weeds and well cultivated. This is the first effort of my Indians in raising wheat and they are greatly elated with their success, and many are already asking for more land for next spring sowing. This improvement in farming by the Indians is gratifying to myself, as two years ago an Indian rarely cultivated to exceed from one-half to three-fourths of an acre. Now some have cultivated this year 20 acres, others from 4 to 12 acres, and ask for more land to cultivate next year.

There was also cultivated by the government wheat, 23 acres; yield, 454 bushels. Oats, 56 acres; estimated yield, 2,240 bushels. Potatoes, 3 acres; estimated, 180 bushels. Corn, 16 acres; estimated, 160 bushels. Hungarian, 8 acres, 18 tons hay. I am satisfied that with ground well prepared and early seeding a profitable crop of forage can be produced from Hungarian seed.

Twenty Indian men, heads of families, have consented to go this fall 22 miles west from the agency, build houses, and remain to farm 133 acres land which I had broken this summer. I will also, if authority by the honorable Commissioner be granted, have more land broken next summer on this beautiful plateau near the mouth of Little Missouri River, where is a body of from 4,000 to 5,000 acres of excellent land for cultivation, and scatter my Indians, who have been for many years here living together in one compact village, on lands apart from the immediate vicinity of this agency.

In this latitude, 47° 35' north, subject to drought, crops are by no means certain, and cannot be depended upon to support the Indians. In my judgment, each family locating upon land away from the agency should be supplied with one yoke of work oxen and such farm implements as are actually needed; with this view I reduced my annual requisition that funds for this purpose might be saved. I also asked through the honorable Commissioner increase of appropriation for this agency, but instead of increase asked for Congress reduced the appropriation much below the amount formerly allowed. I regret this reduction at this peculiar time, when these Indians need help, which, if judiciously rendered, would greatly advance them on the way to self-support. The appropriation for this year will give these Indians for all purposes, including commissary supplies, annuity goods, farm implements, and all other needs, less than \$25 per capita for the entire year. I feel that, if their real condition was fully understood by the honorable members of Congress, more means would be provided to help them now while they are earnestly pleading for assistance. I would recommend that appropriation for this agency be increased to \$50,000 for the next fiscal year, and ask the honorable Commissioner to make this recommendation to Congress at its next session.

Indians of this agency are well disposed and are largely honest and truthful, and are deserving of help and encouragement. The sentiment somewhat prevalent that the ultimate destiny of the Indian race is "extinction" is in my judgment not in harmony with our civilization and unworthy the magnanimity of a great nation. The

Indian should be treated like a man, held responsible as an individual, and given the rights other men enjoy.

During the past year one of my Indians had a horse stolen. He was found in the possession of a white man near Bismarck, and the facts reported. I sent my interpreter with four Indians, all of whom knew the horse, to identify him. An officer was applied to who informed them that the horse could not be recovered on Indian testimony. If white witnesses were brought, and the agent appear, give bond for costs, he would proceed in the case. This was 100 miles away. The horse was not recovered. While the Indian should be held amenable to the law, he should also be protected under the law. Give him an equal chance in the race of life. It is said he does not love to labor; this might also be said of many white men, but when the Indian is made to feel that he must work or starve he will labor like other folks.

When he makes money by his labor, protect him from the high prices charged by the licensed trader. It is unfair that Indians should be required, with the hard earnings of their unskillful toil, to pay 100 per cent. more for what they buy than cost and transportation of goods. No white man could make a support if treated in like manner. Abolish licensed traderships; allow any one to trade with the Indians held strictly amenable to the law; expel them for violation of its provisions, or allow at least two traders, that there may be some competition, which is equally desirable on an Indian reservation as at other places. I am strongly in favor of giving my Indians the benefit of competing traders, to enable them to obtain more nearly the worth of their products and to purchase supplies at their market value. To deprive them of these benefits is doing them a great injustice in having their earnings taken from them without a just equivalent.

At the beginning of this fiscal year I reduced my police force from 20 men to 12. These were carefully selected, and are men of influence and energy, carefully guarding the general good order of this community—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 10 privates, with a white employé chief of police. This change has been quite satisfactory to myself and of advantage to the Indians. Good order has prevailed during the year, with few slight exceptions, which cases were readily harmonized. No cases of whisky or drunkenness among my Indians have come to my knowledge during the past year. These Indians are peaceable and friendly; many would assume the position of citizens and compare favorably with the average white man if they could have lands in severalty and the protection of the law thrown around them.

During May and June last I had flouring-mill gearing put in position in agency mill for grinding wheat; raised at this agency last year and manufactured 44,000 pounds flour, of good quality. There was also sawed during the year at the agency saw-mill 20,812 feet lumber.

During the past year the government school has been kept in continuous session for ten consecutive months, from September 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, with an average daily attendance for the year of 31.5 pupils. The school is in prosperous condition, and evident progress is being made, but it is difficult, with school-house situated so near the village, to secure regular attendance of pupils. Efforts at discipline usually result in staying away from school. I trust such arrangements will be made that we may be enabled to secure buildings suitable for establishing a boarding-school. Indian children learn to write with remarkable rapidity, and would make rapid progress in other studies if regular attendance could be secured. It is an established fact that, among the tribes of Indians where the rudiments of education have been well established, they have never lifted their hands in hostility toward the whites.

The Indian is steadily and surely improving; let us be patient in our work in helping him up to a higher plane of life, and teach him the important lesson that there is a better life than savage life, a higher ambition than possessing scalps, and a better hope than the Indian knows. Let us never doubt the future of these people, but labor faithfully on for their good. Although it is a difficult task to overcome old traditions and superstitions, and lift humanity from a lower to a higher plane in the scale of civilization, yet time and patience, with the necessary means employed, will accomplish the much desired end.

Missionary work, under the American "Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions," by Rev. C. L. Hall, resident minister at this agency, is steadily carried forward. An increased attendance at chapel service, a better observance of the Sabbath day, in quietude and good order, are among the evidences of improvement in the moral condition of these Indians. Rev. Mr. Hall being absent from the agency, and not having access to his records, I am unable to give statistics of the missionary work. School was held in the chapel by Miss Ward and Miss Pike, who are faithful and competent teachers, and also in missionary work. I send herewith statistical report of agency affairs, also annual report of agency physician and school teacher.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB KAUFFMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, being for the year ending September 1, 1882.

On the 1st day of October, 1881, I assumed charge of affairs of the agency, relieving Captain Dougherty, who had been in charge for some three years previously. On July 1, 1882, this agency having been consolidated with Lower Brulé, I ceased to be an agent, and was then appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior "farmer in charge," the appointment to hold good until formally relieved by the agent at Lower Brulé, and it is in this capacity that this report is submitted.

CENSUS.

A careful count of the population of this reservation shows the entire number to be as follows:

Men	270
Women	333
Boys	207
Girls	178
Total	988

Of whom 39 are mixed bloods.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There are three chapels, located upon different portions of the reservation, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Burt, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a gentleman of many years' experience in the work, which is progressing as favorably as could be expected.

MORALS.

The morals of the Indians at this agency will compare favorably with those of other places. An attempt was made last spring, by some Indians who came here from Standing Rock, to introduce some objectionable dances, but which was at once, at my request, suppressed.

INDIAN POLICE.

The force is composed of one captain, one sergeant, and eight privates, and is very reliable and efficient in preserving and maintaining order.

SANITARY.

The general health of the tribe at present is good. The total number of deaths during the year was fifty-two, while only thirty-two births have been reported. The excess of deaths was caused by a peculiar disease breaking out last spring among children, and which was in almost every case fatal, and at a time when the services of a physician could not be procured, the attending physician, who resided at Fort Hale, having met with an accident which prevented him from visiting the agency for several weeks.

EDUCATIONAL.

The industrial school was opened October 1, 1881, and continued in operation until July 1, 1882, when a vacation was given until September 1. The scholars have been instructed in the different branches of a common-school education in the English language and have made good progress; in fact, I do not see but they learn as rapidly as white children do with the same facilities.

The boys have been instructed in gardening and other out-door work by the agency farmer, while the girls have been taught sewing and general household duties by the matron. The school has been in charge of Miss King, assisted by Edward P. H. Ashley, a full-blood Indian, a pupil returned from Hampton.

THE AGENCY FARM

consists of about ninety acres, sixty-five of which were sown in oats, twenty in corn, three in potatoes, and two in vegetables, and has been worked almost exclusively by Indian labor under the direction of the agency farmer.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY

have been taken by 241 persons, a large majority of whom are heads of families, who evince an intense desire to improve their claims and to erect good, comfortable houses, and to inclose their fields with good fences.

AGRICULTURAL.

The government broke this season for Indians 135 acres, while they have broken for themselves about 57 acres. They have sown

Acres in wheat.....	162
Acres in corn.....	240
Acres in potatoes.....	57
Acres in sundry other articles.....	55
Total	514

There are very few but what are willing and anxious to work, and I can safely say that these people are in better condition to-day than they ever were before. About three-fourths of them wear citizen's clothing.

MECHANICAL.

The blacksmith and wagon shop was, unfortunately, burned on the morning of June 13, up to which time five apprentices were constantly employed therein, while, owing to the large number of log houses that were erected by the Indians themselves, requiring to be roofed with shingles, floored, furnished with doors, windows, &c., the services of a much larger number of apprentices were required in the carpenter shop, there having been employed in that department almost constantly from fifteen to twenty, all anxious to learn. I would recommend, in view of the large amount of harness, stoves, and tin-ware now in use on this reservation, that when a new blacksmith and wagon shop is erected rooms overhead be fitted up and furnished with the necessary tools for a harness and a tin shop.

I have requested that some of the youth now at Hampton be instructed in those trades.

SUPPLIES

furnished by the department have been plentiful and of a good quality, with the single exception of beef, which fell short. A more liberal supply has been furnished for the ensuing fiscal year.

RAILROADS.

There are now two railroads bordering upon the reservation, the Chicago and Northwestern on the north, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul on the south, and as these roads are the forerunners of civilization, the country on all sides of the reservation is rapidly being taken up, and there has been a disposition in some instances to encroach upon the reservation, but, so far, all attempts to take up lands have been successfully resisted.

The Indians make it a subject of general complaint that while they have ceded the right of way to the two corporations above mentioned, and they have built and have been operating their roads for some time, they have not yet received a single cent from the companies. I would recommend an early adjustment of their affairs, and that the amount due them be invested in stock, agricultural implements, tools, &c., for their benefit.

The question of opening up the reservation for settlement by the whites has for the past few months been the cause of considerable excitement among the Indians, and the consolidation of this agency with a neighboring one on the west side of the Missouri River has given rise to much uneasy speculation, they looking upon the movement as a step in the direction of removing them from their homes on the east side of the river to the west, thus compelling them to take a new start in life, only to have the same process repeated in a few years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. SPENCER,
Late United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter bearing date July 15, 1882, and in reply thereto, I would respectfully report:

The Lower Brulé Agency is located upon the west bank of the Missouri River, and is nearly in the same latitude of Portland, Me.; longitude about 23° 30' west from Washington. The report made by me for the year 1881 contains in detail the nature of the climate, topography, &c., of the country surrounding the agency, as well as the character of soil and other topics incident to agriculture, water, and timber, with a statement of the supplies of each, being intended at the time of writing to give such a description of the agency and surroundings that a stranger, hearing of the agency for the first time by the report, would be able to form some definite idea of the place, the people inhabiting, and surroundings. Premising that when the report for 1881 was written my experience was limited, I will here state that a further acquaintance with all the topics considered at that time have in nearly if not all cases deepened the views then presented.

As at the present time a strong effort is being made to throw open a part of the Great Sioux Reservation, and the most glowing descriptions are published of its "unexampled fertility," "magnificent forests," "deep, clear, and cooling streams," making it appear (on paper) as an earthly paradise, needing but the hand of the hardy settler to make the wilderness "bud and blossom as the rose," descriptions written for the most part by people who can scarcely tell wheat from weeds, perhaps a few words from one who has traversed a portion of this "paradise" may not be amiss. No doubt but that land can be found in Dakota capable of bearing wheat, rye, oats, barley, with other small grains, provided they are sown early, that they may mature before the scorching blasts of August arrive; but, unless there is a radical change in climate, this part of Dakota cannot be classed as a "corn-producing" region. A crop was made upon the agency farm in 1881, called by good judges a "first-class crop for Dakota," but which a New England farmer would call "poor." In many years the extreme dryness and heat combined make the corn crop almost a total failure. The Omaha and Ree varieties in some locations mature, but not in quantities to warrant the statement that this section of Dakota is a "corn country." The magnificent forests exist only in the fancy of some penny-a-liner; the same may be said of the "clear, cooling, and abundant streams." The fact is that the greatest drawback to the settlement of this part of Dakota arises from the scarcity of fuel and water. The discovery of coal, and some means of supplying water, would be the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon Dakota. An extended drive of miles upon miles over the rolling prairie reveals almost an entire absence of both. Some means may be possibly devised in the future to overcome these wants, but as at present situated the greater part of the Great Sioux Reservation is as useless for agricultural purposes almost as the Desert of Sahara.

CLIMATE.

The range of temperature for 1881-'82 has not been as great as of 1880-'81, neither were the snows as deep or the storms as severe as in that fearful winter, nor has the temperature risen to so great a height as during the summer of 1881. Very little snow or moisture fell during the winter, but the rains continued later during the spring and early summer months, making the average nearly the same, as far as moisture is concerned, with the year preceding; the cold winds of March and April being really more disagreeable than many of the days of January and February.

HEALTH.

The tribe during a part of the year enjoyed an excellent state of health, but during January, February, March, and a part of April suffered severely from pneumonia, lung fever, and whooping-cough, and measles. The mortality among the young children was very great, and quite a number of adults were also carried off by lung diseases in one form or another, causing a feeling of deep gloom to rest upon the entire tribe. With the usual perversity of the Indian, in many cases the help of the physician was not sought until too late, and, in other cases, the directions given as to diet, exposure, &c., were ignored wholly or in part, producing many fatal results which with proper attention would have been avoided. The advent of warm weather proved one of the most beneficial remedies, and checked disease that in many cases would otherwise have proved fatal. At the present time the health of the tribe is excellent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the boarding-school building, the school-room building, and the laundry building connected with the new school have been completed and occu-

pied; besides these, a new dormitory, to replace a log house, has been built for the white agency employes, giving them a healthy, comfortable room in place of the rotten, damp, and unhealthy quarters before in use. A new frame house has been built for Chief Medicine Bull, an addition put upon the house of Chief Iron Nation, a commodious agency office completed and occupied, a hospital building, dispensary, and physician's office completed, and a residence for the agency physician nearly finished, and an engine-house for the two fire-extinguishers, and a new cattle corral also built. The buildings already built have also been repaired and put in good order. The most of this labor has been performed by Indian mechanics, under the supervision of a white master-carpenter, and will compare favorably with buildings of a similar nature constructed by white labor entirely.

A large number of Indian homes have also been erected during the year, in the place of the cloth lodges formerly in use. Many of these log houses are clean and neat, and even tasty, in appearance, and will serve as a powerful influence in keeping the Indians from that straggling, wandering life formerly led by them and their ancestors. A comparison now and a year since reveals the fact that in place of the lodge, with its column of smoke streaming from the opening in the top, may be found neat and comfortable log houses, furnished with stoves, bedsteads, chairs, washstands, and other articles of furniture, to which, until within a short time, they were utter strangers. The desire to possess furniture, &c., acts as a powerful stimulus to good behavior and industry, as they are informed that the needed articles can only be obtained by their working for them, *i. e.*, cutting and hauling their logs to the saw-mill, assisting in the sawing, building a house, and fitting it for a habitation, for which, when done, the furnishing will be supplied. The distribution of wagons and harness is also made upon the same general plan; those families who for the year preceding have made the most improvements, and conducted themselves the best, being the fortunate recipients of the coveted articles. A system of rewards and punishments seems the best adapted to bring them to a sense of duty, and when the reason for either is given, seldom fails to commend itself to the party in question. Like all human beings, some kind of a stimulus is needed to incite them to action.

AGRICULTURE.

The system of Indian farming heretofore has been largely in common, *i. e.*, a band or portion of a band having a common field, cultivating the same in common, sharing the produce also in common, to a greater or less degree. This system is radically wrong, for by it the lazy share alike with the industrious, as each Indian has an idea that anything produced by another Indian is his by right of kinship—all being Indians; thus those who labor faithfully contribute largely to the support of those who do not labor at all. As the Indian grows in intelligence he is not slow to see the unfairness of the old method, and to inquire if there is not some way in which this evil may be remedied. When inquiries are made of this kind, the party has been advised to "set up for himself" in another location, and assisted in breaking and fencing land for a farm where he would be sole proprietor. Many have availed themselves of this plan, and the number is constantly increasing, and it is hoped that ere long the commune system will be abolished wholly or in part, and each have his own farm, less or greater, as the case may be, to his sole use and benefit. By this means a spirit of harmless rivalry will be fostered, and be the means of more thorough cultivation and an increased production of crops, with corresponding satisfaction on the part of the producer.

The demand for breaking teams the past spring was much larger than could be supplied, and breaking was the order of the day as long as the land could be turned by the plow. Breaking in this section can be done but a short time during the spring or a part of the fall; the land speedily becomes hard and "bakes" to such a degree that a plow cannot be used to advantage. In my judgment the time has arrived when it would be wise to distribute to this tribe from twenty to twenty five pairs of work cattle, the selection to be made, as to distribution, among those who by the care of cattle already distributed have shown that they can and do, appreciate their true value; the cattle thus distributed to be the property of the person to whom issued, with the distinct understanding that unless properly cared for they would be taken from him and placed in the hands of those who will properly care for them. In this manner the best men in the tribe will be incited to still further efforts for their own support, and others would be induced to do their best in the hope that they would in turn also be provided with cattle of their own. Another consideration is this: a new "standard of values" would in due time be established, and the "ox" supersede the "pony" and be quite as highly prized. Some few in the tribe now own and use oxen entirely, and as a rule they are by far the *best workers*, less liable to roam from agency to agency than those whose "rolling-stock" consists of "ponies" only.

As stated in my report for 1881, this section of Dakota is far better adapted for a *grazing* than a *farming* country, and it should be borne in mind that while in some few

places the soil can be cultivated and crops made, the main source of wealth in this section in the future must of necessity, consist of "stocks and herds." Any action taken towards supplying the Indian with cattle for breeding purposes would in my judgment be an eminently wise one, as it would afford him constant occupation and largely advance his material interests.

From a more intimate knowledge of this tribe I can safely say that a decided improvement has taken place during the past year. The desire to have better houses, furniture, tools, and implements of husbandry shows that a value is placed upon those things that but a short time since were little regarded.

The increasing desire for knowledge, and the willingness to have their children trained in the ways of civilization and learning, conclusively show that they are awakening to the importance of living in a manner different from their ancestors. With all this comes a greater regard for law and order, less disposition to retaliate real or fancied injuries, and an appeal to the agent to settle any disputes that formerly would have been settled by force. The founding of a "home," rude it may be, the gathering to that home of comforts never before possessed, the beginning of improvement, the cultivation of the soil, less wandering and more staying at home, mark an era in the history in some families who in former years had no fixed habitation or abode.

LAND IN SEVERALTY.

No land allotments have yet been made in this tribe. The land selected by the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company has been marked out and the bounds set. At present the Indians occupy a portion of that tract. When they are displaced they must seek a new abiding place. Many have expressed a wish when this event shall have taken place to go further away from the agency headquarters, and make a permanent settlement. Could they be assured that the land would be theirs and their children's, as long "as grass grows and water runs," they would no doubt be willing to thus settle. The land question is a vexed one that demands some definite action upon the part of the government to satisfy them. Nominally owners of millions of acres, they feel that they may be at any time "moved on" at the will of the whites, and they naturally feel that here they have no "abiding city." This feeling acts as a check upon their making permanent improvements. No sane white man would go on, build houses, break and fence land, plant and surround himself with the comforts of a home with the knowledge that at any time he might be driven forth from his improvements and be compelled to find a new home and start afresh. In my judgment the greatest obstacle to the permanent improvement of the Indian is the seemingly persistent manner in which his rights are disregarded by the government. It would naturally seem that the original owners of the soil (recognized as such by the United States authorities) should have as much right to a portion of the land that is undeniably his as the white emigrant or settler who may or may not possess any other qualification than the accident of color over his red brother.

Those who have met the Indian upon his own soil, and have conversed with him, must admit that if clothed with the rights of citizenship, made subject to the same law as the whites, and holding his land by an inalienable title, would be the means of lifting him from the position he now occupies, and investing him with a new incentive to upward and onward progress. Let the government, then, recognize his rights, give him his land forever, making it impossible to drive him out from his home, confer upon him all the rights of citizenship, protect him, and at the same time make him amenable to law, and treat him no longer as a child or ward, but as a man in the full acceptance of the term.

EDUCATION.

The Indian can be educated. True, it requires time, patience, perseverance, with the power of a well-trained mind to carry out the work to a final perfection. In my judgment a term of three years is not sufficient to eradicate the old Indian traditions and customs, and plant new ideas, new customs, and new manners and habits, that will stand the "wear and tear" incident to a return to the tribe from which the pupils originally came. What white boy can in three years master a new language, change his manners, habits, and customs, and in fact his whole nature, so that when he may be returned to his home he will not fall back again to his original status. Too much is expected from those attending the Indian schools for a term not exceeding three years. In most cases the time should be *doubled*, and then in place of sending back at once the six years should be still further supplemented by a training in some useful trade, in a position where the good training of the school would be still further carried forward in a kind and Christian manner. Then, when the pupil can stand

alone, let him return as an example of what the "white man's training" produces. As a matter of economy it would be better and cheaper to place the children for a longer time at school and perfect those who attend, even if the number be fewer, rather than *half educate* a larger number, who will throw away the little education they may have acquired.

As a matter of fact the boys returned to this agency with a three years' training at Hampton have thus far proved a failure. At the start they promised well, but they have all returned to their old ways, having learned just sufficient of the vices of the whites to make them worse than at the beginning. I am exceedingly mortified to make this admission, but if the truth be not told the evil will go on, and both time and money be expended, and little or no good result from the expenditure. Of the five boys returned from Hampton one was placed in the blacksmith shop, three in the carpenter's shop, as apprentices, and the other employed as assistant teacher in the boarding-school; all of the five have left their positions, and are no longer employed in any department.

During the past year the new boarding and day school (planned and the foundation laid by my predecessor) has been completed, with the supplementary buildings, and occupied. These buildings seem quite well adapted for the purposes for which they were designed. Had a better quality of building material been purchased the buildings would have been better, and not as soon need repairs; as it is, they will need partial covering to make them comfortable in our severe winter weather. The school was opened about January 15, 1882, with some twenty pupils, the number in a few days increasing to nearly forty boarding and day scholars, of whom very much the largest number were regular boarders. But one pupil had ever attended school where the English tongue was taught, and she but for a short time. As it was uncertain at what time the school would open, and what text-books would be needed, none had been furnished, and a few books borrowed from the mission school, one or two reading charts, with the blackboard, comprised our whole school apparatus. A small quantity of clothing from the annuity supplies had been reserved, and with this scanty outfit the school commenced. Parents came with their children seeking a place for them; all were taken that came; the best arrangements possible made for the clothing of the new comers, and the work went on. Kind friends from the East provided supplies of clothing, in part, and after a time the blanket and breech-clout were discarded, and the pupils clothed in civilized garb. The new school room was not completed until after the commencement of the school, but was occupied after the school had been in session a month or more.

In February came the first sickness, in the person of a son of a chief—a violent attack of pneumonia. The father at once wished to take the boy from school, and have him treated by the native "medicine man." As it would have been no less than murder to have the boy moved at that time, the father was told that the boy would remain where he then was, and the boy was thus kept in comfortable quarters, his parents permitted to visit him at any and all times, watch the mode of treatment, and assist in any way not contrary to the orders of the physician. The case excited much attention and was closely watched; finally the boy recovered, and from that time when the children felt sick (with but one exception) they were left to be treated as humanity dictated. For a time nearly one-half the pupils were upon the sick list, taxing the endurance of teacher and all connected with the school in no slight degree. Two deaths occurred in the school, which excited but little more than ordinary interest. As the season advanced the epidemic was abated, and the teacher and school employes were enabled to attend to the ordinary duties of the school, and lay aside the duty of nurses. With improving health an improvement was manifest in the tone of the school, and the arrival of a supply of books, slates, charts, &c., inspired both teacher and scholars to a marked degree. From that time until the closing of the school for the summer the attendance was good; the deportment, improvement, and progress as great as in any school I have ever examined. At the time of closing many of the children were unwilling to leave the school for their homes, unless they had the promise of returning when the school should resume its sessions. Very little trouble has been experienced from the stealing of children from the school; two or three at the first tried it for a few times, but a stoppage of rations finally effected a radical cure. It has been the aim to make the school not a place of punishment (as is too often the case), but the pleasantest place for the children upon the agency, and the record of runaways shows this method to be a success.

RELIGION.

This agency is assigned to the religious care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the feeling in favor of religious matters appears to be slowly but surely increasing. A neat and commodious church edifice and rectory are located at agency headquarters. Within the past year the church has been beautified by the addition of a fine painted glass window for the chancel (the gift, in part, of the Indians), the in-

terior of the church finished and painted, as well as additions to the rectory, both of which present a neat and cheerful appearance. The missionary (Rev. Luke C. Walker), himself a Sioux Indian, appears to have the respect and confidence of his people. Sunday morning service (in Dakota) is attended by a full congregation of Indians, who manifest a deep and sincere affection for the service. Our Sunday evening's service is usually held in English, at which it is not uncommon to see both red and white men listening with interest to the "word of life." At one of the camps on the White River a native catechist holds service, besides teaching during the week a "mission school." Services are also held at intervals at some one of the Indian houses in the camps, at which some gather who otherwise would not be able to hear the glad tidings.

During a portion of the year the wife of the missionary has one or more sewing schools, at which girls and the older women are taught to sew, and from time to time other meetings are held by her of a more strictly religious nature.

The Christmas festival held during the year was one of the most interesting and pleasant I have ever attended. Here was gathered a full congregation, whose eyes were gladdened by the sight of a Christmas tree, laden with a profusion of useful gifts—hats, hoods, caps, dresses, under-clothing, scarfs, &c., while the little ones were not forgotten. The hearts of all were made glad. Kind friends from the East contributed the most of the gifts, and could they have been present and witnessed the delight manifested by young and old they would have felt amply repaid for their toil and labor. In viewing the scene one could not help contrasting it with some of the scenes in the lives of some of those present. Instead of the "war whoop" was heard the song of praise, and in the place of anger and contention peace, with her "silvery wings," presided over the scene. Mr. Walker not only preaches, but practices, and his well-ordered field gives evidence that labor with "hands," as well as the "brains," is not considered by him beneath his calling. Several prominent members of the tribe, including one or more chiefs, have during the year been baptized, and a considerable number have been confirmed. The planting of the gospel in this land is no holiday work, and never was the exemplification of "line upon line, precept upon precept," more needed than in missionary work upon the frontier. Unfortunately there are far too many missionaries of the other kind, and the Indian hardly knows how to reconcile preaching the gospel and all the vices practiced by the whites, such as the majority are with whom he comes in contact. If the old adage, "charity begins at home," means anything, or is worth anything, here is a field in which that "charity that is not easily provoked" may find full scope for its noblest work. While I would not for a moment cast reflections upon those who forsake native land, home, and all its comforts for the love of man and Christ, his Maker, to labor in distant heathen lands, it would seem that the "heathen" at our doors, children of the original owners of our fair land, deserve some of that sympathy so freely expended upon those more distant. Here is an opportunity to repay, in part at least, some of the numerous wrongs inflicted upon the living Indian and his ancestors.

POLICE.

The Indian police force deserves honorable mention. Prior to July 1, 1882, the force consisted of one captain, one sergeant, and eight privates; since that time the force has been increased to nineteen in all, one sergeant and eight privates being added. The services performed, viz, patrolling among the camps and the outlying lands of the reservation, looking after wood-choppers and other trespassers unlawfully within the bounds of the Indian reservation, hunting stray cattle, assisting the herders, conveying messages, verifying births and deaths reported, have all been performed with alacrity and far better than ever before. Changes in the force have been made, some being retired at their own request and one summarily discharged for riotous conduct.

With an increasing population upon the opposite bank of the Missouri, not always the most honest or orderly, and with thirty or more miles of river front to guard, and which for a part of the year is bridged by ice, we may see at a glance that the duty, if performed faithfully, is no holiday pastime but quite the reverse, and all for the paltry sum of \$5 per month, each policeman finding his own pony and equipments. This sum is altogether too small; double the pay would not more than compensate them for the duty performed. It is hoped that in the coming time this item may be increased. The tribe now demand a police force. But a short time since they would have no force, and it was a difficult matter to find men for the positions. Should the pay be increased the best men in the tribe could easily be enlisted, as a road to distinction, that formerly was the reward of prowess in battle or skill in hunting. No police barracks have yet been built, nor any place provided where offenders can be confined. It is hoped at no distant day both may be provided.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Indian, like his white brother, has need of amusement, and will have it in some form. The chase and the war path being no longer open, from scarcity of game in

the first place and from better teaching or policy (perhaps a mixture of both) on the second part, turns his attention to another pastime that from time immemorial has been his peculiar province, viz, the dance. This (as among the whites) is practiced to a greater or less extent, as the circumstances, temper, or disposition of the people may demand. During the time of sickness (referred to in a former part of this report) very little dancing was done; since that time there has been but a small amount as compared with former years. No "Sun dance" (the most barbarous of all Indian dances) was held or attempted this year; the experience of last year probably did not warrant the undertaking.

Pony racing, quoits, shooting with the bow and arrow, among the younger men of the tribe, still are practiced at times to a limited extent. They are naturally inclined to amusements, and the dance seems to be the way they prefer, supplemented as it is sometimes by a feast. In all the dances I have never heard it reported that anything of a quarrelsome nature was manifested. So long as the dances do not provoke bad temper or dissipation I see no reason why they may not continue to be held, as, if prohibited, something worse in their place might be devised.

POLYGAMY.

Some of the older Indians still have more than one wife; many of the younger and middle aged have one wife only. Among the best men in the tribe the sentiment in favor of one wife only is slowly gaining ground, and during the past year some of the chiefs and head men have been legally married; the number of legal marriages is increasing, and as the tribe advance in the arts of civilization, and the squaw becomes less a slave and more a companion, and the man learns that labor is not disgraceful but honorable, the plurality of wives will fall into disuse and finally be done away with entirely.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN TRIBE.

As shown by the annuity rolls for December, 1881, the whole number of Indians was 1,558, viz: 702 males and 856 females, an increase in the year, or since December, 1880, of 209; 1,349 being the number at that time. The increase is due, for the most part, to the return of members of the tribe who have been absent at other agencies and some with Sitting Bull. At present there are upon the books 1,526, not including the school children who draw rations at the school, making the whole number about the same as in December.

EMPLOYÉS.

As stated in my report for 1880, without the hearty co-operation of the white employés the influence of the agent, as well as his power to direct the Indian in a proper manner, would be seriously impaired. I am happy to be able to state that in most instances an entire harmony has prevailed during the past year, and if any good has been done a large proportion of that good properly is due to the white employés. More Indians have been employed than in some former years, in various kinds of labor, and upon the whole the most of them have done well. The increase in the number of wagons, plows, and farm machinery generally, has called for a larger amount of repairs than in any year previous, many of the wagons having been almost wholly rebuilt; and the same is true of much other farm machinery that had been thrown aside as worthless or of little value.

The cutting of timber for the new cattle corral, Indian houses, &c., has been a large item in the increased Indian labor, as well as the labor upon the new buildings, as stated before. In all cases whenever an Indian could be employed in place of whites it has been done.

CLOTHING AND SUPPLIES.

The clothing and supplies furnished during the past year have been of a better quality than in former years, with but few exceptions, and have upon the whole given excellent satisfaction. Some delay was experienced in the delivery of some of the articles, causing some dissatisfaction, but when the articles came they were probably more highly prized.

The annuity goods the past year were issued to families and individuals, contrary to the usual custom by bands. The innovation was stoutly resisted for a time, but finally the better way prevailed, and a more general satisfaction was the result, as all (for the first time) received their due share of the goods distributed. As a result, fewer annuity goods were sold than formerly, and the articles consequently were more generally used by those for whom they were intended. When Congress makes a law making it felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any persons other than the Indian to have annuity goods in their possession, in any form, then this nefarious practice will be stopped. The law as it now stands is virtually a dead letter.

CONCLUSION.

There are many other topics of a special nature interesting to one living among the Indians, and probably so to some others, which would be too numerous to embody in this report, perhaps already too long, and which no person living in another section without previous experience can fully realize. The daily wants, the numerous applications for advice and counsel, the various complaints of this, that, and the other nature, running through a year, interesting as they may be, would, if noted in order, fill a volume of no mean dimensions. The cares, duties, and responsibilities of agents are but little known to those living outside the circle of Indian influence.

I cannot better close this report than by quoting the words of one whom this whole nation has delighted to honor, and whose knowledge is not of a superficial nature. I quote General William T. Sherman in his introduction to Dodge's "Our Wild Indians," being the record of thirty-three years' experience among them. General Sherman, speaking of Indian agents, says:

Nor do I think it just to accuse all Indian agents of being incompetent if not dishonest. I have personally met a great number of these, who are generally kind, honest, well-meaning people, badly paid, and deprived of all the comforts which civilized men desire to enjoy. Some higher motive than a desire to plunder must actuate these men who risk so much and endure such hardships and privations.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. PARKHURST,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statement of land broken at Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota, for years 1880, 1881, and 1882, with names of occupants.

No.	Names.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Totals.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1	Iron Nation, chief.....	6	1	4	11
2	Cloud Hoop.....	2			2
3	Chasing Horse.....	2			2
4	Omaha.....	5			5
5	Forked Butte.....	2			2
6	Pretty Sounding Flute.....	2			2
7	John Wikuwa.....	2		2	4
8	Mary Rencontre.....	3			3
9	Man like a Bear.....		1	1	2
10	Useful Heart.....	7	3		10
11	Carries the Eagle.....	4	4		8
12	David Rencontre.....			8	8
13	Rattler.....	2			2
14	Stabber.....	3			3
15	Elijah Quilt (Bed Quilt).....	6			6
16	White Buffalo Man.....	6	4		10
17	Pretty Dog or Little John Dog.....	4		1	5
18	Small-sided Bear.....	1		1	2
19	Flying Eagle.....	2	1		3
20	Left-handed Thunder.....	4	1	6	11
21	Alex. Rencontre.....	6		1	7
22	Finette Rencontre.....		3		3
23	Jack Near the House.....	2	2		4
24	Pretty Head.....	2		1	3
25	Big-bodied Eagle.....	2	1	1	4
26	Blackfoot.....	3	1	1	5
27	Big Man, chief.....	5	2	4	12
28	Spirit Walker.....	5			5
29	Sawalla, chief.....	5		3	8
30	Bear with Long Claws, chief.....	3		1	4
31	Red Water.....	4			4
32	Chasing Crow.....	2			2
33	Big-bellied Teacher.....	2		2	4
34	Dead Hand, chief.....	2	2		4
35	Good Soldier.....	2	1	2	5
36	Tobacco Mouth.....	34			34
37	Little Day.....	5	2		7
38	Stone Man.....	4	2		6
39	Many Eagles.....	2			2
40	Red Breast.....	2½	2		4½
41	Poor Clown.....		2		2
42	Yellow Hawk.....	2		2	4
43	Black Dog, chief.....	5	2	1	8
44	Standing Cloud, chief.....	5	2	1	8
45	Dog from War.....	5½	2	2½	10
46	Black Wolf.....	6	4		10

Statement of land broken at Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota, for years 1880, 1881, and 1882, with names of occupants—Continued.

No.	Names.	1880.	1881.	1882.	Totals.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
47	Solos Walker	2		1	3
48	Black Bonnet	2	4		8
49	Crazy Bull	2	2	2	6
50	Hawk Track	1½	1½	1	4
51	Small-forked Tail	5	1	2	8
52	White Whirlwind	3	1	5	9
53	Wind Cloud	5	1		6
54	Knee, chief	4	1	2	7
55	Iron-sided Bear	4	1	1	6
56	Fool Hawk	1	1	1	3
57	Thin Belly	1	1	1	3
58	Bob-tailed Crow	1	1	2	4
59	Bear Elk	1½	1		2½
60	Jumping Up	8			8
61	Slow Dog	1	1	1	3
62	Running Rattler	1½	1	7	9½
63	Black Stone	1½			1½
64	Little Pheasant, chief, (by "Hand," 1881)		1	3	3½
65	Little Pheasant				
66	Gray Lodge	7½		1½	9
67	Little Bull				
68	Packettle	3	2		5
69	High Dog	3½	1		4½
70	Sharp Nail	3			3
71	Ghost Lodge	2	3	1	6
72	Big Eagle Feather	3½	2	1½	7
73	Black White Man	3½	2		5½
74	Surrounded	2½	3	1	6
75	Twist Nose				
76	Red Leaf	6	2	1	9
77	Medicine Bull, chief	8½	2	1½	12
78	Mark Patterson	1½			1½
79	High Dog, No. 2	5	2		7
80	Medicine Bear	3		1	4
81	Medicine Elk	2			2
82	Driving Hawk	5½	5		10½
83	Soldier Partisan	2		2	4
84	Rev. Luke C. Walker	7			7
85	Charles Collins	8		1	9
86	Handsome Elk, chief	1	3		4
87	Wears the Eagle	4			4
88	John Whitmouse		1	1	2
89	Flying Horse, "Foot."		1	1	2
90	Big Heart		2	1	3
91	Medicine Horse		1	2	3
92	Long Star		2	1	3
93	Beef Carrier		2	1	3
94	Good Soldier (omit)				
95	Poor Dog			4	4
96	Old Lodge			4	4
97	Badger Head			1½	1½
98	Black Elk			1½	1½
99	Hollow Bear			4	4
100	Bad Horse			2	2
101	Lower Brule			1½	1½
102	Fire Thunder			2	2
103	Bull Head, chief	4		1	5
104	Crazy Bear			2	2
105	Big-bellied Teacher			1½	1½
106	Spirit Riser			2	2
107	High Otter			3	3
108	Big Book			3	3
109	Big Dog			1½	1½
110	Smoking Woman			2	2
111	Beast Bird's family (B. B. died 1882)	7	2		9
112	Good Road	1½			1½
113	Black Jumper's family (B. J. died 1882)	1	2		3
114	Little Pheasant, chief, additional		1½		1½
115	Lone Pine	1½	1½		3
Agency farm		818½	110½	181½	560½
Total acres broken		60	10	6	76
		878½	120½	187½	636½

The statement for the year 1880 is taken from the report of Capt. W. E. Dougherty, U. S. A., acting agent for that year, and includes all land broken in that and in former years.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAKOTA,
October 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for past twelve months, being the fourth and closing one of my term of service.

THE INDIANS.

There have been carried on the rolls of this agency for the past year an average of 8,100 Indians, consisting of 7,700 Ogalalla Sioux and 400 Northern Cheyennes, transferred from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory, in month of December, 1881. There was also an addition to the Sioux portion of the Indians by the transfer from Standing Rock Agency, in the spring, of about 600 of the surrendered hostiles from Sitting Bull's band.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

The transfer of the Northern Cheyennes to this agency, as I predicted in my last annual report, has in no way assisted our people toward civilization or progress. They are an insubordinate, uncontrollable, and migratory lot of aborigines. They have done nothing in the way of house-building or farming, and spend most of their time in finding fault, loafing, and dancing.

I should presume that their former agent in the south has every reason to congratulate himself for having lost this portion of his population. The more discontented of the party, some two hundred in number, under the subchief, Black Wolf, left this agency on the 23d of September, without a pass or transfer, for Fort Keogh, Montana, and contrary to the wishes and authority of the department. As your office instructed me to use no force to restrain them, they were allowed to depart in peace. This I at the time regretted, as every preparation had been made to overhaul and bring them back, the company of police, numbering fifty, having been assembled for the purpose. I presume it is as well, however, as extreme measures may have resulted in some one getting hurt, which would have grated harshly on the delicate feelings of some of our sentimentalists on the Indian question, who prefer to let "the poor misguided child of nature" have his own way.

THE NORTHERN SIOUX.

These, numbering about 600 returned hostiles from Sitting Bull's camp, are doing exceedingly well, most of them having settled on Wounded Knee Creek, 20 miles from the agency, and have been during the summer actively engaged in house-building, haying, &c., so that they are now comfortably fixed for the winter. They fully realize the loss they have sustained by leaving their agencies during the troubles of 1876, noticing as they do how well supplied with wagons and other property the agency Indians are, through the liberality of our government. The new supply of 50 wagons furnished this year will put them on an equal footing with the others, however. Some of the strongest friends we have to-day are numbered among these returned northern prodigals.

The Indians as a body have done exceedingly well during the year. No crimes have been committed on the reserve, and no depredations of any kind have been committed on neighboring settlers or stockmen off the reserve.

Since the addition to the reservation, by executive order, of a strip of country five miles wide and ten miles long, in Northern Nebraska, and the removal, by that means, of the reservation boundary to a point seven miles away, we have had little or no trouble from intoxicating liquor.

In the month of August, Red Cloud, under the bad influence of squaw-men and other unprincipled whites, on and off the reservation, sought to set at defiance the authority of the Government. The prompt manner in which he was suppressed, by orders from your office, and the present peaceful and prosperous condition of affairs here, will, I trust, be an example in the future for ambitious chiefs and designing white men. In this connection too much credit cannot be given to the young men of the tribe for their aid to the Government in sustaining law and order.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

The erection of houses by Indians has progressed in a very satisfactory manner during the year, and as a result of past labor the Indians are now occupying five hundred and fifty comfortable log houses, the structures having been erected at a small expense to the government, as the Indians supply all the labor and all the material except doors and windows. Each house is comfortably furnished with a cook-

stove (and where necessary an extra heating-stove), dishes, bedsteads, etc. The quality of the houses is steadily improving, as many of the Indians are tearing down the buildings originally built by them and erecting more commodious and substantial structures, and, in many cases, stables, poultry-houses, etc.

As an economical result of this house-building I have been able to cut down the amount of canvas supplied by the government for lodges ten thousand yards yearly, so that this year there will be issued twenty thousand yards less than three years ago. It is to be hoped the time will come when no canvas will be issued.

It has been claimed that the adoption by the Indians of houses for habitations would lead to a bad sanitary condition, owing to the accumulation of dirt and rubbish around the houses, it being the custom with Indians in former times to move their canvas lodges to new and clean locations, instead of moving the filth, as the *avoids* of the latter was, as a rule, much greater than the former. Reasoning, however, on the above as a basis has been fallacious, for the Indians, finding that much labor would be expended and time lost in moving the house, have adopted the other alternative, and the surroundings of the houses will compare very favorably with those of the poorer class of whites, being in every respect much cleaner. Considering the good results thus far attained, every inducement should be offered and facility afforded these people for house-building.

STOCK-RAISING.

I have not been as yet disappointed in the results of the efforts made by these people in raising stock. The 1,500 head of cows and bulls issued them two years ago, now number between 3,000 and 4,000 by increase. This is not, of course, such a result as would be obtained among white men; but, taking everything into consideration, this agency may be deemed fortunate in even this increase, as it would not be surprising if none were left of the original.

The Indian has been in the habit of living for the day, without regard for the morrow. It is difficult to make him understand, that, if our government has fed and cared for him for so many years in the past without requiring any labor in return, why the same should not continue in the future. It is this argument that the agent has to encounter, and if an agent's eloquence and persuasive manner has no effect on the Indian's way of reasoning, there is nothing left but compulsory means in the way of a withholding of rations for killing or injuring breeding stock. This I have found very effective, as "Poor Lo," not unlike his white brother, is peculiarly sensitive in the gastric region. In so doing, however, I have incurred the displeasure of a class of canting, self-constituted advocates of the noble red man, which appears to think it criminal for an agent to in any way interfere with an Indian living in the pristine grandeur of non-productiveness under his "treaty rights." It is with great comfort and an abiding trust in the Great Father that the "guileless child of nature" has heard read to him by the above-referred to cranks the following quotation from article 5 of the Sioux agreement of 1876: "Such rations, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves." Truly, under this arrangement, these Indians may be said to discount Solomon and the "lilies of the field." What incentive is there for Indians to labor when they see their "grand old chief" standing up in council with an annuity blanket hung around him in a style that would make a Roman senator in his toga envious, saying, "We are the children of the Great Spirit; he put us on this land; the white men pay tribute to us; they feed and clothe us; the pale face has to work for a living; we don't." "Who wouldn't be an Injun?" There is no question but that in this region of country the so-called "Indian problem," in the way of making these people in any degree self-supporting, will only be solved by making them stock-raisers. To do this, however, a large amount of parent stock should be issued, and their agents made to put aside this sentimentalism of "treaty rights," "chiefs' rights," "tribal rights" and such bosh, and adopt practical compulsory measures to, if need be, force such Indians as may be refractory to properly care for the original stock and the increase.

Something should also be done to protect themselves and families in the possession of such property issued to them. As it stands now, nothing prevents an Indian from taking a wagon or cow (which has been issued to him, and for which he has receipted) over the reservation lines into a neighboring region and selling the same; and no way for the agent to recover the property, for such a sale is recognized as legal. Our laws prevent a child under age from selling property, for in such cases the parent can recover. In our whole system of dealing with the Indian by reservations, agencies, and agents, we have practically, if not legally, treated them as minors; then why not treat them as minors under the law, and protect their property. If they are able to manage their own business in the way of caring for their property, then why keep up the expensive reservation system, with the expensive agents and employes. Why not give each Indian so much per year, and turn him loose in the community to care for himself? "Echo answers."

AGRICULTURE.

Regarding the progress made in agriculture, I have not been disappointed. I never have and do not now regard this as a practical agricultural region for Indians. What the white may accomplish here in that line in the dim distant future is a question. In the way of garden patches for raising kitchen vegetables for their own use, the Indians have done well during the past year, showing a marked improvement in this respect year by year. This gardening is of course naturally confined to the creek bottoms.

INDIAN FREIGHTING.

This enterprise has been successful during the year, as it has been for the past four years. All of the supplies, amounting to two or three million pounds, have been transported by the Indians, part of the same having been hauled from Rosebud Landing, on the Missouri River, two hundred miles from here, and the balance from Thacher, Nebr., the present terminus of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, one hundred and thirty miles distant. By hauling from the railroad point there will be a saving this year to the government of \$17,000.

There has been engaged in the work over four hundred Indian wagons, all managed by the younger class of the Indians, the patriarchs remaining at home gossiping over the good old times that are now past, when they did not have to live on the white man's bounty, &c. It should be remembered that it is the young men of the tribe that are making progress, and very little, if any, credit is due to the old men.

SAVING OF SUPPLIES.

There was saved at this agency for the years 1880-1881, in supplies, \$50,000. During the past year a proportionate amount has been saved, but the exact figures are difficult to make out, owing to the increase of Indians to be fed by the transfer here during the year of the Northern Cheyennes and Northern Sioux. It is now the end of October, and none of the new supply of coffee, sugar, hard bread, tobacco, baking powder, soap, flour, or salt has yet been issued, and no new supply of corn or oats will be required, as there is sufficient left over from last year.

CHARACTER OF SUPPLIES.

All of the supplies furnished, both annuity and subsistence, during the past year, have been excellent in quality except the flour. This article has been bad. The quantity of supplies of all kinds has been ample.

THE ISSUE OF ANNUITIES.

In connection with this subject I would invite attention to sec. 2086 and sec. 2090 Rev. U. S. Statutes, which require that these goods or articles shall be turned over to the chiefs by the agent *in bulk*, that is, by the bale, box, &c., to be by the said chiefs distributed as they may see fit. What is the practical result of this system, but the bolstering up and supporting of the chiefs and the tribal system, both of which are strongly antagonistic to civilization and progress? Why should this distinction be made between the issue of subsistence and annuity supplies? Why, if it is proper to issue food to heads of families, would it not be good to do the same with clothing? The Indian Department instructs an agent that he should do all he can to break up the tribal and chief system, yet, if he attempts to do so through the annuity issue, a howl goes up from the Indian sympathizers that he is interfering with "treaty rights." If an individual Indian tries to aid civilization and progress by cutting loose from the tribe, and adopt the white man's ways, he will meet this reception when he attends the annual distribution of annuities under his chief: He will be told by that chief, (who, whether dressed in black broadcloth or bedecked with beads and feathers, is the pride of a Washington reception when visiting his Great Father), "I am the chief; the Great Father told me when I was in Washington he has sent to me all these goods. You have worked against the good old Indian ways, you have worked against your chief, you have taken the part of the white man, you can have none of these things; they are for Indians." After such treatment, if that Indian is wise he will put on a blanket, rejoin the tribe, swear allegiance to the chief, and pray to the Great Spirit not to be left out at the next distribution of annuities.

Having experienced the effect of this obstacle to progress, after my first issue of annuities, in 1879, at which issue the annuities were turned out in bulk to seven chiefs.

and all of the Indians who had joined the police force or worked as laborers at the agency were deprived of their share of the same, I determined to make a change in the system. A short time before the issue in 1880, I notified the Indians that the annuities were not the property of the chiefs alone, but were sent for all the Indians, as were the rations, and that the Indians might draw their annuities by families, bands, large or small, or through the chiefs. As a result, there was represented at that issue twenty-five to thirty divisions, and at the issue of 1881 the tribe split into sixty-three divisions. This method is practically and rapidly breaking up the tribal system and the power of the chiefs, and if continued in will do much to finally settle the matter.

Another bad point in the annuity system is the issue of a whole year's supplies at one time. This should be corrected by making the issue at least semi-annually, or quarterly. Indians are notoriously improvident. They have neither the desire, ability, or facility for caring for a year's supply of any article. They cannot see a year ahead, and as a consequence, when there is issued to them more at one time than is required for the present or immediate future they are apt to dispose of or waste the article. Particular attention should be paid to this subject by the department.

EDUCATION.

During the past year six day-schools have been operated successfully in the Indian villages, at points varying from three to forty miles from the agency. An average daily attendance of two hundred scholars. Children are making good progress. The general effect of these schools is good, located as they are in the villages. The teachers having general supervision of the village, with a sergeant and police in maintaining order and discipline, they are having a civilizing effect in more ways than one. The boarding-school is nearly completed, and affords accommodations for about 100 children. It is to be hoped it will do much toward civilizing the Indian. Much will depend, however, on the efficiency and experience of whoever may be appointed to take charge of the same. One must have a peculiar fitness for a position of that kind to be successful.

CHURCH AND MISSIONARY WORK.

During the past year the spiritual welfare of the Indians has been attended to under the supervision of the Episcopal Church, through the resident missionary, Rev. John Robinson, assisted in the villages by the Rev. Amos Ross, native missionary. These gentlemen have rendered valuable service, and from a long residence with the Indians are well calculated for the positions they fill.

Rev. Amos Ross has, in addition to his other duties, also conducted one of the government day-schools in an efficient manner.

MEDICINE.

The present physician, Dr. Grinnell, has made good progress in gaining the confidence of the Indians and inducing them to abandon their native medicine men. To efficiently minister to the wants of so many Indians, however, scattered as they are over the reserve, the physician should have at least one assistant to attend to the village practice.

THE POLICE.

The police have rapidly advanced in efficiency under the able management of the present chief of police, Mr. Daniel Brown, who, having served several enlistments as first sergeant Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is eminently well fitted for the position as a drill master and otherwise. The company consists of fifty members, with three commissioned officers, George Sword, captain, and are distributed through the villages, with the exception of a regular agency detail of six, which detail is changed every ten days. They perform regular guard duty at agency day and night, and act as messengers, &c.

Whenever necessary, the whole company can be assembled at the agency on a day's notice. As they are all well mounted, the company is put through the regular cavalry drill, in which they have become very proficient. Their services have become simply invaluable, and I should regard it as almost impossible to maintain peace and order here without them, surrounded as we are by settlers and located sixty miles from military aid. The chiefs and many of the Indians who have since the introduction of the police been so bitterly antagonistic to the same have now ceased their opposition, and fully recognize their power, authority, and usefulness. I need hardly urge that an increase of pay would be acceptable to the police, and nothing more than justice.

NATIVE CUSTOMS.

The Indians generally are rapidly abandoning their peculiar customs. Dancing is diminishing, and the heathenish annual ceremony, termed the "sun dance," will, I trust, from the way it is losing ground, be soon a thing of the past. The increase in the number wearing civilized costumes is marked. Every hope is entertained that unless some unforeseen influence swerve the Ogalallas from their present course they will steadily improve, but much is to be feared from the encroachment of the white man in the future, and it would not be remarkable if, in the course of time, the Modoc, Nez Percé, and Ute affairs were to be repeated on a larger scale with the Sioux. These people will require careful, just, and experienced management in the future.

In closing, I have to acknowledge and thank the employés for the faithful performance of their duty, realizing, as I do, that an Indian agency is a long way from Paradise.

Sincerely thanking you for your kind and firm support afforded me on all occasions,
I am, very respectfully,

V. T. MCGILLYCUDDY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 12, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with request contained in circular from your office, dated July 15, 1882, I make this my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency, and for the year ending August 31, 1882.

The Lake Traverse Reservation, on which this agency is located, contains 918,780 acres of land, making a per capita allowance to every man, woman, and child entitled to a part thereof of 615 acres. There are but 450 heads of families on the reserve, and allotting to these the treaty allowance of 160 acres, there remains unallotted 846,780 acres of the finest agricultural and pasture land in Dakota.

The reservation is triangular in shape, with its northeast corner at the outlet of Lake Traverse, which lake is on the boundary between the State of Minnesota and Territory of Dakota, and about midway between their northern and southern boundaries; thence in a southwesterly course along the shore of that beautiful lake it continues about 45 miles beyond its head to Lake Kampeska for its southern point; thence in a straight northwesterly course to a place on the "Coteaus" for its northwest point about 10 miles north and 40 miles west of the original starting point; thence in a slightly southeasterly course straight to the outlet of Lake Traverse. Three-fourths of its area can be plowed, and is land of the finest quality for agricultural purposes, while the balance is well adapted to grazing purposes. The reservation embraces many of the wooded ravines of the "coteaus," which supply the Indians with wood in plenty and much to spare. It is well supplied with spring water, and is dotted with innumerable lakes of small size. I do not think that Dakota presents a finer location or better land for all purposes than this reservation.

EDUCATION,

upon which I expend my greatest effort, in order to advance as far as possible its practical use, is steadily advancing, and the desire for its acquirement rapidly so. Without it practically the Indian question cannot be solved, nor yet can barbarians become civilized. The armor of pure knowledge and true information must be presented—nay, must be buckled firmly upon this people, if they are to become good citizens of our great Republic. The time for halting is not now. Greater school privileges must be provided them, unless it is the desire to let them slide backward, instead of going forward, from the civilization to which they have at present arrived. In their present condition they have greater need of practical manual-school education than ever before in their history, or probably ever will have again, unless they are suffered to retrograde and the work to be gone over again.

I have been obliged during the past year to refuse admittance to our schools to Indian children of the proper scholar age whose parents were anxious that they should be educated, and this simply because our school accommodations were not sufficient. In my report of a year ago I stated that our schools could accommodate but 75 scholars, and then believed this to be the utmost limit of accommodation, but after the schools were full, upon continued application, I added one and one more until our greatest number reached 90. This for the manual-labor and Goodwill Mission boarding schools; while through the zeal and kindness of Rev. John B. Renville, wife, and

daughter, a day school was kept in operation in their own house by which 10 or 12 children were schooled during the winter; and yet there was not room enough. The school accommodations at this agency should be nearly if not quite doubled.

The manual-labor boarding-school, supported by government and under my supervision, with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Young as principal and matron, the Misses Dittes and Hadannuck in the school-room, the Misses Grant and Howell in the kitchen and dining-room and looking after the house-work generally, has been successful in all its branches. In May the school lost the efficient services of Miss Dittes, through failing health, whose position has for four months been supplied by Miss Huntley. On the 1st of August Mr. and Mrs. Young left the school to engage in other work, and I only hope that the present incumbents, Prof. B. S. Haskell and Miss Lawrence, may do as good work as did they; and, without boasting, I venture to say that this is as good an Indian school as there is in the country; and I have visited several.

The Goodwill Mission boarding-school, a government contract school, under the supervision of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has done thoroughly good and efficient work under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris, with Mr. Morris and Miss Thompson in the school-room. In order that this school might accommodate more children Mrs. Morris has taken into her own family to live, and has taken care of, beside her other duties, without any compensation whatever except the knowledge of the good she did, four or five Indian girls through the whole season, and yet there was not nearly room enough for all. Therefore I have agitated continually, beginning a year ago, the question of building another school at this point, but have only but very recently received any really definite approach to action in the matter, which approach I sincerely hope may be continued into action evident and sure

AGRICULTURE,

upon which I expend my next greatest effort, inasmuch as it constitutes the real foundation of independence and eventual self-support of this people. In this direction there is steady advance, more land being now under cultivation than ever before, and more land has been broken this year than in any year heretofore in the history of the reserve. Nearly 5,000 acres have been plowed and 1,500 acres broken during the year, and this with a population a little less than 1,500 of men, women, and children, which I think a very fair showing; and yet there is question as to whether the issue of 115 cross-plows and 65 breaking-plows for the accomplishment of this work was judicious. The general manner in which this people take hold of farming is certainly very encouraging, and bids fair soon to place them on a par with the average farming community; at all events, it will shortly make them entirely self-supporting.

The strong desire among this people to succeed in and make the most of agriculture is evidenced by the fact that they themselves, with money earned by them, have purchased during the past five years agricultural implements as herein below set forth, viz:

Names.	Mowing-machines.	Mowers and reapers combined.	Reapers and harvesters.	Self-binding reapers.	Horse-rakes.	Fanning-mills.	Sally-plows.
John Langie.....		1				1	
Louis La Belle.....		1			1		
Baptiste La Belle.....		1				1	
Louis La Croix.....		1					
P. La Belle.....		1				1	1
Maapiyahotauka.....				1	1	1	
Joe Demarrals, sr.....		1			1		
Joe Demarrals, jr.....		1				1	
G. Le Framboise.....		1					
It-wayaka.....		1					
Joe Muller.....	1						
Magaiyahe.....	1	1				1	
A. Redday.....		1				1	
A. Frentier.....		1					
P. Frentier.....	1				1	1	
Wasin.....	1						
Angus Robertson.....		1					
Waeblingi.....						1	
Joe La Framboise.....						1	
Kimiska.....						1	

Names.	Mowing machines.	Mowers and reapers combined.	Reapers and harvesters.	Self-binding reapers.	Horse-rakes.	Fanning-mills.	Sulky-plows.
Iyasamani	1						
Wm. Tahe		1			1	1	
Wakauididuta		1				1	
Dawanku		1					
E. Ortle		1			1	1	
S. Ezekiel		1				1	
Tacaurpikoyemani		1					
E. Phelps	1		1		1		1
E. Gilbert	1		1				
Moses DeCoteau		1					
Joe Bird					1		
Louis DeCoteau						1	
Sam O. Kira				1			
H. Greeley		1			1		
A. Stafford		1			1		
Shunkamaza	1						
S. Hopkins	1						
D. Faribault, sr.	1						
Tamniyage		1					
Wacaka					1		
Tiomanipi		1			1		
Haksidauwaste		1				1	
Zitkadawsa		1					
Zitkadauto					1		
Kampeska	1		1				
Wakudkiyapi	1						
V. Renville	1						
G. Renville	2		1		1		1
Wm. Quinn	1						
Haksidanwayakapi		1					
Sutabedan		1			1	1	
Wicampimaza		1					
F. Randell		1					
Cauka		1					
J. Shepherd		1					
John Buffalo	1						
Thos. Crawford		1					
Chas. R. Crawford			1				
Unjinca		1					
Tateyuskanehan		1					
Haksidaumaza, Wm.		1					
Wakinyadcinzadan		1					
Isakuje		1					
T. Laurence	1						
G. A. Robertson	1				1		
Borpa	1						
Tunwaumaza	1						
Heduta		1					
Dawanyanke		1					
Itojanjan	1						
Shkecakoyakena		1					
Kiyatangmani	1						
Supangi		1					
H. Rai		1					
Taniyawaste		1					
Tawasu		1					
Waurdicluta	1						
Maapiyahatanka }							1
Louis LaBelle }							
F. Le Croix }							
J. Muller }							1

* Two-horse.

In addition to the above, many implements of less import have been purchased by them. They take pride in their crops, and in many instances the yield of grain to the acre is very large. All the grain is now cut and stacked ready for thrashing, and all have plenty and are well satisfied and content with the produce of their year's work.

STOCK.

Four hundred cows with calves by their sides have been issued to the Indians of this reserve during the year, and the natural increase from these and the cattle they

had before has been quite large, and has nearly all been raised, and while about 25 of the most improvident Indians have either killed or disposed of the cattle issued to them, the other 375 have kept and well cared for theirs, which, it seems to me, is a very good showing.

I do not encourage stock-raising among these Indians as much as I do agriculture, except as it may be a part of successful farming, and I think that they can support themselves better by grain-raising.

BUILDING.

A warehouse has been built during the year, owing to the burning of the old one, built upon the old foundation and one story less in height, with offices in same building. There is now in process of erection a tailor's and shoemaker's shop, with living room for both above-named tradesmen and also six apprentices under one roof; size of the building 32 x 44, one and a half stories high.

Several Indian houses have been finished during the year, and two or three are now in an uncompleted condition waiting for lumber to continue the work. There are about 40 Indians who have already procured a part of the lumber necessary to build themselves a house, and are waiting for the balance from the agency. I hoped to get the necessary lumber in time to have these houses erected before the winter set in, but now it will, I fear, be too late to do all I intended in this direction.

SANITARY.

The health of this people is in better condition than last year, partly owing to the fact that a greater number have more commodious abodes, and, in consequence, more healthful. All the children at the schools, since the first few weeks after opening, have been remarkably healthy.

Now that all issue of rations has been stopped it would be advisable to have a poor farm (with a small hospital attached to the house thereon) where the old, the sick, and the infirm could be kept and cared for, if necessary, and also be made to work a part of the time, so that with a little assistance from the agency employes the farm could be made to pay all its own expenses.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

The Presbyterian mission has five churches on the reserve, with a membership of 410, presided over by native pastors, as follows, viz, Ascension, at Iyakaptapi, J. B. Renville; Goodwill, at agency, C. R. Crawford; Mayasan, David Greycloud; Long Hollow, Joseph Irondoor; Buffalo Lake, Louis Mazawakinganna, all under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris, with Rev. Dr. Riggs to make a few weeks' visit twice a year, and all by their earnest, zealous efforts continue to be a great power for doing much good. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have also in charge the Goodwill mission boarding-school, of which mention has before been made.

The Episcopal Church organized a mission at this point a year ago, and has since built a pretty little church adjacent to the agency, and near by this a parsonage, which materially adds to the appearance of the agency, as does the advent of the mission, under the rectorship of Rev. Edw. Ashley, add to the influence and power for good. This mission is working among the more uncivilized members of this people, and with marked success, six full-blood Indians having been confirmed by Bishop Hare during the year, and many more baptized.

POLICE,

of whom there are 15 on the reserve, are orderly and ready for duty at any time, though their services have been in but little demand, few arrests having been made, and only one man, and he a white man from Fort Sisseton, imprisoned, and that for drunkenness. He was kept over night until sober, and then escorted off the reserve.

No rations are issued to the police except while on actual service; and as the pay is but five dollars per month, only one is detailed for service all the time at the agency, which they perform by turn, while the rest remain at their homes ready to be called upon for duty at any time. I would report, as I have before, that a less number with increased pay would be more efficient to the service.

CIVILIZATION.

Steady advance has been made in this direction during the year in many ways; but, first and chiefly, that the Indians did, of their own free will and accord, request that no more money due them should be expended in the purchase of subsistence supplies, but that all investments on their account should be made in a little clothing, but chiefly in wagons, harness, and agricultural implements, and in the purchase of lumber for building them decent houses. This evidences a feeling among them never before patent, and in accordance with the above request no subsistence supplies have been received at the agency since June 30, 1882, except for school children, apprentices, and police. The intention was not to issue any subsistence supplies whatever after June 30, 1882; but this intention was anticipated by the burning of the warehouse with contents on the 1st of April, 1882, so that no issue of subsistence was made after that date, excepting an issue of 10 pounds of flour per capita for month of June, and 8 pounds of flour per capita for month of July. This on the whole, I think, was better for the Indians, inasmuch as it made some of the more improvident ones, feeling the pangs of need early in the spring season, go to work and cultivate a little land for their support during the coming winter season ere it was too late. In the minds of some people this was deemed cause for danger, and there was talk among the outside people of outbreak, &c., but danger existed only in mind and never in fact. This people laughed at the fear of their white neighbors, while they were justly angry at the false reports circulated about them from military headquarters.

After five months trial of a lesson, which, probably, is as hard a one as this people has ever been called upon to learn, and harder than any they will ever be obliged to learn in the future, I can safely say that the question of the self-support of this people is forever settled. They can, and have this year, raised sufficient produce to keep them well for a whole year. The character of the people in general is of a higher standing than a year ago; more manliness and independence is evident, which is, I think, greatly owing to the fact of throwing them, in so great a degree, upon their own resources.

There is less whisky drinking than before, owing, partly, to the fact of my causing to be prosecuted a saloon-keeper at Brown's Valley, Minn., for selling liquor to the Indians, who, upon sufficient evidence, was convicted and fined a merely nominal fine; but he has since closed his saloon, and in consequence less liquor is sold to the Indians. Barbaric dances are a thing of the past.

Morally and intellectually there is improvement, and what this people now need, in order to place them upon a par with the average European emigrant, if not American citizen, is houses, with sure title to the same, American franchise, and thereby American citizenship.

Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES CRISSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 5, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report, showing the status of the Indians and condition of the service at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1882.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

Standing Rock Agency is located upon the west bank of the Missouri River, in latitude 46 degrees and 10 minutes north. The Indian settlements extend along the Missouri, from the Cannon Ball River on the north to the Grand River on the south, a distance of about sixty miles, whilst the agency buildings are situated nearly midway between these two streams, the Cannon Ball River being the northern boundary of the reservation, and the Missouri River the eastern line. The Indians of this agency therefore occupy the northeastern corner of the reservation, which, for agricultural and grazing purposes combined I believe to be by far the best portion of the "Great Sioux Reservation," so-called.

TRIBES, POPULATION, AND DISPOSITION.

The Indians of this agency are composed of the Upper and Lower Yanktonnais,

Uncapapas, and Blackfeet bands of the Great Sioux or Dakota nation, classed respectively as follows:

Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Upper Yanktonnals.....	157	213	131	92	593
Lower Yanktonnals.....	236	311	196	161	904
Uncapapas.....	387	512	283	281	1,463
Blackfeet.....	192	227	136	134	689
Mixed blood.....	27	26	22	31	106
Total.....	999	1,289	768	699	3,755

In this tabulated list, all males under 16 years old are classed as boys, and all females under 14 years as girls; the census rolls having been carefully revised and corrected up to and including August 31, 1892, can therefore be relied upon as being absolutely correct.

About 1,000 of the above-enumerated Indians are of the late hostile bands who surrendered to the United States authorities during the early part of 1881, among whom are Crow King, Gall, Black Moon, Crawler, Rain-in-the-face, and Circle Bear, six of Sitting Bull's trusted lieutenants, who have all settled down to peaceful avocations, and are engaged in cultivating fields. They are anxious to possess stock and work-cattle, and with a few ox teams to aid them in farm work next spring, I am confident they would augment very materially the area of land cultivated at this agency. These late hostiles possess the elements of a progressive people, and have many commendable qualities. They are truthful, upright, and honorable; appreciate kindness; are amenable to firm and just treatment, and susceptible to civilizing influences to a very marked degree. Having become weary of strife with the United States Government, and recognizing their inability to cope with the dominant white race, they surrendered in good faith, and now express themselves as highly pleased with the change from their past nomadic life to that of their present peace and happiness, and in order to foster this feeling and inspire confidence I endeavor to treat them as men, so that each individual may learn to act for himself independent of chief or band affiliations. Being now in my twelfth year of continuous service in the Indian Department, I have had an opportunity of seeing considerable of Indian life, and observing the peculiarities of Indian character, but in my whole intercourse with this race, I have never met with any Indians who possessed superior qualities to the late followers of "Sitting Bull." They are the ideal "untutored children of nature," honest in their convictions, sincere in their expressions, anxious to learn and do what is expected of them, and afraid lest they might do what would be displeasing; and whilst the old agency Indians, as a rule, are well disposed, yet they are more derelict, in many respects, than these "late hostiles," whose good intentions I have the utmost confidence in, and who are now so anxious to improve their condition, and desirous of taking a firm hold of the white man's civilization, through the present means afforded them, that, unless some unforeseen calamity befalls them, permanent peace with them is assured and their steady advancement undoubted.

FARMING.

Owing to the almost total failure of crops at this agency last year, caused by drought, grasshoppers, and storms, there was but little seed among the Indians for this season's planting. There was also a great scarcity of potatoes, and such varieties of corn as were adapted to this climate, making it impossible to obtain sufficient seed, and being unable to find enough of suitable kinds, I was obliged to return to the United States Treasury \$162.80 of money that was transmitted to me for the purpose of purchasing seed. I however procured 464 bushels of potatoes, and 44 bushels of corn, apart from the garden seeds ordered by the department, from D. M. Ferry & Co., which, with what the Indians obtained from other sources, enabled every family to plant a small field or garden-patch, ranging from one quarter of an acre to five acres each in extent, aggregating about 1,250 acres planted by Indians, and which, with an agency field of 90 acres of oats and 50 acres of miscellaneous crops at the Industrial Farm School, will approximate 1,400 acres cultivated and in crops this year.

The first part of the season was cold and backward, but there being an abundance of rain throughout the summer, with very favorable weather after the 1st of July, all crops, where properly cultivated, promise an excellent yield. A large portion of the crops not having yet been harvested, only approximate figures are therefore given in the statistical report herewith transmitted, and notwithstanding that some of the field have been sadly neglected by their owners the present crop has been such as to

greatly encourage the Indians in general, but more particularly the late hostiles, who planted a field of about 200 acres, for which labor they feel well repaid, and it being their first attempt at planting it will stimulate them to greater efforts in coming years. Four mixed-bloods and eleven Indians sowed oats this year, which are a profitable crop, and having yielded well will be an incentive to cultivate them more generally in future. They begin to realize the advantage of having oats to feed their working animals, besides finding a ready sale here with good prices for all surplus oats raised.

Owing to there being no government mill at this agency, and no accessible means of having their wheat converted into flour, there was only a very small quantity of wheat sown this year; but what was sown matured well and the yield was very satisfactory. About 50 families are now engaged in plowing fields, preparatory to sowing wheat next spring, and they will consequently seed about 200 acres, in fields ranging from two to five acres each. Wheat can be successfully raised here by the Indians, but in order to make the growing of wheat profitable a grist-mill is necessary, so that it can be ground into flour for the producers. To the same power that runs the grist-mill a saw could be attached, which would be very useful, and, in fact, is very essential to the successful management of this agency, as a large quantity of much needed building material could then be obtained from the large cottonwood trees that abound on the reservation, but which timber, being large and unwieldy, cannot be utilized by any other means than by sawing.

There are twenty-eight mowing machines in use among the Indians of this agency, but some of them are badly worn and almost useless. They have been kept running, however, as steadily as possible since the middle of July, and a considerable quantity of hay has been secured. The season having been very favorable for haying, the crop is well cured, and a large portion of what was cut has already been hauled and stacked by the farming Indians on their respective claims. We are therefore in a fair way of having an ample supply secured to carry all stock belonging to the agency safely through the coming winter.

EDUCATIONAL.

The industrial farm school is located 15 miles south from the agency, and is beautifully situated on a level plateau adjacent to a large body of excellent cottonwood timber, and occupies a commanding view of the Missouri River for several miles in either direction. This school is under contract with Very Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, director of Catholic Indian Missions, and is under the immediate charge of Rev. C. M. Ebner, O. S. B., who, with five brothers of the same order, in the respective positions of teacher, farmer, carpenter, tailor, and dairyman, fill the requirements of the contract very satisfactorily. There are, in addition to the above instructors, four Benedictine sisters, who do the cooking and laundry work of the school, one of whom also assists in teaching. This school has been carried on throughout the year, with an average attendance for the twelve months of 27 pupils, and a farm of 50 acres has been cultivated in connection with it, the work of which was done exclusively by the teachers and pupils of the school in a very commendable manner, being such as to elicit the admiration of all who saw it, both whites and Indians. We estimate the products of the school-farm as follows, viz: Corn, 100 bushels; oats, 800 bushels; wheat, 60 bushels; beans, 20 bushels; carrots, 20 bushels; beets, 40 bushels; onions, 25 bushels; potatoes, 400 bushels; peas, 10 bushels; cabbage, 200 heads; pumpkins, squash, and melons, 500; and hay, cut, hauled, and stacked, 25 tons.

At the girls' school there was an average attendance for the twelve months of 23 boarding scholars, whose progress has been entirely satisfactory, and the boys' boarding-school, located at the agency, was conducted for ten months of the year, up to June 30th, with an average attendance of 20 scholars for that time, making a total average attendance of 70 scholars for the three schools, and the whole number that attended school during the year was 120.

The boys' school at the agency has been discontinued, the boys having been placed at the industrial farm school, and the old building formerly occupied by them has been enlarged and somewhat improved, and is now used as a girls' boarding-school where there are 35 girls domiciled. The building is very poor and not at all suitable for such a school, but there being (apart from this building) only the industrial farm school buildings, with a capacity of 60 pupils, we are therefore obliged to use this log building as a boarding-school for girls.

The present number of children between the ages of seven and sixteen years at this agency is 763; it will, therefore, readily be seen that facilities for their education here are entirely inadequate. As for sending them to any schools in the East, the Indians, as a rule, are very much opposed to anything of this character; in fact, most of them positively refuse to entertain any such proposition. They cannot, however, offer the same objections to schools carried on at their home agencies, and as free schools

on the reservation are of two-fold benefit—elevating alike both parents and pupils, the parents by coming in contact with their children while attending school—the advantages of such a system are plainly manifest, and I would, therefore, recommend that additional school facilities be afforded the Indians here, by erecting a commodious building at the agency, where girls of all ages and boys up to 12 years can be educated, after which age the boys could be transferred to the industrial farm school, and those so desiring could be sent, from time to time, to some of the Eastern schools, as the scruples of the parent and prejudices of the children would gradually be overcome by civilizing influences. With additional school facilities on the reservation a regular attendance of the children should then be strictly enforced, and their education made compulsory, but without this restraint or stimulation it will require years to break down the indifference so peculiar to the Indian and so natural to the child.

MISSIONARY.

The missionary work of this agency is under the direction of Right Reverend M. Marty, O. S. B., bishop of Dakota, who has three priests stationed here. There are now three fathers, five brothers, and ten sisters of the Benedictine Order connected with the mission and schools. They have built this year, at the farm-school, a new chapel, 25 by 75 feet, which building is substantially constructed, being well sided, lathed and plastered throughout. A belfry, 30 feet high, is attached to the chapel, and a bell, weighing 1,000 pounds, has been purchased, which is now in Bismarck awaiting transportation to the agency. The cost of the chapel when completed will be about \$2,200, and the bell will cost \$300 additional. They are also building at the agency a pastor's residence, 20 by 30 feet, one and one-half stories in height, which when finished will cost about \$1,200, whilst there has been \$400 expended in improvements on the agency mission church during the past year, which has added to its appearance and increased its seating capacity very materially. The missionaries are zealous workers, and labor earnestly among the Indians, whose confidence they have to a very marked degree, and both chapels are usually well filled on Sundays with an apparently devout and attentive congregation, many of the Indians being professed Christians; notwithstanding this, they are so wedded to superstition and ignorance that it will require years of instruction and patient teaching to make them a truly Christian people.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency is good. No epidemic has prevailed during the past year, yet the mortality has been very great, there having been 151 deaths against 142 births. A large percentage of the deaths occurred among children, who died chiefly from pulmonary diseases, brought on by exposure and want of proper care, while the deaths among adults were principally from consumption and aggravated cases of scrofula. A majority of the Indians of this agency recognize the superiority of the white "medicine man's" remedies, and consult the physician in almost every case of sickness, much suffering thereby being alleviated.

But with all the skill that a physician can command, his efforts are, in a great measure, nullified by the lack of accommodations here for the proper care and treatment of the sick. It is very unsatisfactory to a physician to treat Indians at their homes, as medicines given to them there are rarely if ever taken as prescribed. Indians go upon the presumption that if a little of any given medicine is good or beneficial more of it is better, thereby defeating the desired effect and producing different results from that intended. A hospital is therefore very much needed at this agency, and I would recommend that a suitable building for the purpose be erected at as early date as practicable. The building should have two wards, one each for males and females, with a capacity of about ten beds to each ward; the sick could then receive proper care, and all diseases could undoubtedly be more successfully and humanely treated than it is possible now to do. It would also inspire the Indians with greater confidence in the white man's remedies, and be another convincing proof of the good intention of the government toward them.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I desire to refer to the treaty as it exists with the Indians of the Great Sioux Reservation, and the non-civilizing effect that the free ration system exerts upon them. This free ration, at regular intervals, is one of the great sources of the careless indifference of the Indians, as they believe that if they become too prosperous they will be considered self-supporting and further aid be refused. In trying to impress upon them the importance of self-improvement, and calling attention to the fact that gratuities eventually will and may very soon cease, they invariably adduce the argument that the authorities in treating with them promised that the Indians should receive the free rations and clothing then agreed upon so long as they were

unable to support themselves, and that such support should continue throughout the lives of the children and the grandchildren of the treaty-makers, if necessary. They are therefore loath to better their condition, especially by agricultural advancement, many of them expressing themselves that they do not wish to cultivate large fields or raise surplus crops, in consequence of which they might be dropped from the ration rolls and be obliged to support themselves thereafter. Notwithstanding that every family belonging to this agency is cultivating fields, this feeling of indifference is manifest and pervades all classes to a greater or less degree.

Recognizing the fact that the Indians holding such a large reservation in common, with liberty to roam and hunt over it, cannot but be detrimental to their best interests, and that the progressive and aggressive white man, with two powerful railroad corporations sitting down at the threshold of the reservation, will not remain quiescent in the matter, it is simply therefore, in my opinion, only a question of time until the Indians are confined within smaller boundaries, and the large surplage of their present reservation opened for settlement, which fact I am gradually preparing the Indians for, as the inevitable that is sure to come. The question of opening the Sioux Reservation to settlement, or, at least, a contraction of the boundaries thereof, having been long agitated, assumed definite form during the last session of Congress by the introduction of a bill (H. R. 4630) by the Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, Delegate from Dakota, which bill provides for vacating a large portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation and opening it for settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States. In the event of this bill becoming a law, I trust that the interests of the Indians will be carefully guarded and all conditions of the agreement fully explained and clearly made known to them through competent and honest interpreters, which important factor in treaty making has been too much neglected heretofore, resulting, sometimes, disastrously to the Indians and to the discredit of the government.

Whilst I strongly advocate the carrying out to the letter of all treaties with the Indian tribes, yet when the civilization of the Indians depends upon, and their best interests demand a change, I believe a modification is then justifiable, which alteration, in this case, should be made and brought about only through the means provided by the existing treaty, which requires the consent of three-fourths of all adult males residing on the reservation to effect any such change. Questions may arise, from time to time, affecting one of the agencies on the Sioux Reservation, that would not be of the least importance to any of the others, yet under this clause of the treaty nothing can be done affecting any portion, without the consent of the required three-fourths of all. Much distrust and dissatisfaction is therefore occasioned by this, as was evidenced in obtaining the railroad right of way through the Sioux Reservation in 1880 and 1881, which necessitated three separate councils between the railroad officials, the officers of the Indian Department, and the Indians of this agency, and the Indians have not yet gotten through counseling among themselves in regard to the matter. The same can be said with regard to the small piece of land ceded by the Sioux, last year, for use of the Poncas, in which cession the Indians of only two of the agencies were directly interested, yet those of all five agencies were required to ratify the agreement, which was not effected without considerable difficulty and annoyance.

The Indians could undoubtedly be more successfully managed, and much of this annoyance obviated by setting apart a separate and distinct reservation for the Indians of each agency, then make uniform laws for their government so that the Indians of the five agencies would all be treated alike, and make the issue of rations contingent upon industry and good behavior; issue nothing to able-bodied Indians except in payment for labor performed for themselves or for others on the reservation, nor to children of school-going ages unless they were attending school, the attendance of which should be made compulsory. Agency boarding schools would then be undoubtedly well filled, through which schools the Indians can only be permanently benefited, and their ultimate civilization assured.

The statistical reports are herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 6, 1882.

SIR: I herewith submit to you my first annual report. As I have been in charge of the agency but two months (since July 1, 1882), I am unable to make a full and extended report of the work done and advancement made during the past year. I arrived at the agency June 27, 1882; on the morning of the 28th commenced an invoice

of the property, completed the same, and assumed charge of the agency on the morning of July 1, 1882. On the morning of July 3 the chief men of the nation assembled in council and extended to me a hearty welcome.

I found a great amount of interest (much more than I had expected) manifested in agricultural pursuits of all kind. The farming operations of many of the Yankton Indian families will compare very favorably with the operations of like nature of the white farmer in a new country. They appear desirous of learning the best ways and methods; are disposed to labor; are willing, ay, anxious to learn the best methods, or, as they term it, the white man's way of managing affairs. For this desirable state of affairs too much credit cannot be accorded my predecessor, W. D. E. Andrus, for his untiring energy in this and all other directions looking to the improvement and advancement of this people.

There was raised on the agency farm by Indian labor 40 acres of oats, 30 acres of wheat (winter), and 40 acres of corn. The prospect for corn is exceedingly good. There was raised on the school farm 12 acres of wheat (spring), 12 acres of corn, and 3 acres of potatoes. The school-farm garden, containing about 4 acres, has produced vegetables enough to furnish the school for almost the entire year. The work in the garden and on the farm was done by the school boys and industrial teacher, except a few days in harvesting and threshing.

Our Indian farmers have raised crops as follows:

	Bushels.
195 acres of wheat, yielding	3, 574
41 acres of oats, yielding	1, 120
1, 200 acres of corn, yielding, estimated	30, 000
8 acres of potatoes, yielding, estimated	800
1, 434 Total	35, 494

There has been cut and put up 2,500 tons of hay. The hay is in splendid condition. The Indians evince considerable judgment in selecting their hay grasses. The number of acres cultivated in wheat and oats is not as large as it should be, but owing to the comparative failure of the wheat and oats crops last year it was very difficult to get them to try again. They had worked well and faithfully, but received little or no reward in return therefor, their wheat averaging but about five bushels to the acre. This year it will go at least eighteen. They are very much encouraged, and many of those who have not as yet attempted the regular and permanent cultivation of their claims are disposed to do so; and next year I am confident that I will be able to report a much greater number of acres under cultivation. More wheat and oats to harvest and thresh will necessitate more reapers; indeed the number on hand now is not adequate.

The mechanical industry of the agency is one of the most important branches. They consist of the flouring mill, saw mill, carpenter, tinsmith, and blacksmith shops. With the exception of the blacksmith shop they are under the immediate supervision of P. B. Gordon, agency engineer. The labor of the shop is performed by Indian apprentices. There are altogether nine of the young men of the tribe working at the various trades, and they show an aptness in acquiring a knowledge of skilled labor.

The houses built by the Indians for their own occupancy would be comfortable even during the severe cold incident to the winters of this latitude, had they shingles for roofs and lumber suitable for floors. Owing to the great scarcity of timber for making shingles and flooring the Indian is perforce obliged to depend on the department for material for the same. The dirt roofs and floors are damp, unhealthy, and unclean. Many Indians have no place in which to live except the tent or tepee, and while this is the case it is not the fault of the Indians. Many of them have their logs ready in the timber, and nearly, if not all, would go to work to get out logs were there any assurance that they could get teams to haul their logs to the mill and to their claims, and could they get shingles and flooring for the same; but as matters now stand there is little or no inducement for the Indians to try to make improvements. Shingles and flooring would at this time be a very important civilizing agent, would do much to induce Indians to build houses on their claims and go to work to improve the same.

Much trouble is given me; indeed, about all the trouble and dissatisfaction that exists on the reservation arise from the disposition of the Indians to trade cattle that have been issued to them. This is, in my judgment, in part, if not wholly caused by the machinations of the trader and other interested parties. By ways numerous and devious the Indians are led to think that the Great Father gave them these cattle to do with them as they pleased, and that in my efforts to stop their selling of issue cattle and their offspring, I am not carrying out the wishes of the department but am acting the part of a petty tyrant. The trading and disposal of cattle that have been issued to the Indians is a direct violation of the rules and regulations of the department, and these men know it, yet they disregard them constantly, and arrogantly intimate that they can do as they please and they will not be disturbed.

The total number of Indians and mixed bloods on the reservations is as follows:

Full blood males	834
Full blood females	897
Mixed blood males	119
Mixed blood females	127

Total	1,977
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Number under 20:

Males	414
Females	392

Total	806
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The physician reports the number of cases treated, 610.

Number of deaths from all sources:

Males	50
Females	43

Total deaths	93
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Number of births:

Males	45
Females	39

Total births	84
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Decrease during the year	9
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The agency boarding-school building was so far completed that the school was opened on the 8th day of February, and was continued until June 30, 1882. There were enrolled during the term 32 boys and 31 girls, making in all 63 children. Owing to the absence of any record I am unable to determine the average attendance. Since my advent there has been a vacation in the active school work and but few of the children remained at the building. My opinion is that the school will prove a source of great good to this people. For from the rising generation must we look for that improvement in the condition of the "children of the forest" so devoutly prayed and longed for. The seed sown by the school it is hoped will in the near future bring forth fruit in abundance. Besides teaching the rudimentary branches the children are taught to speak English; taught the manners and ways of the whites; in a word, Americanized; the girls are taught sewing, housekeeping, &c.; the boys to work on the farm and in the garden.

I reorganized the Indian police July 1, 1882, and I cannot say too much in praise of their efficiency and faithfulness. The Indian police system is fast becoming a terror to evil-doers, both white and red. The force could be made more effective were there a unity of action among the different police organizations of the agencies. I would respectfully suggest to the department and to the various agencies the advisability of a more thorough organization and united action; also that proper books be furnished in which a record of the transactions of the police shall be recorded. A book of this kind, properly kept, would be very valuable for reference.

I would sing you the same old tune that you have heard so often, and harkened to so little. The agency buildings are in a fearful condition, and new buildings are absolutely necessary; and I would most respectfully but earnestly ask that steps be taken for the erection of an agent's dwelling, and one or two houses for employes, and for the repair of those here.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM M. RIDPATH,
United States Indian Agent

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL AGENCY,
Ross Fork, Idaho, September 9, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

The Indians on this reserve have been peaceable and quiet the past year, and not a man has made complaint to me against an Indian here. A large portion of them have been engaged in agriculture, and are now at work finishing up their harvest. There have been about 900 engaged in agriculture, about 400 in hunting and fishing, and

about 300 have led a lazy, vagabond life, begging and complaining, and nothing but plenty of food satisfies them. But few live in houses, and most of those that do are near the agency. Their farms are near Ross Fork, south of the agency, and along that stream for about 12 miles east, and on Bannock Creek, 18 to 24 miles southwest of the agency. Not a thing can be raised without irrigation. It is their custom to move from their farms in the fall to near Snake River, 8 to 10 miles west of the agency, where there is plenty of scrub cedar and cottonwood for fuel, and good pasturage near for their ponies. Those that leave houses for the winter generally find doors and windows gone on their return in the spring.

In agriculture they have made excellent progress the past season, better than was expected early in the spring. The winter had been very severe, the spring cold and late, so they did not commence work till May. I endeavored to encourage all I could to engage in farming and put in all the crop possible. I let as many as I could, that had new land to break, have a yoke of agency oxen to break it with, and as soon as one got his land broken he would let another Indian take the oxen. In this way they kept five yoke at work, and broke over 120 acres of new land. I found there was a scarcity of seed, and many seemed to think the government would furnish seed as it had, unexpectedly to them, two years before, when they changed their seed. I issued all the seed we had at the agency, and still they did not get all they needed; but they have raised about 4,700 bushels of wheat, 4,950 bushels of oats, 2,430 bushels of potatoes, and over 1,000 bushels of turnips, besides cutting and putting up over 900 tons of hay. They have also made over eight miles of new fencing; the stakes and poles for this fence have had to be hauled from three to eight miles.

I found the Indians depended wholly on "Washington," they would say, not only for subsistence but everything needed. When I could not supply their wants I would sometimes tell them how they could buy and pay for the articles wanted. They would reply, "No, Washington give Indian all; you no ask him for it." But after the reduction of rations, June 30, many of them began to realize that they would have to depend more upon their labor, and the result has been they have bought and paid for 3 mowing machines, 6 sulky hay-rakes, and 2 lumber wagons. With the 7 agency mowing machines they have used, they had 10 mowers at work for over three weeks. The Indians who purchased these mowers had a little trouble with others on account of jealousies. The above articles are the first property, except a pony or a gun, they have ever bought for themselves.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is the prevailing vice, and keeps them back in all civilized pursuits. If this vice were broken up their progress would be much easier.

SANITARY CONDITION.

There has been no improvement in their sanitary condition. The great mortality among the young—whole families of children dying off while very young—can undoubtedly be traced, mostly, to hereditary syphilis. Some do not have a child live to be a year old.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police was organized last January, and have done good service. I called their attention to drinking and drunkenness, and but two Indians have been known to be drunk on the reserve since the police were organized, and they were arrested and told where they bought their liquor; but the offender escaped before the officer could get to his residence. They have not only broken up the liquor traffic, but horse-stealing, on the reserve.

SCHOOL.

The boarding-school has been kept up nine months during the past year. It has labored under several disadvantages: a poor school-house, lack of interest by the Indians, and the opposition of many of the Indians.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There has been no regular missionary here. Sabbath-school has been kept up for the benefit of the school and employés. A number of Indians have attended regularly and manifested great interest in Bible history.

CONCLUSION.

Every appliance and means in my power has been used to encourage and interest these Indians in civilized pursuits. I can see there has been progress; it has been

necessarily slow, but it should be encouraged in every direction that promises good results. In agriculture and in securing property they have made good advancement. In my negotiations with them I can see they are gradually dropping some of their old prejudices, and trying to learn what is required of them. Still there is a great field for years of labor and thought to bring them up to the standard needed.

Respectfully, yours,

A. L. COOK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 26, 1882.

SIR: I beg to submit the following as my second annual report of the Lemhi Agency:

This reservation is said to contain about 100 square miles of land, but only a small portion of it, viz, that part through which the Lemhi Valley runs, can ever be made available for farming, and I am thankful to say that, judging from the recent progress and present interest manifested by our Indians in this direction, it will not be many years before they will have all the available land under cultivation. Last year there were 21 families who were engaged in farming; this year the number has increased to 29, and the attention they pay to the instruction we give them as to cultivation, irrigation, &c., is most gratifying.

I estimate the amount of crop raised by our farming Indians this year will be as follows: Wheat, 30 bushels; oats, 2,200 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels. For the use of the agency stock I have 22 acres in oats, which I expect will produce about 1,000 bushels. With the oats there was sown a quantity of timothy, which will come in for our next and succeeding years' supply of hay.

It would be a good thing if a large quantity of wire fencing could be sent out here, as it is next to impossible to keep the squaws from burning the fence-rails during the winter, and even while the grain is ripening the rails will disappear as if by magic, and a band of horses are seen regaling themselves at their leisure.

The number of Indians for irregular work has largely increased. When I came to this agency, in July, 1881, it was difficult to get more than two or three Indians to work for several days in succession, but by dint of encouragement and persuasion (in which I have received valuable assistance from the clerk, Mr. W. F. Boxwell), the number has steadily increased, until we now have about 15 that we can depend upon for any special work that may be required. Still there is one matter that turns up unpleasantly each time there is work to be done, and that is the low wages paid by the Government to the Indians. Fifty cents per day is too little, especially when the farmers in this valley pay the Indians from one dollar to a dollar and a half per day, and plenty of good food besides. During the last year these working Indians have accomplished a large amount of really useful labor in connection with this reservation.

When Mr. John A. Wright was in charge of this agency, about three years ago, he commenced making a road to the mountains, where there is a good supply of timber. Shortly after arriving here I saw the necessity for such a road, in order to get logs, poles, &c., so I got the Indians to work, and the grading, filling, and bridging was very soon done, and now we have a good road completed for a distance of about eight miles into a belt of fine growing timber, of the kind known as red fir. From this source I expect to get an ample supply of saw-logs for cutting into lumber with our agency mill, now in course of construction.

There is another important piece of work that these Indians have been engaged upon, viz, excavating a mill-race or ditch for bringing the water from Haydon Creek to the mill site, a distance of about one mile. About four-fifths of this is done; and when it is considered that the greater part of this work has been done along the side of a mountain, frequently through a mass of hard rock, I think they deserve all the encouragement that can be given them.

The Indians on this reservation are what is known as the mixed Shoshones, Ban-nocks, and Sheepeaters. They number 750, viz: Males, 390; females, 360. There have been 60 births during the year and 27 deaths.

On taking charge of this agency I found that there was a great deal of suffering among the Indians, as there was no agency physician to attend to them in case of sickness, accident, &c., and all that the medicine men of the tribe did was to chant or howl or stretch themselves upon the patient, and, by drawing deep breaths, endeavor to get the bad spirit from the place where the pain was. I am thankful to say there is a decided improvement in this direction. A limited knowledge of medicine and surgery, acquired during military life, with the advantage of a fair supply of drugs and appliances, has enabled me, with the Divine blessing, to treat the sick-

nesses and accidents of these people so successfully that their confidence in the "white man's medicine" seems to be fully established. In proof of which I may mention that I vaccinated large numbers of them last spring, and among those vaccinated were all the Indians, young and old, belonging to the principal medicine man of the tribe; and out of seven patients that I attended to one morning recently two of them were medicine men, a circumstance which was noted by an Indian present, who made the remark that if the "white man's medicine" was good for the medicine men it was good for the other Indians too.

The school, which was so much needed, and which most of the Indians seemed anxious to have, was opened last month. There has been considerable difficulty in connection with starting it, in consequence of an element of opposition that I had not anticipated, viz, the unwillingness of the mothers to allow the children to attend school, as they have a fixed belief that the children will die if they go to school; and it was nothing unusual, after we had gathered a few of the children together for some of the mothers or grandmothers to rush into school and take away the children, as if they were removing them from some imminent danger. This superstition is a deep-rooted one, and it will take a long time to remove it; but I have been glad to see that the presence of five of my own children in the school has not been without its effect in this matter, for up to within a few days of the 17th instant, when the school closed for the harvest vacation, there were nine Indian boys in regular attendance. And very often a few of the men from twenty to thirty years of age would come into the school and take part in the exercises, being evidently interested in the object-lessons, which the teaching principally consists of.

I have had some trouble with our Indians on the liquor question, which here, as in civilized life, works evil, and only evil, and that continually. At Salmon City, a town 30 miles from this agency, there is a community of Chinamen, some of whom were making a regular trade of selling liquor to the Indians, but they did it so stealthily that it was almost impossible to catch them. On the 14th instant I had a clear case against the worst of the lot, one named "Ah Pew," and by the night of the 15th he had been tried under the territorial law, found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by Judge Beatty, of the probate court, to a fine of \$100 and 30 days imprisonment, and in default of payment, a further imprisonment of one day for every \$2 of the fine. Great praise is due to Col. J. S. Fain for the ability and earnestness with which he conducted this prosecution, the successful issue of which will, I believe, stop this vile business for some time, at any rate.

The agency buildings are insufficient in room and totally unfit for the accommodation of those who, giving up the advantages of civilized life, are certainly entitled to a comfortable house to live in. But this state of things, I am happy to say, is not to continue, as the department has met the most pressing necessity of the case by authorizing me to erect a dwelling-house for the agent and a cottage for the clerk. Both of these I expect to have completed before the winter sets in.

In concluding this report I feel bound to say that it is a very great pity that in consequence of the meager appropriation for the current fiscal year, I am compelled to do without an assistant farmer, for it is my firm conviction that the civilization of these people (for whose condition we are morally as well as legally responsible) cannot be hastened by cutting off the necessary employes.

In addition to its being my duty to do my utmost to improve the condition of the Indians under my care, I feel a deep interest in their welfare, and I cannot help expressing my hearty thanks to the department for the ready help afforded me upon all occasions.

I am, sir, yours most respectfully,

JOHN HARRIES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,
September 18, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report. I relieved Ex-Agent Charles D. Warner June 30, 1882, and entered upon the duties of office July 1, 1882. Having assumed charge so late in the year, I am not able to render a correct representation of affairs on this reserve, on account of not having been able, as yet, to make a personal inspection of the various settlements within the bounds of the reservation. As regards statistical reports my information was received from, viz: Dr. W. V. Coffin as to sanitary matters, Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh as to religion, and personal application and ex-agent Warner's report of last year for the balance. Next year I shall depend upon my own efforts, and compile my reports from office records.

AGRICULTURE.

The amount of land upon which wheat, oats, and barley can be raised has heretofore been greatly underrated, and should be changed in the statistical report to at least 300,000 acres. I do not pretend to say that vegetables can be raised on all of said lands, as probably nine-tenths of the same is too high for vegetable growing. From what I can gather, the cultivated acreage is in excess of that of last year, but on account of the severe drought the crops are much lighter, necessitating many to go to the fishing grounds to catch salmon for winter use. The amount of grain reported as raised by the Indians is estimated, but I think the estimate covers the full amount raised.

STOCK.

The sales of horses and horned stock by the Indians about balances the natural increase.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

During the year a fine, large boarding-school building has been erected at this agency, as also a new saw and grist mill. The same were very much needed, and will be of vast benefit to the Indians living in this vicinity.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE.

Under authority from the department, I have taken the preliminary steps to repair the grist and saw mills at Kamiah sub-agency on this reserve. A new boiler is to be put in place, the engine to be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete repair; the saw-mill is to receive two new saws, the grist-mill a new smutter, and both mills are to be supplied with new belting, new underpinning, bracing, floors, and put in complete repair throughout, as near as possible. This will be one of the most advantageous expenditures that could be made, as the mills as they stood were of but little service to any one. A small hotel-range will be put in place in the boarding-school at Kamiah this fall, to the delight of all concerned.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The boarding and lodging industrial school building at Kamiah needs renovating throughout. Underpinning in that section of the country seems to decay very rapidly, on account of which the floors are sunken and very uneven. A stone foundation all around the building is much needed, as also stone piers at various points under the building. Wooden blocks could be used again, which will have to be the case this season. The dormitories should be supplied with iron bedsteads, same as at Lapwai. Thus vermin are prevented finding lodgment in the beds occupied by the scholars. The number needed is fifteen; the cost would be about ten dollars each if made of one and one half-inch gas pipe, and that is the best material and makes the best bedsteads. The rooms should receive new lining and paper, and the building should be painted inside and out.

The fencing, both the government's and the Indians', is in a dilapidated condition, and will require time, labor, and money to make it appear as it should.

EMPLOYÉS.

I am stripped of employés outside of the schools and mills, and a physician, on account of Congress having made no provision for blacksmiths, carpenters, engineers, and farmers, at least, so far as this agency is concerned. The shops are now closed, which is a sad mistake. Indians would like assistance in building houses, but on account of scarcity of funds they must defer such improvements this year. Young Indians are anxious to enter the shops as apprentices, but there being none to teach they are debarred cultivating that desire. Some means should be devised whereby a blacksmith for both Lapwai and Kamiah can be furnished, to commence work not later than March 1, 1883, that the Indians may have their agricultural implements repaired, to go into the spring work not fettered by a lack of such repairs. Unless such funds are furnished the report from this reserve, under the head of agriculture,

next year will show a decrease, I fear. They now see the necessity of furnishing apprentices, and if only given an opportunity to show their desires in that direction will respond readily. Commencing with October 1, 1882, I will have two apprentices in the mills at Lapwai.

EDUCATION.

I am not prepared to judge, personally, as to the advancement made during the year past in educational matters, but from the reports of the teachers the improvement is marked. The schools were closed for vacation July 1, and will open at such time as the necessary supplies are received from New York and San Francisco; when this will be is hard to tell. The department took from this agency the purchasing power—which has not been the case during the past twelve years—and proposes to furnish all supplies under its own contracts. Supplies coming from New York will probably reach this agency from November 10 to 20.

The school employes are and will continue to be engaged in repairing and manufacturing clothing for the scholars, harvesting the school gardens, cleaning up and getting in readiness for the new term of school, when the time arrives for its convening.

MISSIONARY LABORS.

Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh seems to be devoting his whole energy to the christianization of this people, and God speed him in his noble work. The same can be truly said of Misses Sue and Kate McBeth.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this head, I believe, suggestions are in order. I think the department made a mistake in purchasing all the supplies in New York and San Francisco. Said action would probably work well as to dry goods, but as to groceries and hardware it will not. I have received invoices from San Francisco covering only the purchase of nails, beans, bacon, and soap. On the four items named I could have saved \$330.90 by going into the open market at Lewiston and purchasing the supplies invoiced as above stated. The department pays freight from San Francisco to Lewiston at the rate of four and a half cents per pound. I can purchase beans in Lewiston for less than the freight which the department pays on those purchased in San Francisco. I can get beans in Lewiston for 4 cents, and can purchase bacon at 6 cents per pound less than the department delivers it at Lewiston; soap 4 cents per pound less, and nails at \$1.80 per keg less. The department also pays four and one-half cents per pound freight on 827 pounds tare. In other words, I can purchase the supplies above named in Lewiston, and in open market, for 31 per cent. less than the department delivers them at Lewiston. All other supplies under the head of "groceries" and "hardware," will present a similar result; hence I trust that in the future the purchasing power will remain with the agent, so far as this agency is concerned.

Not knowing what supplies have been purchased for this agency, I am not prepared to suggest what implements should be furnished for such Indians as are desirous and anxious to enter upon civilized pursuits. There are about 30 young men, the most of them married, who will need an outfit in the spring, and who, I trust, will be encouraged in their desires.

In conclusion allow me to thank you for the courtesy and kindness I have received at your hands, during my two and a half month's service, and permit me to remain,
Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MONTIETH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Darlington, Idaho, September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my eleventh annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, this report being for the year ending August 31, 1882:

Population.

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cheyennes in camp.....	885	1,025	2,155	4,075
Arapahoes in camp.....	564	565	1,138	2,267
Cheyennes in prison at Fort Smith, Ark.....	1			1
Cheyennes in agency school.....			110	227
Arapahoes in agency school.....			100	
Arapahoes in agency school (Mennonite).....			17	76
Arapahoes in Carlisle school.....			29	
Cheyennes in Carlisle school.....			47	2
Cheyennes in Fort Wayne (Ind.) college.....			2	
Total attached to agency.....	1,460	1,590	3,598	6,648

CHEYENNES.

The Cheyennes as a tribe are quite healthy and well-developed physically, and are steadily increasing in numbers. They are naturally industrious, and their power of endurance will equal that of almost any other race of people. They are anxious to be engaged at something that will yield an income or return for the labor expended, and when not employed at something useful and legitimate they are very likely to engage in something not so creditable to them. I think I may safely say that all the able-bodied men and women of the Cheyenne tribe would gladly engage in some kind of labor which gave promise of return, provided such employment could be given them which their limited knowledge would enable them to perform successfully. I have no lack of applications from Cheyenne women to perform laundry and other work of like character in connection with the agency schools, and also as helpers in private families.

ARAPAHOES.

I am sorry to have to record the fact that the Arapahoes as a tribe are physically unsound; to find a strictly healthy or sound individual is the exception, and the most deplorable fact in connection with this statement is that this unsound condition has mainly been communicated by bad whites, and yet a portion of this sad condition is attributable to their own filth and licentious habits. The parents being thus diseased, we find no little trouble in securing sound, healthy children for the schools. In many instances when children have been examined critically and pronounced sound for all that could be detected at the time, they have sooner or later developed symptoms of scrofula or something worse, and in many cases have died after having remained in school one or two years. It seems that this germ of disease for the time lying latent in the system much sooner manifests itself when the child is subjected to the change in life, habits, and diet forced upon it in the school-room, and in many cases where the children thus ailing have been permitted to return to the camp soon enough they have regained former health.

The Arapaho women, unlike the Cheyennes, make very little effort to avail themselves of opportunities to earn money by civilized labor, and it is a fact that none could be induced the past year to engage in laundry work at the Arapaho school. I now have referred specially to *camp women*, as the school-girls perform some of this work daily, by details from the school-room; and Cheyenne women have been employed in the Arapaho school as also in the Cheyenne school.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES

Have as tribes manifested their usual willingness to engage in honest labor during the past year. They have transported all of their own supplies from railroad termini,

and a considerable quantity for the military at Fort Reno and other parties, which is represented as follows, viz :

Their own supplies, 1,942,520 pounds.....	\$23, 031 50
Military and other parties, 301,000 pounds.....	2, 709 00
Total for year ending August 31, 1882, 2,243,520 pounds.....	25, 740 50

The two tribes now own 256 wagons, all of which can be placed on the road on a day's notice, and are capable of moving 750,000 pounds of freight at one trip. They have been encouraged and assisted in making exchange of their small and comparatively worthless ponies for mules or larger horses, and they now readily see and appreciate the advantage gained by such exchange, for while their small unbroken ponies would haul 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, their improved mule and well broken horse teams readily move 3,000 to 4,000 pounds, making the receipts about double and with less trouble and labor.

While the transportation enterprise is a good one and furnishes some very excellent employment, the total amount of all obtainable supplies from all sources is not sufficient to keep busy one-half of those who would like to be employed, hence this industry cannot be relied upon as a permanent means of obtaining a livelihood, and if we would have all engaged in an effort to obtain their own support other industries must be introduced and placed within their reach.

FARMING.

During the season the rainfall has been sufficient in this country to produce excellent crops, and the Arapahoes have generally planted about the usual acreage, and a few have increased the size of their fields, and where the proper care and labor has been bestowed in the cultivation of their crops, a good yield will be realized; some of them will have corn to sell, and many have enjoyed an abundance of melons of their own raising, and have had some to sell. The Cheyennes (as also a few Arapahoes) generally had been so unsuccessful during the past two years, owing to dry weather, as to completely discourage them in the effort to till the soil, and consequently very few of them planted fields.

Some of these, however, have manifested a greater interest in their small herds of cattle, and desire to increase the number. The Arapahoes, as a rule, have carefully guarded their cattle herds, and as they witness a steady increase in numbers and value, they are being convinced that the herd of cattle will do to rely upon more than any other enterprise in this country. In my judgment it would be money well expended to purchase for these Indians each year a number of young she cattle to be held and properly improved to be delivered only to those who have proved themselves trustworthy and competent to care for a small herd. This conclusion can be safely arrived at by the success and care manifested by the Indians who have already been trusted with cattle, and the *real progress* made by others.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

On the 6th of October, 1881, Little Chief with his band, in all 235 persons, by authority from the department, left this agency and proceeded to Pine Ridge Agency, in Dakota. On arriving at Pine Ridge it was found that his band enrolled 317 souls, 82 having joined the party secretly and without authority. It was hoped that this exodus would have relieved this agency of the persistent press and annoyance of those desiring to go north; but such was not the case. Basing this conclusion on the statement made to him in writing by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Little Chief had good reason to believe that the rest of the Northern Cheyennes would be permitted to return north during the present season, and by the time he reached this agency he gave it to his people as a positive promise that they would go after spending "one more winter" here. To this the Northern Cheyennes remaining here have clung, and in my judgment will cling until allowed to return to their former home in Dakota. Their dissatisfaction here prevents them from making any progress, and is the constant source of much annoyance and disturbance among the Indians who recognize this agency as their home. I am satisfied these people will do well if allowed to return and remain where they can feel at home.

SCHOOLS.

The two agency schools have been in successful operation during the year, with an average attendance of 227 pupils, including those in attendance at the Mennonite mission, 17 in number. The progress of the pupils has been good, and especially in speaking the English language outside of the school-room, now it is not so difficult

This may be accounted for in part by the fact that a *younger* class of children have been admitted who more readily acquire our language and are more communicative, and in part by the apparently slow but steady inroad that is being wrought on the native element and prejudices of the Indian and acceptance of the ways of civilization.

The school-farms at the agency schools have been planted and successfully cultivated during the season by the school boys, under the supervision of the superintendents in charge, and a good crop of vegetables and some forage (corn) has been realized. The vegetables thus obtained furnish a delightful change in table comforts, and the children really enjoy the field work and take an interest in it, from the stand-point of the benefits derived. The boys have also had charge of the school herd, consisting principally of cows and calves, and have furnished the table with milk, the labor being performed by themselves. The girls have also been taught all kinds of housework, sewing, mending, washing, and cooking, and it is noticeable in camp that when school girls have returned to live the lodge is kept in much better condition, many little changes and comforts are introduced, and the cooking is better, all traceable to the knowledge and influence of the school girl.

And in this connection it is proper to state that during the year some of the teachers at the agency have organized a "sewing and cooking circle," for the purpose of instructing Indian women in sewing and cooking and general housework. In this they have generally confined their instruction to the wives of Indian employés. In this work they have received much substantial aid from the good ladies in the East, and have through their generosity been able to purchase some valuable help to women in camp, in making their home more comfortable and their tables more inviting. Every effort put forth to elevate the Indian women and inspire them with confidence in their right and privilege to enjoy a life of freedom will have its influence in saving the race, for without pure mothers we cannot expect progress.

Eighteen children from the Carlisle school were returned during the year, arriving at the agency July 10, 1882, the time for which they were enrolled (three years), having expired on the 23d August, 1882. Twenty-nine other children from this agency, (14 boys and 15 girls) were sent to Carlisle in charge of Professor Lippincott, of Dickenson College, Carlisle, Pa. These last children are sent with the understanding that they are to remain in school for a term of five years. It is believed that during a term of five years' training and association with the whites, and under wholesome influences, the children will have so far advanced in their studies and in formation of character as to be better able to meet and withstand the unwholesome camp influences which are brought to bear upon their return home.

Some of the young men and older girls just returned have been given positions in the shops and in the schools, and show forth by their knowledge of the work assigned them and the promptness by which they execute the same, that the training received at Carlisle has been thorough and well directed.

In connection with industrial training I can report that through the efforts of Rev. S. S. Haury, Mennonite missionary at the agency, 15 boys (Arapahoes) were taken from this agency in June and placed with farmers in the vicinity of Halstead, Kans., where they have been engaged in harvest fields, cultivating corn, seeding, &c., a portion of whom expect to remain with these families for one or more years. In this way they will learn more of home life and home duties than will be possible for them to learn in any of our boarding-schools. They are to be given school privileges the same as other farmers' boys. There should be a fund made available for placing Indian children in suitable families in the States. This would enable the government to place many hundreds of Indian children under good influences and wholesome training. What is wanted most is to bring the Indian youth more in contact with our civilization, in order that they may know better what it is, and adopt it for themselves, so that they may apply it in their every-day lives.

INDIAN POLICE.

A number of important arrests have been made by the Indian police during the year, and many perplexing questions have been settled by and through them; especially is this the case in its application to the many *pony questions*, which arise among the Indians and with the whites. Through faithful police I have been informed of threatened difficulties and trouble in time to prevent advantage being taken, and I may safely say that the knowledge of the existence of such a force has had a wholesome effect on the actions of Indians that otherwise would give trouble, and also over the movements of lawless whites, who are always found on the frontier.

SANITARY.

During July and August of this year malarial fevers have prevailed among the In-

dians and whites, assuming a malignant form in many cases, and the death rate was increased until the Indians became alarmed at the failure of their own "medicine-men," and confided in the success of the agency physician in giving relief, and in almost every case where the agency physician was called in time their recovery has been sure and speedy. The prevailing malarial affections are attributable to the unusual amount of rainfall, causing stagnant water to stand in the ponds and depressions.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The brick for a commodious line of shops for carpenter, blacksmith, and tinner has been completed. The carpenter work of same is now in progress and they will be ready to occupy during the coming winter. The capacity of this line of shops will enable us to accommodate more apprentices and accomplish more work with less friction. The old shops have been unfit for occupancy for some time, and in them tools and material could not be properly cared for and protected.

RESERVATION.

The question of reservation very naturally concerns the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, as they are not allowed now to settle on their treaty lands, and the one on which they are now located has never been confirmed to them, and consequently are only temporary. The continued incursions of the notorious "Oklahoma Payne" is a source of constant fear and anxiety, and unless the Indians can be assured in some legal form that they will be protected in the possession of their lands and homes they will not likely make any very extensive improvements.

ANNUITIES.

The usual quantity (though entirely inadequate for their necessities) of annuities were received in lots, and when all were in the issue was made, in December, 1881. The quality of the goods furnished was good and well adapted to their needs.

SUBSISTENCE.

The original appropriation as passed by Congress for the subsistence of these Indians was not sufficient to give them full rations, and an order was issued by the department requiring a reduction of about one-third in the beef ration. This was the source of much uneasiness among the Indians, and in the effort to enforce the order the Indians informed me that they could not subsist on the ration as reduced, and threatened to proceed to the herd of the contractor and kill sufficient to make up the deficiency. This emergency was met and the trouble averted by the military supplying the deficiency for one week. In the meantime Congress made provision for full rations, and orders were received to continue full rations until further orders.

When it was believed there would be a deficiency in beef for the current fiscal year a council was called to consider the propriety of allowing the department to use their annuity funds in the purchase of beef, and it was unanimously agreed to let those funds be so applied. All said they *could* manage to live without their annuities, but meat they must have. I think I may safely say for these people in future, should there be a deficiency, cut off everything but beef, and perhaps the time is not far distant when such a measure might be resorted to without serious results. As it is the aim of the government, and justly, too, to try to lead these people as soon as possible to a condition in which they may support themselves, all practical means should be resorted to and placed before them to make such a thing possible, and to this end no trinkets or luxuries should be purchased them at government expense, and clothing, sugar, coffee, bacon, soap, beans, and flour should be dropped before beef.

TRESPASSING HERDS.

Much annoyance has been experienced during the past winter from cattle drifting from the Cherokee strip, north of this reservation, and the Indians claim that a number of their cattle have been driven off with drift-cattle; and as an offset to this charge herders on the "strip" claim that numbers of their cattle have been killed by the Indians. Based upon instructions received from the Indian Office, orders were issued from this office requiring that cattle trespassing upon this reservation should be removed, and request was made of the commanding officer at Fort Reno, I. T., to enforce this order should any be found on the reservation on and after August 10, 1882. For the time being the cattle were promptly placed beyond the line, but so long as the only protection between this reservation, the Cherokee strip, and the Pan Handle of Texas, is an *imaginary line*, so long will the grass of this reservation feed many hundreds of cattle on the north and west.

One of the greatest sources of annoyance has been the promiscuous drive of cattle in almost every direction over the reservation by herds passing from Texas to the shipping points at Caldwell and Hunneywell, Kansas. In order to prevent such trouble as this, notice was extensively published informing drovers that the only authorized trails across this reservation are first east of this agency 16 miles, and second west of cantonment 10 miles.

MISSIONARY LABOR.

For information on this subject attention is called to the reports herewith of Rev. S. S. Haury, Mennonite missionary; Rev. J. B. Wicks, Episcopal missionary; Rev. E. G. Taber, Friends missionary, all of whom have rendered excellent service during the year and are laying foundations for more extensive work in the future. The sad loss sustained by Rev. S. S. Haury and his excellent wife in the burning of their mission building and the death from suffocation of their own dear babe and three of the small Indian children was certainly a test of their faith in the work, and that they continued steadfast in the work is evidence of their entire consecration to the work. Congress made the quite liberal appropriation of \$5,000 to replace the building destroyed by fire, and at present the new building, much enlarged and of brick, is in course of construction, and it is their purpose to be able to reopen their mission school for the Arapahoes early in December of this year.

Rev. J. B. Wicks is building a residence at this agency, and will be joined by his family about the middle of September this year. I may also report that David Pendleton, the Cheyenne Indian educated for the ministry at Paris Hill, N. Y., holds fast the faith, and has done excellent missionary work among his people during the past year.

CONCLUSION.

Taking all things together, the past year has been one of unusual labor and anxiety in the management of the Indians and the various interests connected with the service, and although all has not been accomplished that we desire in the effort to promote the best interests of the Indians and in conformity with the wishes of my superior officers, yet I feel that I may humbly say that I have tried to do my duty according to my best judgment, and must leave the results to Him who knows the end from the beginning. Statistical information and supplemental reports herewith.

Very respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

AUGUST 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the third annual report of Cheyenne manual labor and boarding school.

Enrollment for the year:

Males	66
Females.....	55
Total.....	121

Average attendance:

Males	63
Females.....	46
Total average attendance.....	109

Number of deaths:

Males	4
Females.....	2

Number released from school on account of sickness:

Males	3
Females.....	3

Number transferred to Carlisle:

Girls	6
Boys	1

The school started off very pleasantly, the children coming in promptly, seemingly tired of "camp life." Most of the children came in much stronger and healthier looking than when they went out two months before. Several of the larger boys and girls did not come back, some having been married during the vacation and some were employed elsewhere, having a shortage of about 20, which had to be replaced with children from camp.

The children seem to have taken a greater interest in their studies this year than ever before, 47 boys and 28 girls reading and writing English understandingly, and in mental arithmetic, writing, and geography some of them excelling any children I ever saw, one large class getting so they could add a long column of figures with almost lightning rapidity.

The teachers adopted the plan of having one hour every evening for study, all the children coming together in their school rooms, talking over the lessons of the day, the teachers explaining anything not thoroughly understood. The children were allowed to communicate with each other, provided they spoke *only English*. This proved a source of great benefit to all, as is proven by their rapid advancement in speaking English this year.

Several of the children have developed quite a talent for music, both vocal and instrumental, which has been cultivated as much as possible. A few can play several tunes on the organ, and quite a number are very good singers.

Runaways have become very scarce, the cause generally being poor health, either themselves or in the family. Several instances when the children ran away the parents brought them back immediately. The industrial department has not been neglected, the boys having received instructions in farming, teaming, care of stock, cutting wood, building fence, setting out trees and shrubs, milking, sweeping, &c., the girls in cooking, sewing, laundry, and general housework. Their interest in this department has not increased in the same ratio as in the literary, but their advancement has been very marked, doing good work under the instructions of those employed for the purpose. The boys have hauled about 100 cords of wood a distance of 4 to 6 miles and cut the same into stove wood; cultivated 8 acres of corn, 5 acres of millet, 3 acres of oats, 1 acre of potatoes, and about 3 acres of garden, from all of which we received a bountiful return. The children are all very fond of vegetables, and would rather work in the garden than any place else, any of the boys considering it a favor to be detailed from the school-room to spend half a day planting seeds or hoeing. Sewing and washing seem to be the favorite work with the girls; in the sewing-room several girls render very efficient service, one girl (Minnie Little Elk, one of the number transferred to Carlisle) getting to be quite an expert at cutting and fitting.

One continual source of annoyance this year was the dining-room. As there was no dining-room girl allowed, it took almost the entire time of either matron or assistant when their presence was sadly needed in other parts of the house. I wish to call special attention to Mr. Hadley's report for 1881 in regard to "dining-room work."

Last spring we gathered something over 100 of the "mission herd," which has been herded by the boys. The cattle are in fine condition, and with proper care can in the course of a few years aid very materially in purchasing supplies for school.

The health of the school, as shown in the first part of my report, has not been very good. Some of the children have been affected with a kind of malarial fever, but the most common trouble has been with the throat and lungs. Quite a number of the children also have had the whooping cough. I think if we could have *single iron beds* the health of the school would be very much improved, as the present system of sleeping two and three in one bed, and from ten to twenty in one room, is certainly not productive of good health.

One of the most interesting features of the school this year has been the evening collection, when after the day's work is over the children have been gathered together and spend from twenty to thirty minutes in devotional exercises, consisting of singing, reading, and reciting portions of scripture, both in concert and alone. Most all of the children when their names are called can rise and repeat a large number of psalms and verses in a manner very creditable to themselves and their instructors. At first they were very timid about standing up and speaking English before the school and visitors who might happen to be present, but constant drill has overcome their timidity, and they are now equal if not superior to any school of white children of their age.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

FRANK B. HUTCHISON,
Industrial Teacher.

JOHN D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 28, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I cheerfully submit my annual report of the Arapaho manual labor and boarding school for the year ending August 31, 1882.

On the 16th of May, 1882, I took charge of this school, and finding the number of pupils, which at the opening of the school September 1, 1881, was 116, had diminished to 90, I put forth all my efforts to increase the number. I succeeded in bringing in 5, making the number 95. From the beginning of the school year to the time I took charge there had been 26 runaways; but from that time till the end of the year 3 went home on account of sickness, one I expelled on account of constant misbehavior, and 9 of the largest boys were taken to Kansas and placed upon farms by Missionary S. S. Haury. Although we miss them from our school, we can but encourage this method of educating and civilizing our Indian boys and girls.

The advancement of the pupils in a literary way has been very satisfactory; as they get more familiar with their studies their interest increases. The greater part of them can read and write understandingly. Those who came in later in the year are not so far advanced, but are progressing with rapidity. In arithmetic some have thoroughly mastered the first four rules; others are just beginning addition and subtraction. They are very prompt in their recitations, and take great pride in reciting their declamations, scripture passages, psalms, &c., but above all they delight in singing the hymns of Moody and Sanky, and they sing them well. Taking into consideration that they do all this in a strange, difficult language, I can say that they will compare well with white children.

Touching the industrial part, I can speak well of the greater number. They do their work cheerfully, willingly, and well. Every morning all the rooms and halls are swept neatly and well ventilated, the beds made, the front and back yards cleaned and swept. All the wood and water used in the house is carried by the smaller boys; the larger boys cut and split all the wood. The girls do the scrubbing, dishwashing, and mending of the clothing. Our largest boys, who receive but very small pay, have done their work well, above all expectations. The soil was plowed, pulverized, and put in good condition for planting. Ten acres of millet and four acres of oats were sown, but on account of the many rains during June and July the crops were choked down by the weeds. We also planted eight acres of field corn and four acres of sweet corn; the boys did all the cultivating of it. The sweet corn was very nice, and the other is at present very promising. Our garden has been in good condition; the potatoes yielded about two-thirds of a crop, and the early vegetables were very plentiful. During the months of May and June all the wood for fuel was hauled and cut by the boys; during the winter it had been hauled by the agency employes, but cut and split by the boys. Now, taking into consideration that so much work has been done by our boys, that there is very much work to be done on a farm like this, and that the greater part of our children are too small to do very hard work, that our large boys prefer physical to mental labor, and that they intend to start out in life for themselves in a few years, I think it is a mistake not to allow a small salary for them the coming year.

During the months of May and June the old fences were taken down and replaced by new. At present we are at work on a stable and cattle corral; both are intended for the use of the school stock.

Every evening, before retiring, the children are called together for devotional exercises, in which they take part with much pleasure and great enthusiasm. The Sabbath school which we have every Sabbath is promptly attended by every child, and they seem to appreciate the efforts put forth by their teachers to instruct them in the Bible way.

The health of the children has not been what we would wish. I think there are two things which should be changed to add to the healthfulness of the place—the drainage from the kitchen and laundry, and the sleeping apartments. We hope steps will soon be taken to remedy these, so that the coming year we may have a more healthy and comfortable home for our children.

Very respectfully,

D. B. HIRSCHLER,
Superintendent.

JOHN D. MILES, *Indian Agent.*

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Mennonite Mission, August 31, 1882.

DEAR FRIEND: Gladly and cheerfully I comply with your request of the 15th instant, to furnish you "a full and concise report" of our missionary work, its progress and its prospects.

Our mission and boarding school opened in October, 1881, with 13 pupils. The mission building was at that time not yet fully completed. The number of children soon increased to 19; about as many as we could accommodate. In February, 1882, the building was completed. The school and missionary work was in a most hopeful and prosperous condition, when, on the 19th of February, as is well known, the building with nearly all that it contained, was completely destroyed by fire. We lost four children by suffocation, among whom was our only child, nine months old, and three Indian children from four to seven years old. I rescued their bodies from the flames with great risk of my own life. The loss of property is as follows:

The church, building, and furnishing	\$5,500 00
Loss of employes	350 00
Our own personal loss	1,500 00
Total loss	7,350 00

In connection with this I beg leave once more to express our heartiest thanks for the deep sympathy and extensive help you, with many other friends of this agency, have extended toward us in behalf of our bereavement. May the God of all good gifts reward you richly. It was a severe trial for our work, which was just begun; yet, as we know, there is no real success without trials, especially in a work like this. The purpose was fixed in our mind at once to go on with the work, if possible, without much interruption. In the month of April we could open our school again in temporary buildings and hospital tents, with 18 children, closing it with the last day of June. The average attendance during the year is about fifteen.

In June I took 14 of our Arapaho boys to Kansas and placed them with respectable, good, Christian farmers, with the understanding that they were to remain there for the time of vacation, and if they should desire to stay longer we would be glad to have them do so. I think it is just as necessary to teach our Indians, girls as well as boys, to work and to encourage them to this effect as it is to teach them to read and to write the English language. Experience has taught me that young Indians who have learned to read and to write and to talk a little English, and have learned nothing else beside this, are much more of a hindrance in Christianizing and civilizing the red race than the blanket Indian himself. Educate a sluggard and you will but increase vice and crime. And the Indians are from childhood up encouraged to "slug in sloth and sensual delight." This is even a part of their religion. The Indian will not be civilized unless he is, by true Christian lives exhibited before him daily and continually, convinced that to "eat his bread in the sweat of his brow" is no curse nor shame, but a blessing and honor for him as well as for the white man.

Referring to the success of our missionary work I can say but very little, as I do not expect that the Indians will be Christianized and civilized in a few years. It may require many years of hard labor and continual patience; and not always that which seems success is such, whilst often that which is real success appears to be the reverse at the time. Yet I can say that our children here, in almost every respect, surpassed our most sanguine expectations. I find it as much of a task to make them understand that it is a privilege for them to enjoy the schools as it is to convince them that it is an honor for man to work. Yet I can say that we have in this respect accomplished something. Our children have learned to consider it as one of the severest punishments to be told that they will be expelled and sent into camp. They are learning to gain confidence.

At one time a number of our children wished to be baptized, and asked how much it would cost to have baptism administered to them. This shows that they are progressing, although they have a wrong understanding of it. And, of course, we could not comply with their wishes, especially as we do not seek to get a large number on our roll as church members, but aim at the real welfare of our Indians, bodily and spiritually. The true change does not lie in the form as much as in the heart. Show me an Indian with a changed heart and I will show you one whose life is changed. The work has to begin in the heart, the seat of all evil, but also the starting-point of all good.

As to the prospects and hopes of our work I can say that we are not in the least discouraged. Though this work is one of very slow progress, we have been privileged to see so much in the past that it is a work which pays richly in the end. We can therefore take courage and go on with it cheerfully and earnestly.

The house which was destroyed by fire is being rebuilt, and we expect to see it completed by the 1st of November, to open school again. It is to be built of stone and brick, and will accommodate about 50 children. At the same time we expect to begin another mission station at Cantonment, with a mission and boarding school for our Indian children, in connection with a farm and garden.

The farm and garden connected with our mission here have mostly been taken care of by our boys until school was closed. There are about 13 acres under cultivation,

and as the season was unusually favorable the yield was one of abundance. We contemplate enlarging our field considerably by next spring.

With a thankful heart for all kindness and sympathy, and for all physical and moral aid you have extended toward us, and the good work of the past year,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. S. HAURY,
Missionary.

JOHN D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

AUGUST 12, 1882.

DEAR SIR: It seems scarcely a day since your request reached me to furnish a report of missionary work for the year 1881.

The year has been full of work and has passed very swiftly. We have sought to carry out the plan set forth in our last report. Services have been held quite regularly, and religious instruction given in the Indian camp and elsewhere as opportunity offered. Twenty-one in all have been baptized.

We have built a new mission-house at a cost of more than \$1,500, and my family is to occupy it in September as a permanent home.

David Pendleton, the native minister, has proved very faithful, and is steadily increasing his influence with his tribe. Our purpose during the ensuing year is to erect a church edifice near the mission-house, and continue the services as heretofore.

The Cheyennes have received the mission cordially and with apparent sincerity. They assure me that they wish to walk in the right road, and that they desire education for all their children. Greater school privileges would undoubtedly be largely improved, and I trust the time is not far distant when all the children on the reservation shall be receiving instruction.

The work of the year has been replete with pleasant experiences. Every facility has been afforded me on the part of agent, employés, merchants, and officers at the post in carrying on the work. The friendships formed and the relations established during the year are among the pleasantest of my experience. We move forward to the work of the coming year assured of the good will of all, imploring God's blessing upon state and church in their great work of civilizing the Indian.

Very truly yours,

J. B. WICKS.

Agent JNO. D. MILES.

DARLINGTON, INDIAN TERRITORY, 8th month, 31, 1882.

DEAR FRIEND: In compliance with thy request of the 6th instant, I submit the following report of my missionary labors at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency for the year ending 8th month, 31, 1882.

I. *Work in the Cheyenne school.*—I attended the evening collections at the school two evenings each week most of the year, and gave short familiar talks on moral and religious subjects, drawn mostly from the work and teaching of Christ. I taught a class in the Sabbath-school during the year. I visited the school frequently and endeavored to promote the general interest of the work.

II. *Work in camp.*—I have made frequent visits to Indians in camp with my interpreter. In these visits I have encouraged habits of industry and civilization, and have spoken favorably of the school work, both at the agency and at Carlisle. My principal object has been to impart moral and religious instruction. I have found the Indians very ready to hear, and I believe some of the adults and many of the children are endeavoring to conform to their knowledge of Scripture truth.

III. *Sabbath evening meetings.*—I have held thirty-five public meetings on Sabbath evenings in the Arapaho school building. These meetings have been attended by citizens at the agency and occasionally by officers and soldiers from Fort Reno. There has been a good degree of interest manifested in these meetings.

Though my work has been much interrupted by sickness and otherwise, yet there is cause for encouragement.

Respectfully submitted,

ERVIN G. TABER,
Friends' Missionary.

Agent JOHN D. MILES.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Ind. T., September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fifth annual report of the condition of affairs of the agency under my charge for the year ending August 31, 1882.

The year I think has been a successful one. The Indians have been peaceable, and have made fair progress in learning and adapting themselves to the ways of civilized life, notwithstanding the effects of the drouth of last summer and fall. The following table represents by the tribes the number of Indians attached to the agency :

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	At Carlisle.		Total.
					Boys.	Girls.	
Kiowas.....	277	381	261	248	4	5	1,176
Comanches.....	336	555	244	261	11		1,407
Apaches.....	77	90	88	82	2		340
Wichitas.....	59	59	45	43	5	3	214
Wacos.....	16	18	9	6			49
Towaconies.....	37	55	29	30		1	152
Reebies.....	27	26	15	9			78
Caddoes.....	151	151	127	123	1		553
Delawares.....	14	24	16	25		1	80
Penetethkas (Com). ..	45	60	37	23			165
Seminoles.....						2	2
Navajos.....						1	1
Total number.....	1,039	1,419	871	850	24	14	4,217
Absent at Carlisle.....					24	14	38
Total present.....	1,039	1,419	871	850			4,179

From this exhibit, and by an examination of the reports of preceding years, it will be seen that the increase in the total population has been only about 14 per cent. The past year, as had been the case for several years previous, the health of the Indians has been unusually good, and comparatively few deaths have been reported. Knowing this fact, one would be at a loss for the cause of such slight increase, until he learned of the mortality among the infants. As I have stated in a former report, the constitutions of these Indians have been so much impaired by the ravages for years past of syphilitic complaints that it is a fact that only those children live who are born with the strongest constitutions. Neither the birth or death of these infants is reported, hence the fact does not appear upon the records of this office; but it is known to those who are much about their camps that many infants are born, live a few days, may be a few hours, and are quietly laid in the ground, the fact never being heard of outside of the family.

There are, as will be seen from the above table, nine tribes under my charge, the Penetethkas being one of the branches of the great Comanche tribe of Indians. It must be borne in mind that of these nine tribes all have not advanced alike in the ways of civilized life. The affiliated bands, or the six small tribes that originally formed the Wichita Agency having advanced farther than the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches. They have always been friendly to the whites, and for some years before they were brought on to their reservation many of them had been living in houses and cultivating the soil. All of them now live in houses, dress in citizen's dress, and all are engaged in cultivating the soil, or employed at some kind of labor. They are quiet and peaceable, and I believe thoroughly contented, except that some of them complain that they do not hold the lands they occupy by any treaty with the government. From some cause the treaty was never ratified, and it was to obtain a grant of their lands that a delegation visited Washington last spring.

During the past year these Indians have done well. Their crops were planted in good time, were cultivated well, and the yield will be good. Some new farms have been opened and some of the old farmers have enlarged their fields and improved their homes by the addition of new buildings. Indeed they are steadily acquiring the ways of civilized life, and it will be but a few years before they are entirely in a self-supporting condition.

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, who form much the larger portion of my charge, numbering in the aggregate 2,923, have been on their reservation and under the civilizing influences of the white man but a few years. Comparatively few of them have as yet houses to live in and farms to cultivate. Most of the old men, however, and many of the young men with families have their fields of tillable land, and are engaged in cultivating crops. It was feared that the disastrous results of the drouth of last year, the complete failure of their crops, and the loss of their year's

labor, would have seriously affected them, and deterred them from engaging again in farming operations; but, so far from this being the case, early in the spring they were found cleaning up their fields and getting their plows and harness in order and succeeded in planting their crops in good time and cultivating them well.

When I took charge of the agency four years ago very few Indians could be seen in citizen's dress, but the number has been rapidly increasing, and now it is a very common thing. Many have laid aside the blanket and adopted the white man's dress during the year just past. I cannot report as many houses built during the year as I could wish. Very many are heard expressing the wish for a house to live in, but few seem willing to undertake the labor or spend the money necessary in the building of them. Many think the government ought to build them for them or furnish some one to assist and instruct them in the work, and this I have not been able to do.

INDIAN LABOR.

There has been great change during the year in their ideas of labor. Indeed, the old-time prejudice of the Indian against labor is gradually disappearing. A few years ago the young man seen at work was a subject of much ridicule, and few could muster courage sufficient to face the ordeal through which they well knew they must pass. Now, however, no one seems to hesitate, and I have many more applications for positions in my force of Indian laborers than I can grant. Indeed, had I the funds I could employ several hundred constantly.

I have in a former report referred to the great good arising from the expenditure of money for Indian labor, and further experience has confirmed and strengthened this belief. I am satisfied that the changes just alluded to were in a great measure brought about by the continued employment of Indian laborers. A young man once tempted by the wages to hire as a laborer for one month will never again fear the ridicule of his companions, nor of course be disposed to ridicule others. As ordinary farm hands, the Indians do well, and as mechanics, they have given sufficient proof of their capacity in that direction to show that they can become good mechanics if they have a fair opportunity. Andella, a Kiowa boy, has been in the blacksmith shop about 16 months, and can now do almost any repairing needed about a wagon. Can cut, weld, and reset tires, and is quite equal in skill to the average white apprentice. George, a Delaware, has shown great aptness, and is quite an expert in shoeing horses, which work during the past year has generally been assigned to him.

Na-he-mah, a Comanche boy, has been in the shop only a short time, but can do a good deal of light repairing about wagons, and can iron a set of double or single trees, neat and good enough for all practical purposes. The saw and grist mills in charge of miller are operated altogether by Indian labor. The engine is run by a Keechi, and, under the supervision of a miller, he is thoroughly competent and reliable to perform that service. In the carpenter shop the same kind of labor is used.

Having obtained authority from your office, I had built during the summer a truss bridge across the Washita River, at a point convenient for travel between the agency office and commissary and beef corral. Upon this, too, Indian labor has been employed. This bridge has been very much needed, as many of the Indians who live on the north side of the river must cross the stream every week to reach the commissary and beef corral to draw their rations, or whenever they must go to the traders, both of whom are on the south side of the river, and the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches must cross to reach the mill and shops and the office, which are located on the north side of the river. During the summer a foot suspension bridge was erected over the river, having been built by joint subscriptions from the traders and white employes.

FREIGHTING.

This service, performed exclusively by Indians from the railroad to the agency by wagon, has been less satisfactory than the year previous. Their ponies were very much reduced in flesh the greater part of the year. The grass was dried up early in the summer by the drought, and most of it burned before fall, so that when the freighting season commenced their ponies were already poor in flesh, and before the season was far advanced a few only were able to make up teams. Many of them, too, had seen rather trying times the previous season, crossing the large streams between the railroad depot and the agency. The number of pounds freighted by them during the year was 905,288 pounds, and hauled a distance of 175 miles.

As the Fort Worth and Denver Railway is now complete to Henrietta, Tex., the agency is only 100 miles from the railroad depot, which is but 22 miles beyond the line of the reservation, and as Henrietta is the nearest railroad depot, the freight for this agency should go to that point next year.

AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres cultivated the past season was about 3,500, and the yield will average about eleven bushels of corn per acre. The weather was too wet and too cold in the early part of the season, but the season generally was favorable. Corn is the only crop these Indians have as yet learned to grow. Some seed was purchased the previous year, and it was intended to introduce the cultivation of the wheat crop should the soil prove to be adapted to its growth; but in consequence of the drought the experiment failed. The Indian fields are generally well fenced, and a good deal of care is exercised in protecting their growing crops. My plan of requiring all fields to be well fenced before I will allow the sod to be broken for them has worked well.

Under authority from your office I had 212 acres of new ground broken during the past year, divided into about twenty-five fields. Upon this freshly-turned sod is raised a crop of what is called "sod-corn," the seed being dropped on the sod and cultivated with the hoe.

It is but a few years since the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches planted their first crops, and they have learned all they know with very little instruction, for I have been unable to often send employes among them for the purpose of teaching them. I think it a matter of regret that the amount allowed for the pay of employes will not enable me to engage two or three assistant farmers. I am confident that in no part of the service is there so great need of help as in this. I need two or three active, well-mounted men to go from farm to farm encouraging, helping, and instructing the beginner in his work. The Indian likes to have the white man about him at such times, and when the way is pointed he takes hold and moves on with confidence and renewed vigor. There is work enough about the agency for one man, and the one farmer now allowed cannot possibly visit all the farms, situated as they are over a large district of country. It is a difficult matter to make farmers of Indians under the most favorable circumstances, and in this country, where the crops so often fail because of the scarcity of rainfall, it must be much more difficult. Indeed it has been a question with some whether Indians will ever be entirely able to support themselves by the cultivation of the soil in this country, which is not well adapted to agriculture. The only other means by which they can subsist themselves is by the

BREEDING OF CATTLE.

The country is well adapted to this business, but I have no hopes of their reaching a condition of self-support in this way, so long as the present state of things exists. I regret to have to state that the herds belonging to the Indians under my charge are not increasing in size. There is no doubt that there is actual suffering among these Indians, that they are without anything to eat during a part of each week, or during a portion of the time between the days that rations are issued, and it is a fact that during such times, when the pangs of hunger are great and their children are crying for something to eat, they butcher and eat their breeding-cattle.

Up to the time of the disappearance of buffalo their herds were increasing in size; some of them were already quite large, and many of the young men were possessed of a few females, and were just commencing to build up herds for themselves. With the disappearance of buffalo, disappeared a portion of the Indians' ration, probably one-third. The ration then given them by the government had been determined upon at Washington as what was thought to be sufficient to make up any deficiency not obtained by the chase and at that time they went on the hunt twice every year, starting out after their summer hunt, early in the fall, and remaining all winter, drawing nothing while out from the supplies furnished by the government, and bringing back with them a quantity of dried meat. The government ration has not been increased since the disappearance of buffalo, but is the same ration that had been determined upon when the buffalo and other game were in abundance. It has, however, been still further decreased by insufficient appropriations by Congress, for, as is known, the sums appropriated by Congress the last three years were sufficient only to feed the Indians eight months out of the twelve. It is therefore not surprising that the Indians are at times hungry, and that when so, and their families are suffering, they should kill and eat one of their breeding-cattle.

I know that some will say that the reduction of the Indian ration by the disappearance of buffalo and insufficient appropriations should have been met by his improved condition, that he should be by this time in a condition to subsist himself in part by the tilling of the soil or otherwise. Those who say this do not know how tenaciously the Indian holds to his old customs, and how very slowly he moves towards a state of civilization; nor do they take into account all the circumstances under which these Indians are situated and the difficulties they have to contend with, as, for instance, the frequent failure of their crops on account of the scarcity of rainfall. Then, too, it is to be remembered that the Indians are improvident, and that the yield

from their little patches, even during the most productive seasons, goes but a little way towards their subsistence, for they neither know how to husband their supplies nor have they the means of doing so.

I am satisfied it would have been economy had the government increased the Indian ration after the disappearance of buffalo, for they would not only have preserved their breeding-cattle and built up their herds, but they would have improved their condition in every particular much more rapidly than they have done, could they have a ration sufficient to satisfy their appetites. Instead of meeting at every turn, as you do now, a hungry and grumbling Indian, you would find one cheerful and ready to strive to better his condition. My observation and experience have taught me that the starving process advocated by some is wrong. The Indians under my charge have always worked better and labored more earnestly to learn the ways of civilized life when I have been able to give them something like a sufficient ration.

In view of all the difficulties in the way of the Indians under my charge reaching a condition of self-support—some of which I have endeavored to present above—it is certainly highly important that something should be done to hasten the day when the government will be relieved of the burden of their support. A plan has presented itself to my mind which I firmly believe, if carried out, would effect this; that is, would bring the much-wished-for day at the end of ten years from this time, or sooner. The plan I respectfully submit for your consideration. By the treaty which was made with the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes of Indians, in 1868, they were to receive annually for the term of thirty years the sum of about \$52,700. There remain fifteen years of the term before the treaty will expire and the Indians be thrown on their own resources. Now I suggest that Congress be asked to appropriate, or more properly speaking to advance, with the consent of the Indians, of course, the last five years' annuity fund under the treaty, which will aggregate about \$263,500, and that this sum be invested immediately in breeding-cattle, to be held in trust for the Indian, that is, the cattle to remain under the control of the Indian department; some competent man being placed in immediate charge of them, with their increase, until the end of ten years, when, the Indians having consented to their treaty terminating at that time, the cattle, including their produce, can be turned over to them. Thus the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes, having consented that the last five years of their annuity fund be appropriated in this way, and that their treaty be concluded at the end of ten years, instead of fifteen, they would in all probability be placed in possession of four hundred thousand head of cattle, with a range embracing 3,500,000 acres of most excellent grass-land. These cattle, on such a range, and handled as I believe in ten years from this time these Indians will be able to handle them, the natural increase thereafter will not only supply them with a sufficiency of meat, but will amply provide for every other necessity for all time to come.

As I have said, many of these Indians are already engaged in tilling the soil; indeed the larger portion of them are interested, either directly or indirectly, in farming operations. Most of their farms have been opened within the last five years, and it is reasonable to suppose that hereafter their progress in this particular will be much more rapid. There are very few who do not desire homes, and lands to cultivate, and now that they will find among their friends those who are ready and able to aid and instruct them in building houses and opening up their farms, I think it safe to say that in ten years all of them will have houses and cultivated fields, for which they will feel all the attachments of home, and by that time they will have surrounded themselves with many of the comforts of civilized life; and having acquired habits of greater economy and a spirit of accumulation, the importance of which is only beginning to be seen by them, they will then carefully husband their resources.

The foregoing is an outline of the plan as it has been presented to my mind. I will not undertake to lay down the details of the work required in carrying it out. These, of course, can be more fully and judiciously determined upon as the matter is discussed and developed. It occurs to me it would be best to use Indian herders, and these selected from the tribes for whose benefit the cattle are being held, as they would be less likely to depredate upon the herd, and should they do so the offenders would more likely be detected. The question will doubtless be asked, what will the government save by all this? Well, in the first place, Congress appropriates annually, for the subsistence of these three tribes, about \$100,000, which is not a treaty stipulation, but is a gratuity upon the part of the government. By the plan proposed, assuming that they will be fed until the treaty expires, the government saves the five years' subsistence, amounting to about \$500,000; and even more than that, for at the end of ten years, they will be, beyond all peradventure, in a self-supporting condition, regarded as a rich people, no longer to be a burden and care upon the government; while under the present policy I very much fear that they will not be able to wholly subsist themselves at the end of fifteen years, as their meat supply at that time will fall far short of what will be necessary to support them. Meat will be, for years to come, the main article of food for Indians, and the government can never

drop them until they have some means of support, any more than it can disregard the cry of hunger from any class of people within the limits of its jurisdiction. Should we not prepare for this emergency now, especially if we see there is not imaginary but real economy in it?

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, to whom I would apply this plan, are classed as blanket Indians, and among the wildest of our tribes, and if the plan will work in their case may it not be applied to all the rest of the wild tribes? Is it too much to hope that in ten years, by some such plan as I have proposed, the government will be rid of the further care of the red man? I think not. I am willing to stake my reputation on the assertion that if the plan I suggest is applied alone to the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches that at the end of ten years they will be the richest Indians in the country, and, I may say, the richest people in the world—not in real estate, but cattle. I may add, by way of illustration, that at \$20 per head (a very high quotation) the \$263,500 will purchase 13,175 cows and bulls. Now, by selling the steer cattle at 3 years of age and reinvesting the money in females, thereby adding to the source of increase, there will have accumulated at the close of the tenth year, after allowing for more than ordinary loss, not less than 400,000 head of cattle. This would give to each person over 135 head of cattle, and, counting three persons to a family, it would give each family a herd of cattle numbering over 400. Suppose, at the end of the tenth year there will be only 200,000 cattle to turn over to the Indians there would still be 70 cattle for each person. Give, if you choose, to any intelligent cattle breeder, who has had experience in handling large herds on the western prairies, the number of cows it is proposed to stock with, and ask him what should be the total number on hand at the end of ten years, by disposing of steers and adding to the females with the money, and I dare say his figures will exceed 400,000.

During the past summer I distributed among the Indians under my charge 340 head of breeding cattle, which were obtained in the following manner: During the spring I was directed to reduce the beef ration one-third for the remainder of the fiscal year, making a deficiency of about 251,000 pounds of beef. I was satisfied this could not be done without serious trouble, and, very likely, bloodshed. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who were neighbors to my Indians, and whose agent had received a similar order, were already much excited and threatening trouble because of the contemplated reduction. I recalled my Indian police, who were driving trespassing herds of cattle off the southern border of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation.

The camps or headquarters of the owners or herders of these cattle were over the line, in Texas, and of course were beyond my reach. I then sent my superintendent, Mr. John Nestell, to Texas to meet the owners of these herds of cattle, and to propose to them that if they would agree to supply the deficiency in beef I would not disturb them or have their cattle driven back before the 1st of July. After having been assured by telegram from Mr. Nestell that these parties would do so, I borrowed from the beef contractor, upon my own responsibility, the weekly deficiency and continued to feed my Indians without any reduction, until I might expect to receive some of the cattle promised by the trespassers. In the mean time, however, I received a telegram from your office, ordering me to resume the full issue of beef, of which I at once availed myself, and wrote a letter to the honorable Commissioner, April 10, stating what I had done in the emergency; and as the cattle promised by the trespassers were not now needed to feed the Indians, I asked that I might get the parties who were to furnish beef cattle to deliver stock cattle instead, and that I be permitted to issue these to the Indians for breeding purposes. This was granted, and the result was that I received and issued to the Indians 340 head of females for breeding. On the 1st day of July the owners of the trespassing cattle were notified in writing to at once move them off the reservation, and subsequently sent a detail of Indian police and a detachment of United States troops to drive all cattle found on the reservation to the south side of the Red River. I informed a number of the head men among the Indians of the reduction of beef ordered, and about the arrangements I was trying to make with the owners of trespassing cattle, and they heartily consented to it.

I am well aware I had no authority to make such an arrangement, but in answer to my second appeal to the Commissioner I received the following telegram: "Congress has failed to appropriate sufficient to issue full rations, and directions in my letter of 15th instant must be obeyed." I saw no way except the one I pursued to prevent serious trouble, and which might have ended in an Indian war. For the grass consumed during three months by an inconsiderable number of cattle, remote from any Indian herd or Indian farm, my Indians received 340 head of breeding cattle.

GAMBLING.

While the Indians under my charge have been progressing steadily in adapting themselves to the ways of civilized life, they have, I regret to say, followed too closely

some of the evil ways of the white man. I had long ago seen that they were not unlike other Indians—fond of horse-racing and games of chance, but it was not until the past year that they had manifested what seemed to be an unconquerable passion for it. The evil grew so rapidly that I became much concerned about it, and endeavored earnestly to discover some remedy. In many of their camps, at almost every hour during the day and often at night, may be seen a crowd of Indians seated on the ground around a common center playing cards and betting money. These playing-cards are procured surreptitiously from the bordering States, as I have strictly prohibited their sale by the Indian traders at the agency. The Indians have sold many of their ponies during the past year, in some instances, doubtless, for the purpose of obtaining money to gamble, and of course the proceeds of the sales, together with the money—no inconsiderable amount—paid them for hauling their own annuities and other supplies, goes into general circulation, and comparatively few therefore are found without the means of indulging their passion.

I had hoped they would, as I tried to have them, use the money obtained by sales of some of their ponies in the purchase of breeding cattle and in the building of houses, and had permitted several parties to go among them and purchase a limited number, with the understanding that each transaction should be recorded at agency office after the same had been approved by me. The suppression of the vice of gambling is one of the many perplexing questions to deal with in the management of the Indian, as, apart from its generally demoralizing influence on the young, its present tendency is to seriously interfere with all the industrial pursuits of these people.

PURCHASE OF WHISKY.

I had lived more than four years with these people before I had heard of a drunken Indian, but reports reached me several times during the past year that the Indians in certain camps had been intoxicated. Upon investigation it was found that the whisky had been obtained at a store across the line, in the State of Texas. There are several of these stores just across the boundary line of the reservation, and less than a day's ride from many of their camps, where, there is very little doubt, the Indians constantly trade, and where they purchase arms and ammunition, and may, if they wish, get whisky. This illicit trading and sale of contraband articles has been increasing during the past two or three years, and unless something is done to put a stop to it will continue to increase as the country bordering the reservation is settled up. I cannot, of course, reach the parties offending, as their stores are on the other side of the line, in the State of Texas, and beyond my jurisdiction. A short time since I wrote to Governor Roberts, of Texas, calling his attention to the trade and the sale of whisky to the Indians, and asked his aid in putting a stop to it. He wrote me a favorable response, promising to take steps at once to have the offenders punished. To Col. Guy V. Henry, commanding Fort Sill, much is due, and I am under many obligations to him for his aid and hearty co-operation in the efforts I have made to put a stop to the growing evil.

In this connection I may refer to an instance of illicit trading in another quarter. The first Indian freight train sent to Caldwell, Kans., after supplies, in the month of July last, returned to the agency with nine improved Springfield rifles and two pistols, which the Indians say they purchased of York, Parker, Draper Mercantile Company, Caldwell, Kans., but they never thought of purchasing guns until these were exhibited to them and they were asked to purchase. To this transaction I called the attention of Governor St. John, and he has kindly promised to do all he can to prevent the further sale of arms to wild Indians. I desire to say that the better class of citizens of Caldwell, as elsewhere, do not approve such sales, and I believe they will see to it that it is not repeated.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force of this agency comprises 2 warranted officers and 35 men, and is commanded by Captain Son-ka-dota, a Kiowa, who renders very efficient service, and is always eager for something to do, and indeed all show a willingness to perform whatever service is required of them. I find them very useful and their efficiency constantly improving as their duties are better understood.

EDUCATIONAL.

Although the number of children attending the schools was not so large as the year previous, a very successful work, I think, was accomplished during the school term. The burning of the Wichita school building on the 15th of December last was very unfortunate, and of course interfered considerably with the work in the school. I was fortunate in being able to make use of an unoccupied trading storehouse, and in

this building the work was resumed a few weeks after the fire, and conducted the remainder of the term.

I do not think that the falling off in the number of children entered in the schools is to be attributed to a want of interest in the schools. When the schools were opened in September the Indians were feeling badly; they had lost their crops and their year's labor; they were passing through one of the severest seasons they had ever experienced, and their families as well as their stock had suffered very much. At the commencement of the school term they were out in the cañons of the Wichita Mountains, many of them from 50 to 75 miles distant from the agency, where they had gone to find grass and water for their stock. It was late in the season before all returned to the vicinity of the agency.

The children in both schools were more regular in their attendance than heretofore, and the discipline decidedly better than at any time in their history. One great difficulty in successfully conducting these schools is to enforce proper discipline, but I have noticed that gradually both parent and child are becoming more submissive to the rules and the restrictions placed upon them. The boys have been worked by detail during the spring and summer months in the fields near each school, in cultivating field and garden crops. The work was cheerfully performed, and much more interest manifested in learning the manner of planting and cultivating the different crops than at any previous time. Habits of industry were inculcated on all occasions, along with practical instruction in the field and garden, and I think much good has resulted from the well-directed efforts of the teachers in charge. There was an excellent crop of corn and some millet and a great variety of vegetables grown the past season.

While a proper use was made of the text-book, and due regard paid to the moral training and discipline of the children, measures were adopted which, it was thought, would aid materially in teaching the scholars the use of the English language, and at the same time remove some of their natural timidity and, if possible, make them feel more at ease in their intercourse with white people. To this end one evening in each week during the winter months was devoted to social gatherings, some of the white people being invited. The evening was spent in dancing and other amusements. This varied the monotony of school life and was a source of much enjoyment to the children, and also was a material help in keeping up the attendance in the schools.

The largest number of children attending school during any one month was 146, and the average attendance during the year was 135. For further information as to the work in the two schools your attention is invited to the respective reports of the superintendents, which are herewith submitted.

I regret that there has been some delay in commencing the work upon a new building for the Wichita school. The architect was unavoidably delayed about making the plans and specifications. A brick building is contemplated, with a capacity to hold 120 boarding scholars.

During the month of July there returned to the agency from the Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., 11 boys and 3 girls; from the Hampton school in Virginia, 1 boy; and from the Home of Dr. Caruthers, New York, 1 boy. The time that their parents had agreed they should remain in the schools referred to had expired, and they return now some to prosecute their studies further in the agency schools, some to work at their trades, and all, I hope, to assist in leading their people to the right road. There has certainly been a very great change in these young people—a great improvement, and it speaks well for Captain Pratt and those who are laboring with him in the education and elevation of the Indian. When they returned to the agency my wish was, of course, that they should not go to the camps and live with their people, that they should be advised, and kept as far as possible from any of the influences that a constant association with their people would subject them to. I therefore placed them in the school, suggesting only a short visit to their camps to see their families. I have been much pleased, however, at seeing that they have very little, if any, inclination to go back and remain in camp among their people. Indeed I am sure that some of them have a decided repugnance to such a life, as has been manifested on different occasions since their return.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to a matter to which I have given much thought. It has been but a few years since many of the Indians over whom I have charge were decidedly averse to an education for their children. This is no longer so, as none are now directly or positively opposed to it, and are not openly hostile to any effort that may be made to lead them to the white man's way. Yet it is a fact that too few of them really desire it, or too many are entirely indifferent about it. Many of them have not yet seen the benefits resulting from an education. The matter has not been brought home to them by any of their own family or relatives realizing any good from an education, from an attendance for years at the schools, either at the agency or elsewhere.

Now I think it highly important, in view of these facts, that some of the young

men who have returned from school should be established in positions where they would be realizing some material benefits from their schooling—those of them, especially who have learned trades, and there are several such just returned from Carlisle, among whom are a harness-maker, a shoemaker, and a tailor. These should be set to work in shops near the agency; and besides doing government work, for which they should be paid so much per month, they might realize what they could from work brought them by whites and Indians. I am satisfied that a few examples of this kind would do more good, and have more effect in bringing the Indians to a proper appreciation of an education, than all the talk that can be given them.

Now, I have no shops nor any building I can use for that purpose, or where the young men could be lodged. Would it not be a wise expenditure of money, of time and labor, to build a house sufficiently large and suitable for the shops, sleeping apartments, and a mess-room? Here could be placed the young men as they returned from Carlisle, and those who have learned trades under the agency carpenter and blacksmith. They could all be put to work at their respective trades, finding comfortable quarters and remunerative employment at the agency. They would be less inclined to return to the camps, and while in the pursuit of their respective callings would be exerting a beneficial influence upon their people, both old and young. Such an arrangement, properly carried out, would exert an influence second only to a well ordered agency school; indeed I am not sure if it would not do more good.

During the month of August Professor Lippincott, of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Caruthers, of New York, visited the agency for the purpose of obtaining another installment of Indian children for the Carlisle school. They remained several days and returned with 23 children selected from the several tribes, three of whom had just returned to the agency in July from Carlisle; they go back to continue their studies a few years longer. The parents agreed that the children might remain at the school for five years. I hope that the return of the Carlisle children will have a favorable impression upon their people, and I believe these young people will assist me in filling the agency schools.

E-tah-dle-ah Doaumoe, a Kiowa, one of the Florida prisoners, who remained behind in the East to be educated, and who has been an assistant the past two years in the Carlisle school, has returned to assist in the work in the Kiowa and Comanche school. He is a noble young man, deeply interested in the welfare of his people, particularly in education, and from him I expect much valuable help.

RELIGIOUS.

The Wichita Indians have kept up their church organization. Their pastor, Tulsey Micco, a Seminole, died during the past year, and they have not just now a regular minister; yet they meet regularly every week for worship, sometimes twice, when some one of the number leads in the service. Few people are more earnest in their devotions than these people are, and their church organization is effecting much good.

During the past year services were held every Sabbath in one or the other of the two school-houses, but generally in the Kiowa and Comanche. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wicks until he left for the East, and since that time by the superintendent of the school. The scholars were always present at these afternoon services, and in the forenoon a Sabbath-school was held in each of the schools.

The Rev. Mr. Wicks, of the Episcopal Church, has been laboring during the entire year among the Indians of this and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, dividing his time between the two. Much good has already been done, and the outlook is thought to be very encouraging, indeed so promising is the field that the church represented by Mr. Wicks, has, I understand, determined to open a regular mission, and Mr. Wicks has been for several months past in the East, perfecting his plans and preparing to enter actively into building up a permanent Christian work among these people. It is intended to place others in the field to assist Mr. Wicks, and he will have besides the assistance of several young Indian men who have been educated in the East, some of them by himself, especially for this work. The church of Central New York has become much interested in the mission, and it is hoped and believed that the efforts put forth, under the immediate direction of Mr. Wicks, who seems so eminently adapted to the work, will result in great good.

Bishop Pearce, of Arkansas, feels greatly interested in the work, and promises to visit the agency next winter, and if possible add to the force now at work.

I invite your attention to the accompanying reports of the agency physician, school superintendents, and other employes for more special details concerning their respective departments.

Very respectfully,

P. B. HUNT,
Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,

September 12, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of this agency, composed of Osages, Kaws, and a part of the Quapaws.

The reservation is situated south of and adjoining the State of Kansas; bounded on the east by the 96th principal meridian, and on the west and south by the Arkansas River. The land is hilly, almost mountainous in places, with numerous croppings of stone, with an occasional fertile valley along the streams. Good timber is found in limited quantities near the larger streams, and quite an amount of scrub oak on the hills.

The reservation was purchased by the Osages of the Cherokees, through the officers of the government, as their agents, at a cost of about one million dollars, some ten or twelve years ago, and although the money has long since been paid, and the Osages have often and persistently asked for some show of title to their lands, yet, up to the present, their requests have not been complied with. The lands now occupied by the Kaws was purchased from the Osages, subject to their purchase of the Cherokees, and the title is in the same condition.

The Osages number 1,950, and most of them are making an effort to secure for themselves a home in some good locality on their reservation. Near three-fourths of them are living in homes, and many of them have fenced and whitewashed their houses, built for themselves cribs, and other little outhouses, and are very comfortably situated. Quite a number of them take pride in caring for cattle that have been issued to them, while some do not seem to appreciate their value, and some manage to appropriate them to present necessities.

The Kaws number 285, and are rapidly decreasing, there being but little reproduction, owing to their habits of early marriage and disease. To beg is a faculty that they have largely developed, and they look to those that have charge of them to supply their wants as an indulged child looks to its parents, expecting to have their wants supplied by frequent asking.

The Quapaws still remain on the Osage reservation; many of them have built for themselves log huts and made small fields. They have thoroughly appreciated the implements and other articles of husbandry furnished them by the government. Many of them work for the Osages for small wages or articles of clothing. Their tribal relations with the Osages should be settled if possible, and if they are to remain on this reservation they should be encouraged to make for themselves permanent homes.

Sanitary.—Early in the spring measles made its appearance in the Osage camps on Salt Creek, supposed to have been brought by a returning prisoner from Detroit, Mich. It soon scattered through the camps in that vicinity and was carried to the school, where it spread rapidly. For several weeks the school was turned into a hospital, and all employes were taxed to their uttermost to care for the sick. It seemed more severe than it is ordinarily with white children, and, notwithstanding our care, five children died at the school-house out of about sixty cases. It was much more fatal in the camps, as their means of treatment were very poor. The disease has gone from camp to camp all summer, and cases of it still exist in the tribe with about the same result. It is impossible to state the exact number that have died from measles alone, but it is safe to say from 50 to 70.

About July 8 we were startled by the announcement that small-pox existed in Black Dog's and other camps on the Arkansas River. Death followed quickly in a number of cases, and it was soon found to be rapidly spreading. The Indians became much alarmed, and scattered, some of them crossing the Arkansas, and others camping on creeks and in secluded places. We at once made an effort to protect the Indians and employes by vaccination, but succeeded poorly from want of good virus. At the present writing from 20 to 25 have died, and a number of others are down with the disease. We have made considerable inquiry, but are unable to ascertain how it was brought to the agency. Besides these two epidemics, the health at both agencies has been about the same as previous years, the Osages suffering with pneumonia and other kindred diseases, from exposure and want of proper care of themselves, and the Kaws with disease and injudicious care of themselves. They all need to be taught cleanliness and a regard for general rules of health.

The crops at both agencies have been about equal to that usually raised, and much better than those raised last year. This is especially so of the Kaws, as they have good corn and quite an amount of vegetables. The Osages have lost considerable corn by their hogs, owing to poor fences, but most of them have prepared a good quantity of dried corn for winter use. They feel confident that, with their annuities, they can subsist themselves.

No regular rations have been issued them the past year, except about one-third rations of beef, and since July 1 that has been suspended. While I fully believe that the issuing of regular rations is detrimental to civilization, yet I have not urged the matter faster than the Indians were fully willing to accept it.

The schools have been kept up at both agencies during the entire year. At Kaw about all of the children of school age have been in the school the greater part of the time. The average at Osage has not been quite equal to that of previous years, but the progress of the scholars has been very commendable, and were it not for the existence of small-pox in the tribe think that the school would soon fill up. It is a fact, however, that the Osages, as a nation, have but little interest in the education of their children, and rather think they are doing the whites a great favor by giving up their children to the school, and especially is this so in regard to the girls.

We have sent, during the year, 20 Osages and 4 Kaws to Carlisle training-school, and 6 Osages to Osage mission, Kansas. Of these, 2 were returned from Carlisle on account of their health, 1 died at Osage mission, and 1 returned to the agency of his own accord; so we have now away at school, including the 16 previously sent to Carlisle, 38 at Carlisle and 4 at Osage mission, Kansas.

The Indian police still remain a prominent factor to the general peace of the agency, and are required to meet regularly once a month and report anything that they may have seen out of the way, and a failure to report at the time lays them liable to a fine, imposed by fellow-members of the force, which is used for the benefit of the entire company. This has greatly stimulated them to promptness.

In this connection I will speak of the agency government that was instituted during the winter and spring. At a general council a large committee was appointed to draft a constitution and some simple laws for the governing of the nation, they generally taking the Cherokee law as a guide, which was formally submitted and adopted by the tribe by ballot, and under its provision they elected a council composed of members from five districts, a principal and second chief, four sheriffs, three judges, and other officers were appointed by the chief and approved by the council. The council has, since its election, been recognized by the tribe as having authority to act for the tribe as far as their laws provide. There has been one session of the court. It has proven very satisfactory in settling difficulties between members of the tribe. Some of the cases would have been considered good in an ordinary county court. One Indian was sentenced to twenty lashes for stealing, which penalty was duly executed. I believe the move a good one, and think they should be encouraged, as it will gradually but surely destroy the old chieftainship and Indian forms of government.

The general work in the various shops of the agencies has progressed steadily. The wants of the Indians increase as they receive wagons to break, harness to mend, and plows to sharpen, and I believe that they would be more careful of them if they could realize personally the required expense to keep them in repairs.

I have endeavored to push the work of building Indian houses, and had prepared to have them nearly all housed by January 1, 1883, and would have succeeded but for the prevalence of small-pox, which has entirely stopped the work, as the disease exists in the locality where most of the work is to be done and the material is obtained. Should we be permitted soon to resume work, we hope to accomplish most of the building in that locality this winter. There will remain twenty to thirty families on the reservation that have either made no effort to obtain houses or have lived remote from the mills, that will have to be provided afterwards. Some of the Indians, by paying a pony or money, personally, have had a much better house built than those prescribed.

Missionary work has been performed by Jonathan Osburn and wife, members of the Society of Friends, meetings being held regularly at the agency, and during the summer a Sabbath-school has been kept up on Bird Creek, 25 miles south of the agency. Much more ought to be done to instruct these Indians in the right way, and induce them to give up their superstitions, to which they cling tenaciously.

In conclusion, while looking over the past year, with days of gloom and nights of weary watching, and visions of suffering in camps, where there is but little comfort or cheer, while there has been no great stride towards a better or higher life, yet I can discern a steady growth in self-reliance, respect for law, and rights of individual property on the part of these Indians, and trust that a kind Heavenly Father will so direct them and their instructors that there may at last be a rich harvest for them.

With thanks to all the officers of the Indian Department, who have always promptly assisted me in all measures pertaining to the affairs of this agency

I am yours, respectfully,

L. J. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA AGENCY, *August 12, 1882.*

SIR: I respectfully present this my annual report to June 30, 1882.

PONCAS.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report great progress in the prosperity of this tribe. One year ago, upon taking possession of this agency, I found (as I then reported) the crops of corn that had been planted (too late to mature) in a condition to preclude a hope of anything but a failure. I found the Indians living, two and sometimes four families, on the land assigned to a single individual, and that they had to a great extent been encouraged in thus congregating together rather than separated by compelling them to take their families upon and making their homes within the bounds of the land assigned them. I also found many of the Indians who had not selected quarter-sections upon which to make improvements and future homes. There were also a large number living in the neighborhood of the agency, in their tee-pees, doing nothing toward self-support, but living upon the rations that were issued to them weekly, and thus eking out a scanty subsistence in idleness and to a great extent in filth. At a council that I at once convened I notified all that were thus living to at once remove from the reserved grounds of the agency, and to all the others who had not selected claims to do so as soon as possible, as I would not issue provisions to any but those who did sufficient work to entitle them to the bounty of the government. This had the desired effect, and every head of a family has now a settled home, and nearly all have broken land and are to-day engaged in raising a crop of corn.

To stimulate them in this I borrowed a surveyor's compass and laid off for each individual at least ten acres for breaking purposes, and, in addition, instructed them in their rights to the property within the lines of their respective claims, which lines I marked off to them by establishing proper corners, and in their presence putting good stakes and mounds upon them, so as to permanently mark their boundaries. This was no little labor, and it gives me pleasure to note the fact that I was most ably and efficiently assisted by two of my employes, Kendall F. Smith, the engineer and blacksmith, and Geo. L. Beard, the farmer, who, during the burning heats of last summer, with the thermometer at 108 in the shade, day after day accompanied me in this work, and by their intelligence and untiring zeal enabled me to perform the duty. And in this connection I would feel that I was doing injustice to the other employes did I fail to say that they all have not only performed the duties assigned them, but that they have done it with cheerfulness and with an eye single to the good of the service and the prosperity of the Indians who were under my charge.

The failure of the crop of last year's planting had a most desponding effect upon the Indians of this tribe. They thought that the climate and the land was not suited for farming purposes, not recognizing the fact that time in which planting should be done was a most important factor, and that in its violation consisted the chief cause of failure. After much trouble, and by using all the persuasion that lay in my power, I succeeded in getting a few Indians to plant wheat, and nine Poncas responded to my appeals, planting 110 acres; but to do this I was compelled to be with them with my farmer constantly, and by the latter part of September all was in the ground and the sprouting process in progress. All the fields were carefully attended, and the stock kept from such as were without fences, except one field, which was entirely eaten up during the winter and spring and had to be plowed up, and has now a remarkably fine stand of corn upon it, which will probably produce as large a yield in money to the farmer as could have been expected from the crop of wheat had it been properly attended.

This venture in wheat raising has been an entire success, and all have had a most liberal return for the labor and attention expended. The field that had to be plowed up contained 20 acres, thus reducing the crop to 90 acres, from which we harvested and threshed 1,964 bushels, as measured from the separator. This wheat was as full and plump as I ever saw, and each measured bushel weighed 64½ pounds, making an increase of 130 bushels, which swells the crop to 2,094 bushels. And this is not all; the wheat was of such superior quality that the millers at Arkansas City, who purchased what was sold by the Indians, paid them five cents per bushel more than they were at the same time paying to Kansas farmers. A more gratifying exhibit of the capacity of this reservation for farming purposes (when the labor is properly directed) could not and should not be required. I may also add that 32 acres of this wheat produced a little more than 28 bushels to the acre by actual measurement, and had the stand of wheat on the remainder of the ground been as good, the yield would have exceeded 2,500 bushels. The reason why the whole of the planting on equally good land should have differed so much in yield arises from the fact that this agency has but one drill for planting, and a large part of the wheat had to be scattered broadcast from the hand, and too little to properly seed the ground was sown. All the

drilled wheat was equally good. The Indians now require, and were most anxiously looking for (till the reception at this office of department letter refusing the same), a large supply of seed wheat for planting in the coming fall, and if the department should adhere to the decision a much smaller amount of wheat will be sown than would have been had the seed been furnished to those who have land broken, but who have no means of providing seed. Those who have raised wheat the present season have all, under my direction, preserved all that they will require for seeding the land that they desire to plant.

During the last year the Indians have broken, under the direction of the agency farmer, 155 acres of prairie, and 150 has been broken by white men. All this breaking should be planted in wheat, if possible, this fall, as newly broken land generally produces largely, and wheat, when well set, keeps down the weeds and puts the land in good condition for future tillage. Almost every Ponca has planted a garden spot in potatoes, watermelons, beans, and general garden stuff, and to-day is enjoying the luxury of good vegetables.

One year ago the industrial school, now capable of boarding and educating 200 scholars, was only about one-fourth completed so far as brick-work was concerned. To-day the building stands complete and ready for occupancy. All the labor except that which was purely mechanical was performed by the Indians.

I found the agency employes supplied with water by the labor of two mules and one Indian with a sled and barrel. The spring was a great mass of black mud and weeds. The spring is now 9 feet deep, with a strong wall inclosing the same, 25 feet in diameter, making a reservoir which can be always drawn upon to the extent of several thousand barrels. A wind-mill, with a capacity of 500 gallons per hour, has also been erected, which pumps the water from the spring to a height of 84 feet, discharging the same into a tank containing 295 barrels, which stands upon a brick foundation (a circular tower) 20 feet above the general level, from which the water is distributed to the houses of the employes and the industrial school through about 2,000 feet of iron pipe, laid in a most substantial manner. There will be no question hereafter as to the supply of good water for the agency purposes. All the labor in these water improvements was performed by the Indians.

I also had the saw-mill completely overhauled and repaired; a new saw, with patent adjustable teeth, placed in the same, with attachments for a shingle-machine, with two good railroad tracks, with cars, one to deliver the logs and the other to carry out to the piling grounds the sawed lumber, without one cent expense to the department other than the cost of the saw and one track for moving the logs. I also built a house for the use of the teacher, and one from which to make the weekly issues of beef to the Indians. I had, in addition to other repairs on the houses of employes, four porches erected, under which washing could be done while the persons performing the labor could be shielded both from the sun and rain, thus making the cottages much more comfortable for the families occupying them. The Indian houses have in all cases been repaired and all needed comforts extended to them. Thus my carpenter and his assistants have been constantly employed, and have done good service to the Indian cause at a very trifling expense to the department.

The engineer and blacksmith have been kept busy in making the various repairs incident to so extensive a shop, and in taking charge of and running the saw-mill. The duties of Kendall F. Smith, who holds the position, have been so various that I am tempted to enumerate them. Besides doing the ordinary work of his trade as blacksmith, he has overhauled and completely repaired the engine, casting new boxes for all the journals, both upon it and the various parts of machinery of the saw-mill. He has mended all the pots, kettles, and stoves of the Indians. He assisted the farmer in feeding the thrashing-machine for two weeks. He did a large part of the surveying, using the compass and chain in a most intelligent manner. He laid all the water-pipe, constructed out of the raw material all the hydrants, and made all the attachments to the wind-mill.

The farmer, George L. Beard, has attended most faithfully to all his duties, and I cannot too highly commend him for the labor he has performed. Intelligent, ready, full of expedients, he has worked with an energy and will, and a large need of praise is due to his untiring aid.

The Indians now have 1,138 head of cattle, 357 hogs, and not less than 2,500 chickens, turkeys, and ducks. Their stock is in superb order, and during last winter were well provided with hay. They have all erected corrals for their cattle and small stables for their American horses, and, as a rule, keep a watchful eye on all their stock, which they feel will be a source of large profit and in the end constitute their principal wealth.

The agency buildings are in good condition, and consist of the same as last year, with the exception of the industrial school teacher's house and an issue house for beef, which have been added.

The day school, under the charge of Miss Fannie Skinner, the teacher, has been kept open for the scholastic year, and I am glad to say that more interest has been

taken by the parents, and with a consequently larger attendance of scholars; but, like all day-schools on Indian reservations, it falls short of the full number that could be accommodated.

The condition of the Poncas as to health has been very good, and, with the exception of measles, there has been no contagion, and few deaths have occurred except from ordinary diseases.

The saw-mill has produced 57,230 feet of lumber from logs cut upon the reservation, and has averaged over two thousand feet for each day's running.

The police are as good as can be expected, and have been, as a rule, attentive to their business and faithful.

In my opinion the time has arrived at which chieftainship should be abolished, as I am satisfied chiefs, in general, do more harm than good to the tribes under their control. They are constantly scheming to preserve their ancient privileges, and thus impeding the forward movement of their people. But education will in the end root out this evil by teaching the young the value of self-dependence. So long as the chiefs are allowed a voice in the distribution of anything intended for their tribe so long will the poor people of their bands be compelled to pay the chiefs for their influence in getting them proper recognition. I have on every occasion ignored their claims, and in making all issues looked only to the good of the service, placing the horses, wagons, and implements of husbandry in the hands of such Indians who were most likely to make proper use of them. Thus I have often brought down on myself the wrath of the chiefs; but I am consoled by the knowledge that a popular agent can only be the tool of the royal savage.

The Indians have not yet completed putting up their hay, but they have to-day not less than 1,200 tons in stack, and by the end of the season will have between 1,400 and 1,600. This shows a marked improvement over last year, and argues stronger than words could by any possibility do the care they are bestowing upon their stock. They are fast approaching the time when self-support will be reached, and great care should be taken by their agents and the employes under them to keep them up to the forward movement.

With the assistance of my employes we have kept open a Sabbath school, which has been well attended by the Indians, in which the plain, practical truths of the Bible have been taught. The seed thus sown has to a great extent (with the example set them) taught them a decent and respectable observance of the Lord's Day, and it is seldom indeed that I have to reprove them on that score.

Their polygamous marriages are a source of trouble, but just how to break them up I am unable to suggest. But some method should be adopted soon of a compulsory nature which would deter the young men from following so bad an example.

There has not been a single crime, that I am aware of, committed by the Poncas during the last year, and I can safely say that in an equal number of whites no such record could be made. They are easily influenced for good, but with bad examples the influence to wrong would be equally potent. Kindness, good nature, and love for their children and for one another is a striking characteristic of this people, and they are generous to a fault to all poor Indians of neighboring tribes. Their personal cleanliness and that of their homes have been much improved, and a table neatly spread is an ordinary sight in their dwellings.

THE NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS

of Joseph's band, also under my charge, are situated at Oakland Agency, 15 miles in a northwesterly direction from this agency. They exhibit by far the most mind of any Indians with whom I have come in contact. They are brave, energetic, exemplary, and faithful. Their history, from the earliest times of which we have any record, is one of wonderful interest. Never large in numbers, the natural enemy of the Sioux, the Blackfeet, the Flatheads, and the Crows, they maintained their position amidst a host of surrounding enemies, and drove from their soil all intruders. Filled with a love of country—almost worshipping the high mountains, bright flashing streams, and rich fertile valleys of Idaho—they have inherited and transmitted to their children a name for bravery, for truthfulness, and honor of which they may indeed be proud. The unfortunate war into which they were driven in 1877 with the United States is far from being a blot on their escutcheon, and all brave, high-minded people the world over will honor them for their gallant defense of their homes, their families, and their hunting-ground. When they surrendered to superior force they did it in the most solemn manner and under the most solemn promises of protection and a return to their own country. That that promise has not been kept is an historical fact, and never has been explained. Might never made right, and the power to punish can never excuse its exercise wrongfully. As the years go by the eyes of this people are turned to the northwest, and their yearning hearts pulsate naught but Idaho. Like Inspector Pollock, I can exclaim, "O! all men in the world, is it possible that we *two* only can see this wrong." But God works wonders in His own wondrous

way, and without His direction it could never have been consummated. Through battles and blood, through long marches and weary camp fires, through the booming of cannon and the rattling of small-arms, they have been led to the foot of the Cross, and to-day they worship the God of the Bible with an unction and zeal the counterpart of their unflinching courage in battle.

They labor with a will to make themselves self-supporting, and have harvested and threshed over 800 bushels of wheat the present season. Though without the necessary horses to pull their plows, they have broken more than 150 acres of prairie, and have a good stand of corn upon every acre broken in time for planting. Could they procure a proper amount of wheat for seed, they would plant the present fall more than 100 acres. Their gardens present all the vegetables of the season, and their melons are as fine as I ever saw, and in great abundance.

During last fall and winter I had nineteen new houses erected for them, each upon his own claim, which they at once occupied, and the sickness consequent on tent life has greatly decreased. Had the department been able to furnish the funds required every Nez Percé would now be enjoying the comforts of a good house. I am much indebted to the superintendent, D. W. Jordan, who worked with commendable energy, and to Mr. Nelson, the carpenter, who gave his whole time and attention to this good work. They both had higher aims than merely to earn their salaries, and by a consistent walk and strict adherence to duty won the respect and esteem of all the Indians, whose esteem was worth anything. The matron, Mrs. Nelson, has always done her whole duty, and I cannot too highly commend her efforts in behalf of the Indians. The Indians have now in stock about 600 tons of hay for winter use, and their stock of all kinds will be well provided with provender.

The school under the charge of James Reubens has flourished in an uncommon manner, and every seat has been filled during the past year. The new school-house has progressed only so far as building the foundation, and the purchasing and delivery upon the ground of the lumber necessary for completion.

The Presbyterian Church, organized by the presbytery of Kansas, and under charge of Rev. Archie Lawyer, has also had a large increase of membership and the services are well attended by a large part of the tribe.

A field of 30 acres of corn was broken and planted for agency use, which will yield a large crop, which will be all that will be required to keep the agency horses during the coming year.

During the year the saw-mill has been roofed with shingles made on the agency, the barn, and a large shed at its side completed and covered, a small house erected as an office for the physician, together with a carpenter and blacksmith's shop, all from native lumber; and also, a house from which the beef is issued to the Indians. All the agency houses are in good repair, and will need little or no appropriations for the coming year.

I neglected to state in my report of the Ponca Agency the fact that we have a field of 80 acres in corn for the use of the agency, which will produce at least 50 bushels to the acre. A statistical table will accompany this report.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. J. JORDAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. T.,
October 13, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency. Having but recently assumed charge, I must necessarily derive my information from office records and from the various employés.

During the past year nothing of a serious nature has transpired to disturb the tranquillity of the agency; however, the usual difficulties and discouragements encountered by all whose lot is cast in this service have presented themselves here, but it is hoped that even these in their adjustment may possibly be productive of some good in creating and illustrating new ideas and inducements for the exercise of more energetic and decisive measures in the way of advancement in the future.

POPULATION.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency, as shown by the last census (September, 1881) is 1,251, divided into four bands, as follows:

Ske-dee band	416
Pe-tah-how-er-at band	251
Chow-wee band	271
Kit-ka-hock band	307

Each of these bands have two accredited chiefs, who labor hard to retain their position as leaders in their respective bands, but are slowly but surely losing their power, and will eventually be chiefs only in name.

RESERVATION.

The land occupied by these Indians is well adapted to their wants, containing, as it does, a great diversity of soil with an abundant supply of timber and a fair supply of water. The fertile bottoms along the numerous streams are well adapted to agricultural purposes, and when cultivated are reasonably certain to produce a good yield of wheat, corn, and vegetables. The table lands produce an abundance of nutritious grass, which, if utilized, would in a few years place this people in a condition above want. But, as has been illustrated, these Indians are not successful cattle raisers, their appetite for beef being too strong for them to resist making frequent requisitions upon their herds, until the last one is slaughtered. There are, however, a few head of cattle remaining in the tribe, of those issued to them in 1880, but as no subsistence stores are being furnished them this fiscal year, these will quite likely disappear soon.

AGRICULTURE.

The pursuit of this occupation seems to claim the most attention, being apparently better suited to their nature. In this the Indians have made fair progress during the past year, and no doubt, with a reasonably favorable season, will present a better showing the current year. Not being furnished seed wheat by the department last fall, two of the Indian farmers bought and sowed a few bushels each, which brought them a handsome return. This served as an inducement to others, consequently there will be a considerable amount sown this fall, and if seed could have been obtained, a large area would have been sown. The fact of the seed not being furnished them may be beneficial, as it will call for greater exertions on their part to obtain it, and, if successful, their feeling of self reliance and independence be cultivated thereby. They are successful this year in obtaining a good crop of corn of the large and small varieties; many of the fields were well cultivated, and would do credit to any one. Of melons, pumpkins, and squashes the crop was simply enormous; particularly of the former article. I think, probably for the first time for years, if ever before, these Indians are realizing the benefit of their labor and are more nearly able to place an estimate upon the value of it.

ALLOTMENTS.

Quite a number of allotments have been made to the more enterprising ones, and several new locations are being chosen by other parties. Upon these allotments several houses have been erected, and there is a prospect of more building being done. In most cases the Indians do a greater portion of the labor in the construction of their buildings under the direction of the agency carpenter.

VILLAGE SYSTEM.

There is a disposition existing among a great many of the tribe to break up the village system, though it meets with stubborn opposition on the part of the chiefs, realizing, as they do, that a discontinuance of that old established custom lessens, to a great extent, their power over the young men. Believing that a complete disruption of the village system, and the locating of families upon lands suitable for agricultural purposes will do more probably to cultivate self-reliance and individuality among these people, as well as to eventually break up the power of the chiefs, placing every one upon his own merits, I shall exert all possible influence in this direction.

FREIGHTING.

Nearly all the subsistence stores and annuity goods for this agency have been transported from Arkansas City, Kans., a distance of 70 miles, by Indian teams; the proceeds for which was generally credited in payment for wagons and harness issued them in the fall of 1880, but few receiving cash for their services.

EDUCATION.

The industrial boarding school at this agency has been reasonably well attended, there being an average attendance of 63½. The school building is totally inade-

quate to accommodate the children of school-going age in the tribe. There are about 384 children of suitable school age in the tribe, of which 100 can be comfortably provided for in the building now occupied. A majority of the children are apt scholars; the greatest difficulty being experienced in inducing them to adopt the English language. By far the larger portion of the children in attendance are boys, the parents generally preferring to keep the girls at home under their own care. I believe this difficulty could be obviated by the maintenance of a separate school for girls. A school farm of about 80 acres is conducted in the interest of this institution, from which corn, sorghum, and vegetables are obtained in considerable quantities, the labor being performed by school boys under the supervision of an industrial teacher.

There being no church at this agency, service is held in the school-building, and is conducted under the care of the Presbyterian denomination.

POLICE.

The services of the Indian police have, I believe, given reasonable satisfaction; but few occasions to call upon the aid of this body having occurred. No doubt the presence of a well-organized police force has a beneficial influence upon these people, serving to discourage misbehavior, which without the proper force to bear upon it would ultimately result in discord.

SANITARY

The sanitary condition of the tribe during the past year has considerably improved, owing in part to their removal from the villages, where many families would be crowded together in one lodge. More Indians now resort to the agency physician for medical advice, and consequently there is a falling off in the business of native medicine men. There is still much room for improvement in this respect; and it is to be hoped that the death-rate will be decreased by an improved mode of living, diet, dress, &c.

Very respectfully,

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN,
United States Indian Agent.

OTOE AGENCY, *Red Rock, Ind. T., August 20, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ending August 20, 1882.

Soon after forwarding my last annual report, dated at Otoe Agency, Nebraska, I received orders to remove the Indians under my charge from that agency to their new location in the Indian Territory. Agreeably to said order, I began the work of removal at once. On the 22d of September, 1881, I started the cattle herd, numbering 224 head, in charge of competent herders, for the Territory. On the 5th of October following, having completed my arrangements, I pulled out of the agency with the train, which consisted of 70 wagons and about 200 ponies. We arrived at Red Rock on the 23d of same month, nineteen days out, traveling nearly 300 miles, without sustaining any loss or mishaps by the way. The herd arrived on the 16th in good condition and without loss.

I erected temporary barns for the stock and sheds to protect agency goods from the weather. We also inclosed about 30 acres for a corral. The Indians camped near the agency tents until spring, when they moved out to the lands selected by them for opening up their farms.

THE RESERVATION.

The new location of the Otoes and Missourias lies directly west, and bordering on the Arkansas River, and west of the Pawnee reserve, and consists of about 130,000 acres of land, a very small proportion of which is suitable for agricultural purposes. The most serious drawback in this connection is the lack of running streams, which renders irrigation impracticable. Stock-raising can be carried on with success. Grass is abundant, and water can be obtained sufficient for stock in the holes along the beds of the creeks.

Timber is scarce, being thinly scattered along the banks of the water-courses, though enough can be found for building and fencing purposes for years to come if proper care is taken.

FARMING.

Nearly all those Indians to whom horses and wagons were issued have broken large patches of ground, which they have planted to corn, potatoes, beans, and melons. The crops are as good as could be expected from first breaking, but will not go far towards their maintenance this year. The Indians have now 700 acres under good fence, 250 being under cultivation.

FREIGHTING AND LABOR.

Over 275,000 pounds of agency goods and supplies have been transported by Indian wagons from Arkansas City to the agency, a distance of 45 miles, for which they received 35 cents per hundred. They are without exception very anxious to haul freight, and up to date all goods have been delivered promptly and without damage. They also transported 25,000 pounds of building material, &c., for which they received above-named rates. They have supplied the agency with 54½ cords of wood, 1,000 posts, and cut and hauled 40 good sized logs to mill for agency purposes.

EDUCATIONAL.

Through unavoidable delays I was unable to open the industrial school until May 1st, and though the session was short, the result was highly satisfactory. School closed with the fiscal year June 30. The average daily attendance for the nine weeks was 43½, the number of children in the tribe of school age being 53.

POLICE.

The force, consisting of 9 men, have given good satisfaction during the year. They rendered excellent service during the removal last October in policing the camp at night, keeping the wagon train in line on the march, and reporting Indians who straggled off in search of fire water, &c.

I regret that their pay has not been increased to a sum sufficient to prevent them from being obliged to labor at other pursuits in order to support their families.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the tribe for the past year has been comparatively good. The power of the Indian medicine men is waning fast, and there are but few who will submit themselves to their treatment, the calls upon the agency physician being more frequent in consequence. Two hundred and ninety-two cases were treated during the year; 13 deaths and 15 births reported.

AGENCY BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The buildings at this agency comprise agent's residence, school-house, dormitory, offices, and commissary building, carpenter and blacksmith shops combined, 3 employé cottages, agency barn, implement house and buggy barn, all completed since March of current year. Also a bridge 160 feet in length over Red Rock, the longest span being 55 feet, 20 feet above low water.

I have inclosed 80 acres as a pasture lot for agency horses, and one of 40 acres for barn lot. Our new saw-mill is temporarily located on Red Rock near the agency. It has turned out 60,000 feet of dimension lumber for bridge, cottages, &c., since it went into commission last January.

After repeated trials to obtain good water for agency use, having sunk one shaft to a depth of 143½ feet and another 30 feet without striking a vein, I at last succeeded in finding an abundant supply at a depth of 26 feet.

CONCLUSION.

I am happy to be able to say that since my arrival in the Territory there has not been a single case of drunkenness reported. The laws of Kansas prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor is a boon that no one can appreciate more than an Indian agent, who has had the experience of dealing with those under his charge, when under the influence of the infernal stuff. The law aforesaid has certainly relieved me of a large amount of responsibility and trouble.

Very respectfully,

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August 26, 1882.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in yours of the 15th ultimo, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report.

Under this agency we have the remnants of eight tribes, viz, Quapaws, Confederated Peorias and Miamis, Ottawas, Shawnees, Senecas, Wyandottes, and Modocs, who preserve their tribal relations, besides two small bands of 27 Pottawatomies and 22 Cherokee-Shawnees, whose homes are temporarily here, making a total of 1,093 souls, who own reservations amounting in the aggregate to 202,298 acres, situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, adjoining the State of Missouri on the east and Kansas on the north, with the Neosho and Grand Rivers on the west, which separate this agency from the Cherokee country, and a geographical line extended from the south boundary of Newton County, Missouri, west to Grand River, forms our southern boundary. Like the State of Kansas, our average elevation above tidal wave is about 2,375 feet. In the main the land is gently rolling, but broken here and there, more especially in the eastern and southeastern part, by high stony ridges and bluffs, the foot hills of the Ozark range of mountains of Missouri. A skirting of timber is found along all the rivers and numerous creeks, which flow mainly in a southerly direction. The Neosho, Spring, and Cow-skin Rivers are the principal water courses, all of which drain wide valleys by many small tributaries. The surface soil is very rich and fertile, and averages from two to five feet in depth. It is practically inexhaustible, and consists of a black loam resting on a clay formation. I am safe in saying that one-half of this large area is agricultural, while it is all fine grazing land. Probably one-half is covered with timber, principally oak on the uplands, while the bottoms abound in walnut, hickory, pecan, &c. In short, the physical features of this country are a rich and fertile soil, productive of all the fruits, cereals, and grasses of the temperate zone; an undulating surface with prairie and timber enough usefully and harmoniously blended; beautiful clear streams of water, fed from pure, fresh, never-failing springs, and a healthful and salubrious climate, which is neither subject to the rigors of long and protracted winters nor the parching, enervating heats of an exhaustive summer. The winter of 1881-'82 was extremely mild in this locality, followed by a continuously pleasant early spring but with a profusion of rainfall. The mild continued rays of an unclouded sun rendered the valleys luxuriant with herbage and fragrant with brilliant flowers. Owing to the universal drought of the summer of 1881, this mild winter was a godsend, and instead, as we had expected to see starving stock nursed while their owners prayed for a scanty herbage of a tardy spring, we saw sleek, fat cattle all the winter through.

The scenery of the agency on Spring River is becoming noted, and excursions from the East visit Pine Bluff, a perpendicular wall of rock rising 100 feet above the water's edge. This is situated about four miles south of Baxter Springs, Kans., and is so named on account of a cluster of pine trees that cover its summit. Extending back of the cliff for a half a mile is a grove of beautiful oaks, so arranged by nature as to present the appearance of a well-kept park; back of this is the broad prairie. Two miles south of this point we have the Devil's Promenade and Castle Rock, two bold cliffs similar to Pine Bluff, except that the Devil's Promenade has a shelf several yards in width and 25 feet above the water, extending along the whole face of the rock a distance of 600 feet; above this the rocks project far over the water and then rise 100 feet perpendicularly. The shelf would easily shelter 1,000 men, and is pronounced by all who have seen it a rare object in natural scenery. Castle Rock, as the name indicates, has a striking resemblance to an old Scotch castle.

QUAPAWS.

The Quapaws number about 200; only 48 are on the reservation of 56,685 acres. They are the least industrious of any tribe under the agency: still they have made better progress the past year than ever before, which has been greatly aided by a careful collection of a tax for grazing cattle on their lands, which sum has been judiciously expended for their benefit, and has placed them in a position to labor to advantage. They keep their children at school and seem fully alive to the necessities of an education for them; no small improvement. Although the smallest tribe on the agency, they have the largest reservation, which should be reduced by sale of a portion to Kansas, or by removal of other tribes to occupy it, as it is a constant bone of contention, and requires no small amount of labor to protect it from intruders and timber thieves. They farm in a small way, and have broken 14 acres of prairie the past year. The habit of drinking has been abandoned, and I hope for better results in the future.

CONFEDERATED PEORIAS AND MIAMIS.

The confederated Peorias and Miamis have a reservation of 50,301 acres, which they own jointly, although their funds are not in common. They number 203, and have had the past year 2,916 acres under cultivation. They support each a separate school with their own funds, and I am proud to say the schools would do credit to any community in the States. The untutored savage, so far as this agency is concerned, is a thing of the past, and in these tribes we find as smart, intelligent men as you are in the habit of meeting in any agricultural community. Where once stood the rickety shanty now rises the comfortable home, and a drive over their reservation surrounds you with beautiful and well-regulated farms. Christianity and benevolence have gone hand in hand with the advances in civilization, and universal improvement is the order. They take a lively interest in education, and from their own funds support eight of their children in colleges in the State of Indiana, at an annual cost of \$250 each. The children selected were bright, and it is needless to say are making most rapid progress, and when their course is completed I am sure will be an honor to their people. Their reservation in extent and richness is about equal to the Quapaws, and their advanced condition makes them desirous of having their lands allotted. In my judgment this should be done. They have made fair progress the past year, but I am sure would succeed much better if their advancement was encouraged by the allotment of their lands.

OTTAWAS.

The Ottawas number 115, and have a reservation of 14,860 acres. They have under cultivation 811 acres this season. Their lands, taken as a whole, are the best under the agency. Instead of a wild, rough farm of stony, stumpy hills, and fields of barren, poverty-stricken soil, such as you find in some of the Eastern States, you find a noble expanse of gently undulating prairie, free from obstructions, and ready to receive the plowshare; yielding enormous crops from year to year without the expensive process of an annual recuperation by dressing and manuring. This tribe contains some men of energy and intelligence, and they have done better the past year than they have before for years, but their progress is not what it should be with the advantages they have had. They claim to be citizens of the United States; many of them should be, and ought never to have been made Indians after having once assumed such responsibilities. Their lands should be surveyed and allotted. They have a high regard for religion and appreciate education. Two of their boys are making good progress at the Carlisle school.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

The Eastern Shawnees number 72, and hold a reservation of 13,088 acres, two-thirds of which is rough and broken, while all is good grass land, and well adapted for stock-raising. They have done reasonably well; but the death of John Jackson, their chief, was a serious loss. He was the foremost man in the tribe, and had one of the best regulated farms of 225 acres under the agency. There is not a man in the tribe who can take his place, and his loss will prove a great one to these people. The tribe is small, and several of their now leading men set a very bad example, being hard drinkers. I know of no tribe who possess more kindly feelings; as a rule they are honest and industrious, but do not appreciate the school privileges as they should. The \$2,000 appropriated by Congress, and paid them in April last, was a great relief to many who lost their crops last year by the drought.

WYANDOTTES.

The Wyandottes are the largest tribe we have, numbering 287. Their reservation of 21,706 acres embraces a great deal of very poor land. Their name is more familiar to the general public than any other tribe, as they have mingled within the bounds of civilization for several generations. Many of them have been citizens, and, for that matter, should be to-day. Smart, energetic, industrious, and educated are the majority, while the tribe still possesses some of the most backward Indians we have. Their progress is marked, and fine farms, comfortable houses, good stock, and an air of prosperity prevails. The \$28,109.51 paid them in March and April could not have been placed where it would have done more good. No people could take a more lively interest in the education of their children, and they fully appreciate the generosity of the government in this respect. During the year there has been under cultivation 1,818 acres of land, and like all other crops in the agency the yield will be large.

They still cling to some of their old practices. The custom of celebrating August

15th was observed by them in a most appropriate manner. This practice dates back farther than the memory of the oldest living members of the tribe, but the manner of celebrating has changed from year to year as they have advanced in civilization, and this year witnessed a good old-fashioned basket picnic. Speeches were made, the new-born children were named, a full-fledged brass band, composed of Indians entirely, discoursed sweet music, and all joined in singing. All the tribes of the agency joined with them and perfect order prevailed. Had it not been for the red faces one would have thought they were mingling with the whites of our Western progressive sister States. No one thing that has transpired during the year goes farther to show the real progress these people are making. Instead of the old-fashioned pow-wows and hootings, the green corn, and dog-dances, these people have stepped from superstition to our own degree of civilization.

SENECAS.

The Senecas are the second tribe in numbers, being 222 souls. In some things they are the most backward tribe we have; they cling to many of their old customs, and still dance to drive away sickness, and hold their yearly green-corn feast, but have abolished many of the objectionable features. They own 51,954 acres in the southeast corner of the agency, a large majority of it being only fit for grazing and timber. They are good workers, and have made more grain this year than ever before.

It is difficult to keep pace with the age we live in, even among Indians. If you look back 100 years and see this tribe as they were, knowing their natures as we now do, it is hard to realize the great advancement they have made and the progress they are making now, although apparently slow at times. Ignorant, ill-fed savages, living in huts of bark and wigwams of skins, and for a subsistence hunting their competitors, the wild beasts, or turning up the soil with wooden plows, or following the voice of their chiefs to stand as marks for cross-bows, or in telling tales of bloody wars, or engaged in the dance, dressed in outrageous attire, without the excuse of modern multiplicity. To-day they are an orderly, quiet people, realizing fully the march of civilization and the necessity of being ready to fall into line. Their children are bright, and none in our schools have made better progress, although it is only a few years since they refused to send them at all.

MODOCs.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the Modocs since they removed to the Territory. Nine years ago they were devils incarnate—today they are docile, tractable, law-abiding, and peaceable, have fully adopted civilized dress and customs, till the soil for a living, send their children to school with regularity, and are in fact the best working Indians we have. Although cramped for work animals, they have, without aid from any one, cultivated 409 acres this year, and the crops promise them a bountiful return for their hard labor. Their reservation embraces 4,000 acres, the greater portion of which is very poor land. They take great interest in religion, and a more eager people to learn I never saw. Even old men are learning to read and write. No better progress or results could be hoped for than they have made. They now number 97; they are the only Indians who draw rations, all others being supported by their farms and money annuities. Superstition still prevails to some extent. They no longer burn the bodies of their dead, but some few of the older ones insist on burying the clothing, &c., of the deceased with the body and then go into a sweat house for five days—believing if they do not that they will die soon with the same disease as the deceased had. They are hospitable and kind, and are more happy and contented than in former years, although they often come to me and cry, begging the privilege of a visit to their old mountain home. Drinking and gambling was formerly a common vice but they have "thrown it away." CHIEF

STOCK-RAISING.

No finer natural range for cattle can be found in the West. Grass is abundant and nutritious, and beautiful creeks fed by clear springs are abundant. Some of our Indians have graded stock, and are quite extensively engaged in stock-raising. In my judgment it is the best and most profitable business they can engage in.

The Texas cattle fever has visited this agency during the past month; it is a very fatal disease and refuses to yield to any treatment which has yet been tried, and the majority of cases have proven fatal. The infection seems to be taken from cattle which appear to be perfectly well, but that have been driven from south of this locality, either from Arkansas or the southern part of the Territory. No Texas cattle have been driven into the agency this year; but the disease has every appearance of the Texas fever. Those who have tried the experiment say that green corn fed to the stock in large quantities when they are first attacked produces good results, and often checks its ravages when not too far advanced. The fear of this terrible disease causes

many Indians to abandon stock-raising who otherwise would have large herds and reap the profits that are sure to follow, as 10 per cent. loss is the greatest estimate I have heard any one place on this destructive agency, and 30 per cent. is not too high to place the average profit.

RENTERS.

The practice of renting farms for a share of the crop or for a stated amount of new improvements has been the custom at this agency for years, and at present it is a subject that is agitating the Indians considerably, owing to a recent order from your department notifying me that the practice must cease. The importance of making these people self-sustaining, and relieving the government so far as possible, has been my greatest desire. To take away renters from some of them will cause a perpetual drain upon the United States Treasury, or the more prosperous members of their tribes, a cardinal feature which has not been overlooked or forgotten.

I am well aware that work is the only key that can open the golden gates of human possibilities, and the individual who possesses not the key becomes hopelessly inferior to those who have it. Character cannot be developed in idleness, but if human wisdom ever extends so far as to subject every individual to the spur of necessity in order that he may get out of his faculties all they are capable of comfortably producing, the world will be immensely the gainer. Many good qualities have undoubtedly been dwarfed by the enervating influence of annuities. True charity consists in enabling the individual to support himself, and the inculcation by stern necessity, if necessary, of the doctrine of equivalents. Those who are not compelled to work are robbed of the best incentive to energy, and their condition calls for charity. They are not so generally worthless because they are naturally deficient; it is because in many cases their faculties have been denied development. I know that the policy of the department is correct in the main, but you must admit that there are cases which should not come under this general rule—widows, orphans, cripples, and old persons who are not able to labor, and are objects of charity.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Some very substantial improvements have been made by the Indians during the year, as the statistics herewith forwarded will show. There has been 532½ acres of new land broken, 17½ miles of fencing made, 42 houses built, and in fact it has been a year of steady work and progress. The government has repaired the school buildings, converted the old Ponca warehouse, 30 x 100, into neat school and recitation rooms, and added to the clerk and physician's residences, which give the agency an air of respectability, and relieves the dilapidated appearance the place has had for years. No one thing would do so much good in this direction as a saw-mill to provide us with cheap lumber. We have the timber, but cannot secure a mill without the consent of the department. Can we get it?

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

The subject of educating the Indian children of the country is in the minds of our leading men and best thinkers, and it is to be hoped that the daily press of the country, so powerfully conducted, will assume, as a part of their duty, to keep it before the public and the servants of the public until the remedy is fully applied, and when once applied, as it should be, be perpetuated in application until there are no Indian wards. Let our Representatives in Congress look into the matter of universal education for these people with feelings of serious determination to expend a much larger sum of our tax-millions in giving to them their just dues. The present results of education and enlightenment shows that American enterprise and industry can be infused into these once unhappy people, and make all their vast and varied sources of wealth subservient to the best interests of our common country without any more war or national dishonor, and with the full consent of these people. The past of the Indian has been melancholy, indeed; but our present truly enlightened policy will, if extended, bestow upon them as glorious a future as our own.

The results attained in the agency have been satisfactory. The accommodations for children have been greatly improved the past year, but additional room must be provided if all children of school age are brought into school. The total enumeration of the different schools was as follows:

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Indian boarding-school.....	135
Quapaw Indian boarding-school.....	112
Peoria, &c., day-school.....	55
Miami, day-school.....	31
Modoc, day-school.....	30
Total.....	363

The schools open September 1, after a vacation of two months. In the Seneca, &c., school the children made their usually good progress, but during April the measles prevailed to such an alarming extent that the school was temporarily suspended. At the Quapaw Indian boarding-school no misfortunes were met with to check the progress, and the children improved steadily through the year. The day-schools were a credit to the agency, many children attending regularly, although residing several miles distant.

BUILDINGS.

At the agency proper, which is situated on the Shawnee reserve, we have the agent's residence, a large two-story building 24 by 53, well built, commodious, and in good repair; two very neat cottages for clerk and physician, 20 by 30, with an L 10 by 12. The old agency log-house 20 by 60, occupied by the blacksmith and his assistant; a commissary, office, and dispensary combined in one building, 20 by 80, much too small for the purpose. A blacksmith shop for Shawnees and Modocs, 16 by 20, with ware-room attached, 16 by 32; a wood shop, 16 by 32; slaughter-house, 16 by 20, and a stable, 18 by 20. Two miles northeast of the agency, on the Modoc reserve, we have the Modoc school-house. Three and one-half miles southwest of the agency, on the Wyandott reserve, are situated the group of Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott Indian boarding-school buildings; the main buildings 70 by 79, two stories + shaped; school-house, 55 by 40 L-shaped; wash-room, 16 by 36, with necessary stables and out-buildings. Ten miles distant to the northwest, on the Peoria, &c., reserve, we have the Peoria school-house, 26 by 60. Two miles further on, in the same direction, we have the Quapaw mission buildings, on the Quapaw reserve, consisting of the main building, 30 by 80, two stories; two dormitories, 20 by 30; a school-house, 30 by 100, with necessary stables and out-houses. Still further on, and 20 miles distant, is located on the Miami reservation their school-house, which is 24 by 38.

GOVERNMENT, POLICE FORCE, AND CRIMES.

Good order and advanced prosperity depend largely on the existence of a duly authorized government, not such as an agent can make and administer for a short time, but something permanent and made so by Congress. It is a false theory that certain races are born to rule and others to be ruled. The Indian is certainly not inferior to the negro, whom we have made a citizen. The same laws that white men have to abide by should be extended to the Indian country, and vigorously enforced. The whole Indian country should be supplied with United States courts until they have proper governments of their own. Each year brings the Indian Territory more and more under the influence of our institutions and people, and that influence is peacefully and gradually extending itself most rapidly where no perceptible movement is noticeable. We have been fortunate in having Indians who are disposed to do the right thing all the time, and I am happy to report that a more orderly community could not be found in the United States.

But one thing has marred our perfect quiet, and that was a most horrible murder committed by a white man who was being held for trespass. He murdered his guard on the morning of the 7th of this month, and made his escape, but he was speedily captured and is now in prison at Fort Smith, Ark., awaiting a terrible judgment.

Our police force consists of 15 of the best young men of the agency. We are only able to retain them by allowing them the greater portion of their time on their farms, five dollars per month being not a sufficient inducement for a man who wishes to prosper. They are not perfect, but we could not get along without them at all. As it is, the timber thieves and trespassers cause them to be constantly on the alert, and I am safe in saying they are perfect ferrets after criminals.

Our Indians are as temperate as the average white communities in the States, but those who wish to drink are able to get whisky in Seneca, Mo., where ardent spirits seems to be the ruling spirit of the town, and for some time I have not been able to detect the parties who peddle the same. Since the prohibition law went into effect in Kansas I have not heard of any Indian procuring whisky from that State. So much for St. John rule.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Sabbath-schools and meetings have been held at all the school-houses of the agency and the missionaries and workers have been active in preaching and teaching regularly with the different tribes, while the results accomplished the past year must be satisfactory to every one engaged in the work; still there is room for more active workers, and it is hard to tell why so many missionaries are still sent abroad to die without achieving any perceptible good, when, if sent to labor among the poor,

ignorant Indians of the West they might not only enjoy good health and live to a good old age themselves, but reclaim a poor, degraded people and contribute something toward elevating them to the social position enjoyed by our more favored countrymen.

ALLOTMENTS.

The allotment of land in severalty will go a long way, in my judgment, towards making these more advanced tribes still nearer the happy goal. I do not think that the results of labor ought to be evenly distributed irrespective of the merits of individuals, for that would discourage effort; but under the present communistic state of affairs such would appear to be the result of the labor of many.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, let me say that with the new year comes hours of serious reflection upon the past as well as bright hopes for the future. May joy, peace, prosperity, and success come to the hearts and homes of these people is the prayer of

D. B. DYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IND. TER., *September 15, 1882.*

SIR: Agreeably to request contained in circular letter dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency, and the condition of the different tribes belonging thereto, as best the limited acquaintance with the agency serves me.

The tribes belonging to this agency embrace the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, the Absentee Shawnees, the Mexican Kickapoos, the Citizen Pottawatomies, and a portion of the tribe of Iowas, from the Great Nemaha Agency, who are at present residing upon the Sac and Fox Reservation. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi number, about 442; Absentee Shawnees, 721; Mexican Kickapoos, 418; Citizen Pottawatomies, 480; Iowas, 86; total, 2,147.

THE SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

These Indians are persistent, with, however, a few exceptions, in the use of the blanket, and hold rigidly to many of the customs and usages of their forefathers; yet, notwithstanding this, a more honorable, upright class of Indians would be difficult to find. Almost all of these Indians have small fields under fence, but they depend largely upon their annuity money, of which the per capita payment is quite liberal. Quite an emulation exists among them as to who shall be the owner of the greatest number of ponies, other live stock being owned by them only in limited numbers.

Their school, situated at the agency, has been kept open during the greater part of the year, with an average attendance of about twenty-three scholars. A good degree of interest in schools is manifested, and the prospect for this winter is rather flattering in this direction.

THE ABSENTEE SHAWNEES,

numbering 721 souls, are occupying the northern portion of the thirty-mile-square tract of land granted them under act of May 23, 1872, and lying west of the Seminole Reservation, in the Indian Territory. These Indians are self-supporting, and, as a tribe, are an honorable, industrious people. Their school, which has a capacity for accommodating about forty scholars, has been filled to its utmost capacity during most part of the past year.

However, the effect of a certain would-be prophetic declaration, known more generally as the "grandmother story," as told by a Shawnee woman, having reference to certain present and eternal judgments that were to be visited upon the unfortunate heads of each and every Indian who laid aside the blanket to adopt the white man's dress and ways, has had some influence upon these people, as well as upon neighboring tribes, yet the effect seems to be gradually wearing away, and the prospect is now that the school will again be liberally patronized, and the former interest in civilized pursuits in general be re-established.

THE MEXICAN KICKAPOOS,

a somewhat haughty, yet upon the main a peaceable class of people, number 418, aside from those residing in Kansas and Mexico. These Indians occupy a well watered, productive tract of land, lying directly north of the 30-mile tract above referred to. A good number of them have small fields of corn this year, which will yield at least 50 bushels per acre, owing to the favorable season just closing. They however mostly depend upon government rations for their subsistence. Efforts have been and are now being made to put a school in operation among this people, but as yet the efforts have been fruitless.

THE CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIES,

like the Shawnees, are self-sustaining, industrious, peaceable people. Nearly all wear citizens' clothes. They reside upon the southern portion of the 30-mile tract allotted them and the Absentee Shawnees, under act above cited. Their crops this year will yield abundantly, but I am sorry to note will be barely sufficient for their support during the coming winter, owing to the lack of properly improving the seed-time last spring.

The day-school which has been in operation during the greater part of the year with marked success, is at present closed. It is hoped that not only this school may again be opened, but that some steps may be taken by the department to comply with these worthy people's entreaties for a boarding-school, and cause the same to be established among them.

That portion of the Iowa tribe of Indians who came here from the Great Nemaha Agency, Neb., are subjects of pity. They are at this writing almost entirely without anything upon which to subsist. Their annuity money has been withheld from them since they came to the Territory, but the prospect is now that they will soon receive some aid from their annuity fund.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been good, up to within the last two months. Since that time chills and fevers have been prevalent, both in the camp and schools. Quite a number of the employes have also been affected.

In conclusion, I would say that, taking everything into consideration, the affairs of this agency and the interests of the different tribes belonging thereto have, under the excellent management and care during the most part of the year past of Special Agent Townsend, been faithfully and honorably executed, and allow your humble servant to say that he has attempted, since relieving Mr. Townsend, upon the 20th of May last, to keep in view the interests of both the government and these somewhat benighted yet deserving aborigines over whom he is placed, and should it be my lot to have the honor to submit an annual report from this agency one year hence, it is hoped that no less flattering results may have been reached than those reached at this agency during the administrations of previous agents.

Very respectfully,

JACOB V. CARTER,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNION AGENCY, INDIAN TER.,
Muskogee, September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1882.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, numbering about 65,000, comprise this agency. There are about 12,000 whites, who are here under permits from the Indian authorities as tenants or farm laborers for Indians; about 2,000 whites lawfully in the country as licensed traders, railroad employes, and employes of the government; several thousand who are temporarily sojourning, as the treaty provides, comprising emigrants, visitors, pleasure-seekers, &c. In addition to these there are several thousand intruders, making in all a population of about 90,000.

The different nations comprising this agency have their legislatures and courts, and all but the Seminoles have their laws and acts of council printed. The Indians are subject to civil and criminal jurisdiction of their own courts. In civil cases between Indians and white men the agency is the only court. In criminal cases where a white

man and an Indian are the parties, or where both parties are white, the case is tried by the United States court at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

About four-fifths of the criminal cases tried at that court come from the Indian Territory. The long distance that criminals and witnesses must be brought to reach that court makes the administration of justice very expensive to the government, and exceedingly annoying to hundreds of witnesses who are compelled to attend. A majority of these people prefer to lose their stock rather than be compelled to appear several times at this court as witnesses to prosecute the thief. The officers of that court are highly respected by the Indians, and they transact business as rapidly as is possible to do, but are compelled to continue cases from term to term, requiring the presence of witnesses every time. The treaty with all these tribes provides for a United States court, to be established at some central point in the Territory. Every government official who has made a report on the subject for years has strongly urged the establishment of such court. It should be done at once for the protection of these people.

INDEPENDENTS.

There are about 1,000 persons within this agency who are subject to neither criminal or civil jurisdiction of any court. I refer to those who claim to be Indians and entitled to citizenship in some of these nations, but whose claim is not allowed by the Indians. If one of these murder an Indian the Indian courts will not try the case, as to do so would be an acknowledgement of their citizenship. The United States court will not try them because they produce evidence that they are Indians and members of one of these civilized tribes, over whom the United States court has no jurisdiction unless a white man is a party; hence these people are living in the Indian country subject to no law. The question whether these Indians have the right to determine who are citizens of these nations and who are not has been before the Interior Department for several years, and until determined this state of things must exist.

There being no law to punish for stealing timber and coal from these reservations, parties have taken advantage of it, and removed valuable timber. When such depredations have been discovered the Indian police have driven the parties out of the country, taken possession of the cut timber, and turned it over to the proper authorities of the nation, by whom it is sold and the proceeds turned into the treasury. As soon as the police are out of that locality the thieves return and renew their depredations.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police is no longer an experiment, and is approved of by the best men of the nations. The thieves, whisky peddlers, desperadoes, and their paid attorneys have used every means to have the police abolished, but their efforts have only made the friends of law and order more determined to keep them on duty. The police are regarded as a contribution on the part of the government, as their portion of the expense of maintaining order among a population one-fourth of which are her citizens. They do not interfere with the affairs of the nations in any way, hence there is no clash of authority with officers of the nations. All work in harmony, the police arresting those only over whom the Indian authorities have no jurisdiction, and delivering them to the United States marshals.

INTRUDERS.

When the number of the intruders in this agency is mentioned the question is asked, "Why does not the Indian Office remove and keep them out, as the treaty provides?" I answer that as long as the statutes on the subject remain as they are the Indian Office, with the assistance of the entire Army, could not comply with the treaty made with these people, "to remove and keep out intruders." These reservations differ from those of the wild tribes in this respect. There all the white men on the reservation are there by permission of the agent only. Here there are 2,000 whites provided for by treaty, and 12,000 by permit issued by Indian authorities, who are farmers and laborers for Indians, and a constant stream of travel in all directions. When intruders are reported to this office by the authorities of the nations, investigation is made, and if the party found to be an intruder he is notified to remove beyond the limits of this agency at once. In most cases he does so without further trouble; but if he shall refuse or neglect to do so, the troops are requested to remove him. If they find him, and remove him across the line to the States, in nine cases out of ten he will return in advance of the troops. They are again called on to take the intruder to Fort Smith, to United States court, where a judgment of \$1,000 is entered against him. He informs the court he is unfortunate so far as worldly goods are concerned, and regrets his inability to pay the judgment. He must be released (there

being no statute providing for his imprisonment until the fine is paid), and returns to the nation.

The Indian Office has done all it can do, unless it would be to repeat the farce, at an expense of about \$500. This could be done as long as the funds held out, with very little inconvenience to the intruder. Until the law is amended so that intruders that return after having been removed may be imprisoned, the Indian Office should not be held accountable for the failure to keep out intruders as the treaty provides

PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

During the year past nearly \$100,000 have been paid per capita to the Creek orphans and to the members of the late Delaware tribe (now belonging to the Cherokee Nation). The money paid is the annual interest on funds held by the United States. These payments are made in sums from twenty-four cents to several hundred dollars each. These per capita payments are, in my judgment, bad policy. The parties who receive this money know how to work as well as the ordinary white persons. They can own all the land they will build a fence around, and have the benefit of the finest summer and winter pastures for all the stock they will turn on the range. But the great mass of them will not work as long as they can draw a half-starved living from the government. It would be better for the Indians if every dollar the government owes them was paid at once and no more per capita payments made. In every case where per capita payments have been stopped, either by payment of principal or by converting the funds into national funds for schools, national expenses, &c., the Indians have gone to work, and done better in every way than where they wholly or partially depended on money from the government for bread and meat.

SCHOOLS.

Each of these nations has a system of schools called neighborhood schools, managed by themselves and paid for out of their own funds. The settlements are so far apart that these schools can only be established at those localities where ten or more scholars can be got together. The neighborhood builds the house and the nation furnishes teachers and books. A majority of the teachers are educated Indians, and who teach the English only in the schools.

In addition to the neighborhood schools, each nation has academies and seminaries, all boarding-schools. The Cherokees have two fine seminary buildings that have been in operation for many years, conducted and supported by Cherokees. The Choctaws have two large academies, and are building a third at an expense of about \$20,000. The Chickasaws have four academies in operation, the Seminoles two, while the Creeks, who were so unfortunate as to lose two of their four large school buildings by fire, have rebuilt at an expense of \$35,000. A portion of these schools are managed by the Indian school board, who employ the teachers. Others are let to the lowest bidder, who use the nation's buildings, and this year furnish board, tuition, books, &c., at about \$180 per annum for each scholar; while others adhere to the old plan of permitting religious societies to furnish the teachers, and the nation pays about \$80 per pupil for board, books, &c. This latter plan has always been, and is now, the most successful of any plan yet introduced. The schools now under the care of religious denominations are by far the best within the agency.

The United States has nothing to do with any of the schools except those for the freedmen in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. A small sum, \$3,500, is paid the American Home Mission Society and the African Methodist Church for the maintenance of thirteen schools among these people. These freedmen, who were the former slaves of Choctaws and Chickasaws, have never been adopted by them, hence they are United States citizens, and have no right to the benefit of the schools belonging to Indians. The societies having the control of these schools spend much more in maintaining them than is paid by the government, and are doing a good work for the freedmen. Several times the amount allowed could be very profitably expended in establishing additional schools.

The freedmen that have been adopted by the several nations, in accordance with the treaty, make good citizens, and are generally a working, thrifty people.

There are a large number of freedmen in the Cherokee nation who, under the treaty of 1866, are entitled to all the rights of native Cherokees, but are denied their rights by Cherokee authorities. These people are enthusiastic believers in "treaty keeping," and have petitioned the Department many times for their rights. They are entitled to protection at the hands of the United States, and should have it.

CROPS.

The crops this year are the finest that have been produced for many years. The suffering caused by the almost total failure of crops last year stimulated the people

to plant more and to attend to the cultivation of the crop better, and the result is plenty of everything. If the abundant crop was produced by Indian labor the showing would be very satisfactory, but unfortunately much the greatest portion is produced by the sweat of the brow of the white men, who rent farms or labor by the month for the Indians. The land along the river bottoms produce fine cotton, corn, oats and fruit, but the upland is good only for grazing.

RAILROADS.

During the meeting of the annual councils last fall some excitement existed in regard to granting right of way to railroads. The interest was greatly augmented by the fact that one large corporation was already in the Territory and desired to keep other companies out, while another large corporation was out and wanted to come in. The Indians between two such large bodies could not help making some noise. The action of Congress, granting the right of way through the Territory to the railroad on the grounds of eminent domain, has settled the question of right of way to railroads through the Territory, and but little trouble will be experienced hereafter. The fights will be before Congress instead of before the Indian councils. During the year the Atlantic and Pacific Railway has been extended 60 miles west from Vinita, Cherokee Nation, and is being rapidly built toward Albuquerque, New Mexico.

CREEK TROUBLES.

In July last a mob of Creeks attempted to rescue a prisoner from an officer of the Creek Nation, and in the mêlée the Creek officials were killed. The chief ordered the murderers arrested. The arrest was resisted by the friends of the criminals, who collected in quite a large body. The chief called out about 1,200 citizens to aid in enforcing the law. Most of the criminals were arrested and the rest left the nation. Nobody was killed during the "war," and but little excitement existed except among newspaper correspondents.

Captain Payne has made several attempts to go to the lands ceded by the Creeks to the United States to settle friendly Indians and freedmen on, but has been removed each time from the Territory. He has been again arrested during the present month, and will be taken to Fort Smith and another judgment for \$1,000 entered against him, which he will decline to pay, be released, and again enter the Territory to be again arrested, and so on *ad infinitum*.

All the leading denominations have churches and missionaries within this agency. The number of native preachers is increasing. Education and a little drill will make them very effective missionaries, especially the full bloods. Religious societies report an increasing interest among the people and are much encouraged.

As to the progress of these tribes I have to report that it is not perceptible among those further advanced, but the tribes who are behind are certainly coming up rapidly.

In conclusion, I respectfully recommend that proper steps be taken to secure passage of laws providing for imprisonment and fine for intruders who return after being removed, for punishment for stealing timber and coal from these reservations, establishing a United States court in the Territory, as the treaty provides, for increasing the pay and number of the Indian police, and for payment of the principal to Indians who now receive per capita payments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. Q. TUFTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Tama County, Iowa, September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge at this agency for year ending August 31, 1882.

The Mesquawkees or Fox tribe of Indians have purchased from time to time about 700 acres of land situated in the valley of the Iowa River, in Tama County, and most of this tract is subject to overflow. This land has cost them \$14,000, and only averages 2 acres to each person. They number about 350 persons. The value of their personal property amounts to about \$20,000, mostly in horses, of which they own about 700 head. In these consists their wealth. They have in cultivation this

year 175 acres, divided into about fifty lots. Their crops have been very good this season; the production of corn will amount to 5,000 bushels, and of beans and potatoes 500 bushels each; of vegetables, squash, mellons, &c., about 50 wagon loads. This will give them an ample supply of food until next season. Some few persons will have corn to sell. They hunt, trap, and buy their meat.

These people live on their own land only about 5 months in the year. The remainder of the time they are scattered all over the State, a few families in a place. They generally camp near some small town or village, where they hunt and trap and husk corn for the farmers, so as to get the stalks in the cornfields to feed their horses. The young men loaf about the towns, frequenting the saloons and learning all the vices of the bad white man. Living in this way it costs the Indian nothing for his fuel or feed for his horses, and it does not take much to support his family. While these people wander about in this way it is impossible to make much improvement in their condition, and they can never accumulate any property around them. They are opposed to work like the white man to accumulate riches. All they seek in this life is enough food and clothing to make them comfortable. They have no ambition to accumulate property.

They oppose every effort made to civilize them, and will not permit their children to be taught in school and oppose very decidedly any missionary work among them. They adhere tenaciously to their old customs and religion. They have made considerable progress among themselves to read and write in their own language, and they carry on a large correspondence with other tribes in Indian Territory. They are strict with their children and try to bring them up to be good Indians according to their own views. The women are industrious and do most all of the work; they are well behaved, modest, and virtuous. Nearly all the tribe can speak English; a few can read and write.

For over four years this tribe refused to receive their annuities on account of a change in the form of the pay-rolls. The new form authorized by an act of Congress for all the Indian tribes required them to give their names and ages. This in some way conflicted with their religious opinions; they refused to sign the new rolls, their money accumulating until a large sum was due them. Every argument was used to induce them to take their money and comply with the law, but without avail. They finally concluded that they would go to Washington, and the honorable Commissioner granting their request, a delegation was appointed to represent the tribe who, accompanied by their agent, visited the honorable Secretary of the Interior and honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, where the delegation made known their objections and grievances, and they were informed that nothing could be done to change the form of pay-rolls, and that if they wanted their money they would have to comply with the law. They then very reluctantly consented, and in January last I enrolled them (a few Indians still refusing to give their names) and paid them \$20,000, and in May last I made another effort to get them all to enroll, but did not succeed until the end of August when I paid them \$20,000. The Indians had in the past four years incurred considerable debts to the merchants in the neighboring towns for food and clothing, which they promptly paid as soon as they received their money, showing that they are very honest and honorable in their dealings with the white people. The most of the Indians contributed a share of their money to the chiefs for public debts and to pay their taxes and other public debts, and the head men have \$3,000 left with which they intend to buy land.

The Indians have chosen a poor location upon which to live. Their land is low and overflows in times of high water, and the quantity is insufficient for so many people, only two acres to each person. They ought to have four or five thousand acres of good farming land, well fenced in with good wire fence, and a part of the land allotted to each head of a family, so he could live on it, and control it without interference from other Indians (as is the case with the land that is held in common), and the rest of the land used for hay and for pasturage of horses and cattle. This would give profitable employment to the young men to herd cattle and horses here. There is no chance for the young men to do anything, only to live a life of idleness and dissipation. I have done all in my power to induce the chiefs and head-men of the tribe to buy land in some of the northern counties of this State, where they could buy for six or seven dollars per acre four or five thousand acres, which would make them and their children a good home for all time to come. But they act like children in spending their money; out of the \$40,000 paid them they will have very little to show for it in six months hence.

This tribe of Fox Indians say that the Sac and Fox exchanged the land they owned in Kansas for lands in Indian Territory, and that half of this land belongs to them, and that they have no use for it, as they always expect to live in this State, and that they ought to receive some benefit from it by sale or exchange for lands in this State. If their claim is just and if the government would take their part of this for four or five thousand acres here, it would be of very great benefit to this tribe in the present and future time.

The industrial and day school has been in operation for eight months of the past year, and in the industrial department a great deal of work has been done; the teacher has assisted the women and girls in making 950 garments of different descriptions, and some of the girls can operate the sewing-machine very well. But in regard to the day school, it has been out of the power of the teacher to do much on account of the parents of the children refusing to let them attend the school. Every effort has been made to induce them but to no purpose; the children run away as soon as the teacher shows them a book. The Indians scare the children by telling them if they attend school they will be taken from their homes and made soldiers. The Indians have a prejudice against schools. I have labored hard to do away with it, but it takes a good deal of time to overcome their objection. I speak their language well and have been able to impart to them a great deal of general information. The school building occupied by the agent and employés as the agency is in good repair and condition.

The health of the tribe for the past year has been generally good. I have to report several deaths and six births. Inclosed herewith I respectfully submit the statistical information called for.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, STATE OF KANSAS,

September 12, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Department under date of July 15, 1882, I submit herewith my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency. The statistics which accompany this report will give an accurate view of the industrial and social condition of the three separate tribes of Indians within the jurisdiction of this agency.

The Pottawatomie Agency embraces all the Indians located in Kansas, consisting of the Kickapoos, Prairie band of Pottawatomies, and Chippewa, and Munsee. The Kickapoos are located in the northern part of the State, in Brown County, on a reserve numbering 20,273 acres, about 5 miles north from Kansas Central Railway, of which about four-tenths is of a superior quality of land for farming purposes and the remainder is unsurpassable for pasturage. The reserve is well watered by springs and running streams, and affords an abundance of timber for the use of that tribe.

The Kickapoo Indians have under cultivation about 1,600 acres, which is well fenced by rail and wire fences. The tribe numbers 228 persons on reserve; thirty persons of this tribe are associated with the Mexican Kickapoos, and will probably never return. The industrious members of this tribe have raised very good crops of every kind planted. From ninety acres of spring wheat sown about 1,600 bushels were yielded, and their corn crop will yield about 8,000 bushels. They are at present industriously employed preparing their hay for winter. Some have theirs already secured. As there is an abundance of very fine grass this season, they contemplate making a larger amount than heretofore; the aggregate will be 1,500 tons.

These Indians can nearly all understand and converse in our language. They have their little homes arranged very neatly; they all live in houses, either log or frame; they all have young orchards; some have orchards that already yield fruit. They mostly all wear citizens' clothing, and seem resigned to the fact that they must adopt the white man's customs. But there are some exceptions. There are a few who speak and understand the English language comparatively well, but who use their intelligence to a disadvantage by infusing their bad motives among the balance of the tribe by opposing the school, their church, agricultural pursuits, encouraging feasting and dances, and occasionally manifesting ill feeling toward their white neighbors.

The Prairie Band of Pottawatomies, from whom this agency is named, are located on a reserve eleven miles square, containing 77,357.57 acres of very fine land. The reserve is situated 12 miles north from the Union Pacific Railway, within the boundaries of Jackson County, and is one of the finest tracts of farming and grazing country west of the Missouri River, which renders agricultural pursuits their most available means of self-support, and which it has been my aim to develop on a substantial basis. The Kickapoo and Pottawatomie reserves are very similar in all respects. There are a few exceptions, but the Pottawatomies as a tribe realize the necessity of getting their living from the soil and are industrious; they seem to take pride in establishing their homes and making them comfortable. All have fields, while some are small a greater portion have large and well-tended fields. Some of the corn planted and tended by these Indians is as fine as I have seen, and will yield as much per acre as any in this section. They will have an aggregate amount of about 12,000,

bushels, and have raised and thrashed 2,000 bushels of oats and 500 bushels of spring wheat. This tribe of Prairie Band of Pottawatomies numbers on reserve 405 persons, and 280 are living with the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin and 40 with the Mexican Kickapoos at the Sac and Fox Agency, in the Indian Territory.

The Confederate Band of Chippewa and Munsee Indians are situated in Franklin County, Kansas, about 7 miles from Ottawa City, on a reserve containing 4,395 acres, held by certificate title. These Indians have their small homes and well-tended fields. They all live in houses, wear citizen's clothing, and nearly all converse in our language. There is on that reserve a small school conducted under the Moravian Missionary Society, which is attended by the children of this small band of Chippewa and Munsee Indians, comprising 65 persons.

Evidences of gradual improvement are discernible each year among the three tribes in this agency. Intelligence is increasing among them in a progressive degree, and many of them are looking forward with interest to their individual improvement and their general advancement toward civilization by the abandonment of their aboriginal customs. The more intelligent Indians foresee the necessity as well as the advantage of such a course, and evince an earnest anxiety for its consummation.

The health of the Indians for the year has been generally good. No epidemics have prevailed; no disease prevailing to any great extent excepting fever and chills. The reservations being situated in rather high localities make the climate very healthy, and there is comparatively little sickness among these Indians, and that which may prevail is attended almost entirely by white physicians.

I am happy to state that a very friendly feeling exists between these Indians and the white settlers adjoining their reservations. There are, of course, isolated cases of differences between the two races, but such cases are neither very frequent nor very grievous and have been easily adjusted; but some trouble was caused by whisky by both the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. It is a very difficult matter to find from what source an Indian gets whisky. I have thoroughly investigated several cases and succeeded in preventing it to some extent, though not entirely.

We have two industrial boarding-schools in this agency, one at the Pottawatomie and one at the Kickapoo Reserve. It is gratifying to be able to report some progress in this, the most important work. The education given has been practical, and with a view to fit the pupils for the duties of life which will devolve upon them as men and women, in which state they will be far in advance of what their fathers were. Aside from knowledge obtained in school the child is taught industrial pursuits with a view to make him a producer and a laborer, without which man becomes abnormal, the great fundamental principle upon which is based progress, science, and learning. The education of an Indian without instilling into him the grand necessity of self-support is violating the great principle upon which the progress of the world is based. The girls are taught all kinds of house-work, such as cooking, washing, and ironing, cutting and making their garments. The boys are taught work pertaining to farming, caring for stock, cutting wood, &c., all of which the pupils are very willing in doing and take great pride in trying to do their work well. The two schools are run precisely alike. Though the attendance was only 51, and does not comprise all the children at proper age to attend school, and is not as large as should be, it is not because their parents oppose the school. With the exception of a few of the older members, there is an increased desire on the part of the Indian parents to send their children to school; a number who were heretofore silent are supporting the school at present; none openly oppose the school, but are silent in sending. The Indian parents visit the school very frequently, and seem proud and much pleased with their children's advancements. I have tried to impress upon their minds the necessity and explained to them their situation here closely connected with white settlers, and the extreme need of their being educated, and have talked very severely about the attendance at the two schools until they seem to comprehend and acknowledge the advantage of education to some extent.

The buildings at the Pottawatomie school are all very good except the boarding-house, which is very old and poorly arranged, and needs a great deal of repairing to be at all comfortable. There is a school house, laundry, milk-house and barn, all of which are large and commodious. The farm attached to the school contains 63 acres, which is well tended by the farmer and school boys. They have 4 horses, 83 cattle and 15 hogs. The buildings at the Kickapoo school are, as a lot, very poor, having suffered very much the past few years from old age and decay. I intend repairing them before the approaching winter sufficiently to enable the occupants to pass the winter. There is attached to that school 35 acres for farming purposes, 45 cattle, and 8 hogs.

We thus have 1,046 Indians belonging to the three tribes entitled by treaty stipulations to occupy 107,778 acres of land. Of this number, 40 Kickapoos and 41 Chippewa and Munsee Indians occupy allotted lands; the Pottawatomies all hold in common.

In addition to the Indians heretofore named, about 150 Sac and Fox Indians, be-

longing to the Sac and Fox Agency in the Indian Territory, continue to reside in Kansas, near Osage City. Though their absence from their agency deprives them of their tribal rights, they still persist in remaining at their present location.

I think the Indians are making some improvements, both mentally and morally. Many of their old customs and superstitions cling to them, but we are gradually weeding them out and turning their thoughts into other channels. The schools are doing a good work. The work of the elevation of the Indian must be done by this and the future generations.

If I may be permitted to make the suggestion, the Indian should take his lands in severalty inalienable for a number of years, which would stimulate his desire to accumulate, as well as to individualize him, elevate his manhood, and have a tendency to break down chiefdom and destroy that brotherhood which exists in holding their land in common; also his annuities be paid to him at longer intervals, guarded strictly, to be expended judiciously for his agricultural benefit; then, in my mind, will there be open a direct road toward solving the Indian problem.

Very respectfully,

H. C. LINN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, *September 1, 1882.*

SIR: The regularly appointed agent not having assumed charge of the agency, it will devolve upon me to furnish the annual report for the year ending August 31, 1882.

This agency is located in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and the two tribes of Indians (Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri), which comprise it live on lands contiguous to each other, the total area being upward of 22,000 acres of excellent soil for agricultural and grazing purposes. Several streams of water pass through it, and a goodly portion is in timber, rendering the tract more desirable than much of the country that surrounds it.

Where the crops have been properly tilled we will this season have a large yield of grain, much more wheat being raised than will be necessary for our own use. There is also every indication of a good supply of corn, and ample hay has been gathered, it is presumed, to meet our wants, while the Indians have from their farms sold a large amount to the neighboring settlers. Indeed this has been a propitious year, and many of the Indians are making the best of the opportunity.

They have generally lived on amicable terms with the surrounding settlements, and no case has come to our knowledge of any difficulty where the provocation was not on the side of the whites. We have found them to be patient and submissive, until submission ceases to be a virtue, and in many cases where they have been forbearing under trying circumstances a spirited white man would have sought redress.

The baneful effects of intoxicating drinks very frequently make themselves strikingly manifest. There are but few of the Indians who will not drink, and many of them imbibe to excess. There is an element in the lower order of white society that clandestinely furnishes them with drink, for which they receive a recompense, and although the law attaches severe penalties for furnishing an Indian liquor it is rarely we hear of any one being convicted for such an offense, the Indian scarcely ever proving a valuable witness and other evidence being rarely obtainable. In the few cases where there has been conviction the lightest possible sentence was imposed, and the courts have become abettors to the crime rather than endeavoring to properly punish the offenders.

The agitation of the question of moving to the Indian Territory, which a portion of the tribe occasionally stirs up, has had its detrimental effect, many of the energetic ones not being willing to continue the improvement of their farms unless they are satisfied that their labors shall be for the benefit of their posterity, and the government being unwilling to allow funds for permanent improvements until the question of removal is settled has had the effect to still further dampen the ardor of those who are disposed to improve. Some of the Indians have, however, from their private purses furnished means for the building of granaries, &c., and considering the state of affairs our people have done much better than we had anticipated, and some of them deserve praise for the energy they have displayed. The fine crop we have this year raised is furnishing the disaffected ones with an unanswerable argument that this land cannot be excelled in fertility, and if able to judge from the want of enthusiasm just now manifested on the removal question I would say that its advocates are gradually diminishing.

The industrial boarding-school has been in successful operation for 10 months dur-

ing the year, with an average of twenty-four during that period. The advance of the children in the various departments has been marked, and with this training continued these girls will not only possess the rudiments of an education, but will become familiar with the duties of the sewing and cooking room, laundry, and general housekeeping, and we trust these boys when they have arrived at maturer years will be able to fill creditably honorable stations in life. Previous to the past season there have been two schools in operation, one for each tribe, but that for the Sac and Fox Indians being small it was deemed best to consolidate it with the Iowas, and the results attending the change have been gratifying beyond expectation. The farm run in connection with the school furnishes more than enough meats and flour necessary for the scholars. A Sabbath-school has been in operation during the entire year, which is attended by many of the children and some of the parents, but we have not thus far been able to bring the bulk of the tribes within the pale of its influence.

The Iowa Indians number 131, an increase of one since last report. These people are well advanced in the ways of civilized life, and some of them are fully competent to care for themselves. They mostly have farms, with dwellings in good condition, orchards, and some small fruits; they generally conform to the ways and usages of civilized life. Some of their homes show as great a degree of neatness as those of their white neighbors, and they usually appear well dressed, but still there are many of them who work reluctantly and in whom there is room for great improvement in many particulars, but if thrown more on their own resources and not treated so much as children their advance will be more rapid. They mostly evince an interest in having their children educated, and not much difficulty is encountered in securing their attendance at school. Some of the Indian farmers have from 20 to 30 acres of wheat and an equal quantity of corn.

The Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians who occupy the finest portion of the reserve, number 70, an increase of 7 since former report. They are not so far advanced in agricultural pursuits, but generally have fields of corn, and, in two or three instances, will be fully supplied with wheat. Financially they are better off than their neighbors, the Iowas, and, not feeling the necessity for personal exertion, their progress toward civilized life is correspondingly retarded. They have generally opened out farms for themselves, have good houses, and in some cases stabling for their horses. The country they possess is particularly fine, and if there is only the will the way is certainly open for them to possess homes surrounded with all the comforts of civilized life. They have generally been prompt in sending their children to school, and seem to appreciate the labors in their behalf.

Many of the members of these tribes are desirous of having lands given to them in severalty, and it would seem to be to their best interests if such an object could be consummated; with proper restrictions, of course, preventing them from disposing of the same, either through sale or by lease. They will then know that the homes they have and lands they cultivate can be transmitted to their children, and, as personal ownership generally carries with it greater interest and responsibility, they will feel the necessity of depending upon their own exertions after government aid has been withdrawn.

Very respectfully,

AUGUSTUS BROSIUS,
Farmer in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Ypsilanti, Mich., October 12, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report of the Mackinac Agency, for the year ending August 31, 1882. I assumed charge September 1 last, succeeding Col. George W. Lee, deceased. My report will necessarily be brief, because of the short time I have been agent.

The locations where the Indians are living are so widely scattered that it is impossible for the agent to obtain a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the Indian affairs without personally visiting them. This I have so far been unable to do, notwithstanding I have obtained the requisite authority. Some time during the coming month I expect to visit all the principal points where Indians are settled, and inform myself as thoroughly as possible as to all the questions of interest concerning them, their needs, and how they can be met with the most benefit to them and advantage to the service, and how their interests can be best conserved in such a way as most to promote their happiness and comfort and to make them valuable citizens.

The Indians have followed their agricultural pursuits with no special interruptions. The season has been an excellent one, though somewhat wet; the wheat and oat crops have been slightly injured by the damp weather, but still the yield is considerably

above the average. The Indians have sustained something of a set-back in the loss of their farmer, who has retired because of a lack of funds to support him in this position. This was very unfortunate, as they need some one upon whom they can lean and follow, not having the genius naturally to make of themselves very independent farmers, as their judgment is not of sufficient reliability.

In the matter of health they have apparently kept at about the normal standard, with the one exception of a scourge of small-pox, which swept over the little village of Hannahville, or Cedar Creek, where out of some two hundred inhabitants as many as twenty died, the mortality being most among the children.

The main source of civilization among the Indians is undoubtedly their education as derived through the schools, and these are progressing with gratifying success. The teachers attend faithfully to their labors, and exert an excellent influence. The attendance during the year has been very good, and has shown a decided tendency to increase this fall. The parents are showing more earnestness in their desire to have their children attend school.

It has been found necessary to abandon for the present the school which was located at Hannahville, the occasion, as stated above, being the descent of small-pox upon the place, which disease attacked with special fatality the scholars attending the schools and decimated their ranks. At the same time the teacher, a native, who had come highly recommended from Canada, succumbed to his passion for liquor, and was so constantly under its influence as to be utterly unfitted for his work. He was therefore immediately discharged. These two causes served to break up the school effectually, and it has not been deemed best as yet to reopen it. The late agent, Colonel Lee, seemed to have entertained the intention of continuing the school.

One of the most encouraging signs of advancement is the increasing appreciation among the older Indians of the great benefit of education to themselves and their children, and their desire to sustain the schools and found new ones wherever practicable. There comes now an urgent request from the Iroquois Indians, at Bay Mills, that a school be located there, and the Indians are so thoroughly in earnest that they pledge themselves to care for a portion of the teacher's salary and to provide necessary fuel. This is a point where once was founded a school, which the Indians allowed to go down because of their indifference and lack of patronage. They have come to realize their short-sightedness, and are determined, if possible, to retrieve their error.

The condition of the agency affairs is, on the whole, satisfactory and conducive to encouragement.

Very respectfully submitted,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: The White Earth Agency is a broad field of labor, containing the Red Lake, Leech Lake, and White Earth reservations. In compliance with the established custom of the department, I herewith submit this my first annual report and inclose statistics of these three different reserves under my charge.

Upon assuming control, October 1, 1881, I found affairs in a rather disorganized state. The former agent, desirous of being relieved, had made little or no preparation for the coming winter. Very little hay had been harvested, and not a pound of grain on hand to supply the stock. After taking the necessary steps to secure a late crop, I went to Red Lake Reserve, about 80 miles north of here, where I found affairs in about the same condition. After returning to White Earth, I started for Leech Lake, overland, a distance of about 100 miles, as the road runs, and 65 miles north of Brainerd. I was very much discouraged to find matters no better there, the present overseer having been only one month in charge. With the existing discouragements, I was fully impressed that much hard work must be done to accomplish satisfactory results to the department as well as to myself.

It was then time for the regular annuity payment. I was besieged from every quarter by the Indians as to when they would receive the money due them. I could give them no assurance, as my late arrival in the field of labor had delayed the estimate of funds, which should have been sent months before. But, on the last day of November, I was notified that the department had placed to my credit an amount sufficient to meet the obligations, so that during the inclement months of December and January I was actively engaged in payment of annuities, which should have been done in October, the usual time for the Indians to assemble for that purpose;

and, beside, any delay or irregularity in the payments only tend to increase their dissatisfaction towards the agent. It is difficult to make them understand that the man who does them the greatest amount of justice is the one most faithful to the government. This clamor, with the general confusion of affairs, was no small discouragement to a new agent, unfamiliar with the routine; and now, with a little more experience, it is a matter of surprise that these duties were performed with any degree of satisfaction.

The boarding and day school at White Earth is fairly attended, and the scholars evince a general desire to progress and become educated. Changes have been made recently which I am sure will show marked improvements for the coming year. The average attendance during the 9 months it was in session was 45, and the largest attendance during that time was 67. One great drawback to the pupils here is the lack of compulsory education. If the scholar feels aggrieved at any rule enforced by the teacher he leaves the school and returns to his home. The parents, while they appreciate in some degree the importance of education, seem unwilling to have their children under the restraint that is necessary in all well-ordered schools. They are allowed perfect freedom in their sports and amusements after school and work hours, and a growing tendency to refinement is noticeable in their games. We start this year with a corps of teachers competent and desirous to advance them rapidly in their various studies and all useful employments. In the selection of teachers I consider good government and even temper essential qualifications, for, with an Indian's strong aversion to compulsory rules, it requires firmness with the kindest treatment to bring successful results. I believe, from my observations during the past year, it is better for the teacher to be wholly ignorant of the Indian language, as the scholar is then obliged to learn the English to make himself understood.

A strong effort will be made the coming year to teach the older ones the use of tools and industrial pursuits generally. This important feature has been almost entirely neglected.

In morals the Indians are steadily improving and about as law-abiding and conscientious as the same number of white men. As a general thing they recognize the authority of the agent in prohibiting vice and immorality. The police force I consider a most valuable aid in the enforcement of law and order. They have so far been diligent and faithful to execute all orders assigned them. Our temperance laws are rigid, and but few cases of drunkenness, and these offenders have shown no disposition to repeat the offense.

The growing interest for agricultural pursuits is gratifying, and a most distinctive feature in their civilization. During the past year the estimated rods of fencing built is 12,352, and estimated number bushels of wheat raised is 34,919. Great care has been taken to make estimates as correctly as possible, and rose-colored statements have been ignored in making up statistics. The mixed population are much more active in agriculture than the "full bloods." I believe much good to the Indian may be derived from the example of the half-breeds in the way of agriculture.

I would respectfully suggest to the department, the better to encourage agriculture among these Indians, that less expense be incurred in the matter of furnishing provisions, and the money expended in agricultural implements and cattle, and such articles as are now needed to facilitate the raising and harvesting of crops, to be distributed among those most in need of assistance. At the time of this writing I am greatly embarrassed for want of more agricultural implements wherewith to harvest the grain. From the present indications much of the grain of the Indians must be lost, notwithstanding my best efforts to the contrary. The cradles and thrashing-machine estimated for last spring have not yet arrived, leaving me short in time of need. The cause of this pressing need is the sudden ripening of all the grain at about one time, the weather having been very hot and dry for the last ten days.

On this reservation the Indians are building for themselves good houses and I am sorry that I am not able to furnish them as much lumber for that purpose as they wish, and I hope with the sanction of the department to cut this winter a sufficient quantity of logs so that I may better aid them in the future.

I am much encouraged at the close of the year for the future prospects of the Chippewas; I am convinced with patient effort in teaching them, and honest dealing to inspire them with confidence, their civilization will be as far advanced in a few years as the department could expect. I have thrown them upon their own efforts more than has been the custom, and believe the change has proved judicious. Such labor was rather distasteful at first, but now at the close of the season they look with much pride on the results of their own labor.

The earnest missionary labors of the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, of the Episcopal Church, on these reservations are now, as they have ever been, of the most progressive and encouraging character. These people have about completed a handsome and substantial stone church, which will soon be dedicated to the service of the Master by Bishop Whipple, the time-honored, devoted friend of the Indian.

Father Aloysius, of the Catholic Church, although a young man, labors with untiring zeal, and his ministrations have resulted in large accessions to the church. They have completed a new brick church and school-house, which will add much to their credit and the advancement of his people.

Dr. C. P. Allen, our faithful physician, reports the sanitary condition of this reservation generally good. Diphtheria prevailed at Red Lake in the early spring, but disappeared as the weather became warmer. This climate is dry and healthy, and but for the careless exposure of the Indians they would live to a good old age.

The matter of awards for damages on the Winnebagoish and Leech Lake dams made by the commission sent by the department has been a subject of much agitation and vexation among all the Indians, as they claim that they have not been consulted as they should have been in this matter. I am now making preparations to visit those points to disburse amount of damages assessed by the commission, and the prospects do not look very propitious for a satisfactory settlement.

The agitation of the question in Congress of consolidating all the Chippewa Indians in the State on White Earth Reserve is in my opinion a step in the right direction, as the lands both around Leech and Red lakes are not fitted by nature for farming. I have been importuned at different times by individual Indians who desire to remove to White Earth Reserve if I could promise them sufficient aid. I have always given them encouragement, as I have felt it was the initiatory step in this great movement desired by the department. If these Indians could be settled on these rich prairie lands, it would afford them a permanent home and induce them to become self-supporting in the near future, and inculcate in them a feeling of independence only known to a self-supporting people. I have urged on these people to rely on themselves for support, and that labor is more honorable than to be looking to the Great Father for aid and sustenance.

Very respectfully,

C. P. LUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
August 11, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to forward my sixth annual report of the transactions at this agency, and the present condition of the Indians under my charge.

During its progress the year has been marked by several new features. The winter was the first in the history of the agency that the tribes had spent in its vicinity. The winter hunt of 1880 and 1881 having been unsuccessful and the buffalo scarce, information was given of their determination to remain at home the following winter. When it is kept in view that the annual appropriation for their support never was sufficient to furnish them with food for half the year and had to be supplemented by game taken, or such root crops as the severe climate enabled a few to raise, this relying on the agency for the deficiency in the chase became a serious matter, further complicated by a reduction in the appropriation. On the full facts of the case and of their (the Indians) exact condition being brought under the consideration of the department, an addition to the food supplies was made and the winter passed without any actual suffering.

PROGRESS.

In preparation for remaining at home, they were advised to use the summer in building log cabins for occupation in winter, and to select suitable locations for having small farms. They at once entered on the work and, with such aid as the employes gave, cut logs in the mountains. These were hauled some twenty miles on wagons or run down the river to the saw-mill. The work was so industriously pushed on, that in the course of the year, one hundred and thirty additional cabins of solid construction were erected mainly by Indian labor; the agency carpenter in a few instances cutting the door and window openings, and in all cases making the doors and window frames.

Indians display wonderful imitative skill and taste in furnishing their houses. They keep them clean and neat, beds made up, floors swept, and the few articles of furniture they possess are usually in place. In their dress there is an increased approach to a civilized costume.

AGRICULTURE.

As the spring approached the Indians were urged to break up as much ground as possible, and to plant root crops. Plows and harrows were lent them, and the as-

assistance of the farmer with that of the strong agency horses, when their ponies were not equal to the task, was given them. They were also told that seed would be furnished them in sufficient quantities to plant all the ground they would prepare, on condition that they should return the same amount of seed when their crops matured. This work was carried on with commendable energy. Eight tons of potatoes, also some turnip seeds were distributed among one hundred and five Indians who had prepared patches of ground varying in size from one-half to eight acres. The crops now look well and promise an addition, although an extremely small one, to their food supply. From want of cellarage, only what the agency root-house will contain can be preserved for next year's seed.

In all work the agency requires the Indians are an efficient help, such as cutting and hauling firewood, also saw logs, from the mountains and hauling in hay from the nearest hay-field which is some ten miles from the agency. Our hay crop will be about one hundred tons. The Indians use their own ponies in hauling, and soon become fair teamsters.

The rigor of the winters and the dry atmosphere of the summers present many difficulties in farming not known in more genial climates. This extreme dryness causes irrigation to be indispensable. For stock raising this reservation is well adapted, and that employment is more agreeable to the Indians than any other.

MISSIONARY.

Heathen superstitions and practices, many of them of a cruel description, present difficulties in the way to civilization, but there is no doubt of their giving way under the faithful labors of a Christian teacher who would live among them and acquire their language. The instruction of such a teacher would commend itself to their intelligence. They appreciate the religion that requires them to have clean faces and hands rather than one that does not. The denomination from which these Indians have a right to expect missionary help has, until the present time, failed to meet its responsibilities, and repeated appeals to it have been disregarded.

EDUCATIONAL.

The day-school has been well attended and the pupils make fair progress. Their quickness and intelligence equals that of white children, while they are more tractable and more easily kept in order. Often the daily attendance is from eighty to ninety, and yet two female teachers have no difficulty in keeping order. They enjoy the exercises of the school, and as they advance in knowledge their intelligence increases. Arithmetic is quickly taken up, but in English they are slower; and when that language is understood they are unwilling to use it. An object lesson is to them a season of enjoyment, and they display a natural facility in drawing and copying.

Preparations are nearly complete for opening a boarding-school, and much good is looked for in having even a few pupils constantly separated from the degrading influences of their lodges and houses.

POLICE.

The police are moderately efficient, and improve as they become better acquainted with their duties. Order is kept in their camps, and serious offences are rare. One of the most serious was an assault with a club. At first the victim's skull was supposed to have been fractured, but subsequently the wound was found to be less dangerous. The culprit was arrested and brought to trial. He admitted his guilt, but was very penitent, saying that his heart was good toward the man he had struck.

Three young men returned to the reservation from a raid toward the Bear Paw Mountains, bringing with them three branded horses, two guns, and a field-glass, which they had stolen. Both the men and property were brought in promptly by the police, and, on separate examination, the same story of the theft was told, namely, that the horses and other things had been taken from half-breeds and Indians. The thieves were found to belong across the line, and were immediately sent home. The property is as yet unclaimed.

When horses are stolen from neighboring tribes, as they say in retaliation for thefts committed on these tribes, the police are lukewarm in their efforts to restore the property or to have the thieves punished. This thieving is considered Indian justice; they are willing to make exchanges of stolen property, and promise to stop the evil, but the details are difficult to agree upon. There is a prospect of better means being taken to stop these raids.

Two Indians were killed by a white man named Jackson during the winter, on the Teton River, 38 miles from the reservation, under the following circumstances: The Indians were returning toward their homes, but when passing Jackson's place—he

had some stolen horses in his possession said to belong to Indians—they stopped to talk upon the subject. Jackson had nothing to say, but at once opened fire upon them. They returned the fire, and all three were killed.

GENERAL TOPICS.

The wealth of these Indians lies in their ponies. During the winter they suffered serious loss. A cutaneous disease appeared among the horses for which no remedy could be procured, and because of it about half of the horses these Indians owned died. One chief lost sixty out of a band of eighty. The disease is again making its appearance, and by next spring most of the few horses left will probably succumb to it.

For the past three years there has been a steady decrease in the number of Indians claiming support at this agency. These Indians—Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegans—are consolidated and known as Piegans, and form part of the same family across the line in the Dominion of Canada. There, however, they are in distinct tribes. Until within three years no rations or annuities were given by the Dominion Government, and the attraction of the rations and annuities here naturally enticed their relatives from the north. This immigration greatly increased the length of our roll. Since the giving of rations and money annuities at the north, at Fort McLeod, was commenced, the attractions have been in the other direction. The failure of buffalo on the American side has removed another inducement for the northern Piegans to come here. It would be a fair estimate to place the reduction from the above causes in the number of Indians charged to this agency during the time mentioned as from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

The general health has been good during the year, no contagious diseases having prevailed.

Reviewing the year's operations, while there is yet much to do, enough has been accomplished to afford encouragement for persevering efforts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, September 2, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at the Crow Agency, Montana, and of Indians under my charge. I will endeavor to state the exact condition of the Indians belonging to this agency. I received to my predecessor and assumed the management of affairs pertaining to the Crows on the first day of the present year.

At the time of my arrival there were very few Indians at or in the vicinity of the agency, they being out hunting buffalo, as has been their custom during the late fall and winter. As soon as the annuity goods had been all received—some three or four weeks after my arrival—I fixed a day to issue the same, and sent out word in every direction for the Crows to come into the agency, but did not succeed in getting them all together until the last week in April, when the issue was made.

The goods were excellent in quality but somewhat less in quantity than the previous year, and there was some complaint from the chiefs, who said that after they had made the division among their respective bands nothing was left for themselves. It being impossible to subdivide the annuity goods received at this agency among the individual members of the nation, or even to the heads of families, they were divided in proportion to the number of persons in each band, and delivered to the acknowledged chief of each band, who then and there distributed the goods to their people in the presence of the military inspector, Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, myself, and many witnesses. I suppose this manner of issuing annuities will have to continue as long as issue is made in goods, although it is contrary to the policy of the Department of the Interior, which is that these bands or tribes shall be broken up as rapidly as possible.

I presume that I come to live with these people with somewhat different feelings than most agents who have been in charge of this agency during the years that have passed. I do not doubt that other agents have been as sincerely desirous of persuading these Indians to settle down to a civilized life as myself, but having been born, and I may say raised among the Indians, I am enabled to think about all matters pertaining to their welfare from an Indian stand-point, always keeping in mind, however, what is justly due to outside parties. An Indian agent to be successful must feel an interest in all the affairs of his Indians, even their small affairs. To do so is to take upon oneself a wearisome task.

The Crow Reservation appears on the map to be of considerable extent, no less than one hundred and fifty miles from east to west, and thirty-five to ninety miles from north to south, but by far the greater portion is comprised of low mountains or high plateau, fit only for grazing. Very much of the low lands along the streams is so rocky as to be worthless for farming purposes. No mines of precious metals are known to exist on the Crow Reservation, but it is expected that they will yet be discovered in the mountains in the western part.

Judging from what everybody says, this agency is located upon that portion of the reservation that is least adapted to settling the Crows down permanently to farming. There cannot be found in the vicinity of this agency a sufficient quantity of arable lands to allot to even the heads of families under the treaty of 1863. Also in respect to climate I am informed that the present location is the most unfavorable. A range of high mountains extending from east to west, from which the snow never disappears, shuts off the southerly winds, and this (together with the greater altitude of the present location) causes the season to be two or three weeks later in the spring, and the snow to come as much earlier in the fall than in the valleys toward the eastern part of the reservation. For these reasons, and other substantial reasons, it is the opinion of every person who is acquainted with the situation that it would be much better for the Crows if their agency was removed to the valley of the Little or Big Horn River.

The agency buildings are ample in dimensions for all our needs, but are in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The outer row of adobe bricks has, in several places, been entirely washed away next to the ground by the dropping of the water from the eaves, and nearly all the buildings will require new roofs during next summer. The home building alone is much too small, but we shall build an addition before the snow falls.

The Indian cabins on my property return are of small value.

The table of statistics accompanying this report is not satisfactory to myself, because the figures in most instances are estimated. I think the estimates are low, excepting, perhaps, the number of Indians. No accurate enumeration of the Crows has been made, nor of their stock. The Crows are supposed to number about 3,500, and to have 12,000 to 14,000 ponies and mules, and it is by these they measure their wealth.

Of the 500 cattle put down in the statistics as belonging to Indians, only a very few actually belong to full-blooded Indians. Nearly all belong to the families of white men who are legally married to Indian women, and who have made homes for their families on the reservation. I can see no good result from issuing cattle to Indians who live in lodges and have no local habitation, although a few head have been issued to such Indians by my predecessor.

In regard to farming, I have had no difficulty in getting a larger number to work than I could manage and direct, or could provide with seed. The agency farm, which is long and rather narrow, was divided into twenty-four "lands," extending entirely across the field, which "lands" were assigned to the Indians in the order in which they came to work. Some of these "lands" were cultivated entirely by the individuals to whom they were assigned, but the most of them had each three or four friends to help them, so that on the twenty-four lands, and on the four small fields separate from the agency farm, and which were cultivated last year, ninety-six Indian men have actually labored. The most of these farmers were men who had grown to be old without having ever done anything that could be called labor, their only occupation up to this time having been hunting and going to war. These men have worked very well, and will be repaid by a bountiful crop of potatoes—which is the principal crop—and they will also have corn and all sorts of vegetables. I have also had two parties of Indians cutting hay on the Yellowstone to sell to the whites, the first time any Crows have attempted to do such work. The indications are that I shall have a much larger number of Indians farming next season than this. Quite a number who have never tried to farm yet, have come to me and asked me to put their names down in my book, and save them a piece of ground in our agency field for next season. Others, like Old Crow, came to me when they went out on their spring hunt and told me they expected that would be their last hunt; that they intended to farm next season. I hope to place every Indian who has a "land" assigned to him in our field this season, upon a ranch of his own, containing not less than ten acres broken to cultivate, in time to plant next season. In order to do this I shall have to build some houses for the Indians. I have already selected locations for thirteen families on separate ranches, and shall have no difficulty in locating quite a number of others. The failure of the contractor to fulfill his contract to break land is likely to interfere very seriously with our plans for next season.

The sanitary condition of the Crows is good. There have been a number of deaths, but it is supposed that the tribe is increasing rather than decreasing. The Crows themselves believe so. There have been no epidemics, although the rumor of small-pox along the Yellowstone, during the early part of summer, almost caused my farmers to stampede.

Our school is small, but it is a good beginning. I have thought it worse than useless to bring scholars into the school from the camp, and so the only Indian scholars we have are those that live with us in our home, which will accommodate but 20. They are good children, and it is my intention to watch over them until they are settled down in homes of their own. I do not expect that they will ever go back to the camp to live. I resolved, in the beginning, that I would discontinue issuing rations to the parents of any child who would take the child away from our home, or who would not return the child if it ran away. I find that it was a good thing to do.

As to the Crow people, it made me sick at heart, for a little while after my arrival, to see how little progress they have made toward civilization. Of the 3,500 Crows there is not one who can read and write understandingly, not more than 20 who can speak the English language at all—none of these very well—and not one of the chiefs or headmen who can speak our language at all. They are divided into two parties; one party is ready and willing to settle down, and live in houses and cultivate the soil and raise cattle, and are very impatient because the government does not build them some houses; the other party will not do this as long as they can live in any other way. For the former party I can say they are a good-hearted people. It is well known that they have always been good friends and allies to the whites, even to the extent of turning against the Nez Percés, with whom they had been, up to that time, very friendly. Of course, there can be not a word said in justification of the life they live; but I do not see how they can be condemned for that life, since it is the life they are created to by the Creator of all things. They have the same natural right to pursue those objects which bring them happiness that is guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution of the United States; but those objects which have always brought them happiness can no more be found, and they must adopt a civilized life or become a very wretched people. I believe I shall have no difficulty in persuading a larger number to adopt this new life, each year, than I can well manage and direct. No doubt they would all prefer to live the life they are created to, but many see that they cannot live that life much longer, and are now ready to give up their wild, roving life, and settle down permanently.

It remains for the government to make a forward movement. The first step is to find out and select and assign to the Crows the best part of their reservation, with the distinct understanding, which ought to be published abroad to their white neighbors, that they will never again be removed. The one great wrong that our government has done to the Indian race has been in forever removing them to the wilderness as civilization advanced, keeping them isolated from civilizing influences, and then condemning them because they do not become civilized. There is a case on record where a tribe of Indians had got fairly started toward civilization, with good houses, orchards, and stock. That tribe was so averse to removing to the west of the Missouri River, which was at that early day the far West, that it required ten commissions to be sent from Washington before they could persuade the Indians to sell their homes, and even then it was wrongfully accomplished. I sincerely hope the Crows may not have to pass through such an experience. In the beginning of our government the white race was the weaker party and could get possession of the lands belonging to the Indians only by making them presents, and in that way persuading them to remove to the West; but for fifty years at least that policy ought to have been discontinued. The government ought to have kept the various Indian tribes wherever found, allotted their lands to them, with the provision that they could not be conveyed or taken by process of court, for a long term of years. If this had been done, and they had been fairly paid for such of their lands as had been taken, and it should then appear that they could not endure civilization and were destined to become extinct, the most scrupulous humanitarian could have found no cause for complaint. Let this be done with the Crows, and if they have the right kind of an agent to manage their affairs they can be made good citizens.

In conclusion, I am glad to state that the spirit of progress seems at last to be dawning upon these people. This year, for the first time, they show a disposition to sell their ponies, to have some knowledge of money, to demand it in return for whatever they have to sell, instead of bartering as formerly, and when they have once got the money in their hands they hoard it more than any Indians I am acquainted with.

Very respectfully,

H. J. ARMSTRONG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, September 4th, 1883.

SIR: As directed, I have the honor to submit my sixth annual report from this reservation, which is occupied by the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Kootenays, and

Pend d'Oreilles. The reservation covers a considerable area of arable land, which is capable of yielding large crops of wheat, oats, barley, and corn, as also of vegetables of various kinds, and fruits of the hardier sorts. There are extensive forests of pine, fir, and tamarac, with some other useful timber on the mountain sides, and the valleys are cut by rapid rivers, clear brooks, and beautiful lakes, which lend a peculiar charm to the scenery; the whole furnishing homes for the Indians unsurpassed in all the broad domain of the great Northwest. It cannot therefore be a matter of wonder that this country is now looked upon with covetous eyes by advancing settlers, who are drawn hither by the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which has been located, and is now about to be built through the reservation.

A fierce spirit of opposition still prevails on the part of many of the Indians to the construction; they regarding the road as fatal to their interests, and the sure precursor of the abandonment of their homes and lands to the whites. On the 2d day of September, 1882, Joseph K. McCammon, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, entered into an agreement with the confederated tribes resident on the Jocko or Flathead reservation:

That for the consideration hereinafter mentioned the said confederated tribes of Flatheads, Kootenays, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles do hereby surrender and relinquish to the United States all the right title, and interest which they now have under and by virtue of the treaty of July 16, 1855, in and to all that part of the Jocko (or Flathead) Reservation situated in the Territory of Montana, and described as follows, namely: A strip of land not exceeding two hundred feet in width, that is to say, one hundred feet on each side of the line laid down on the map of definite location hereinbefore mentioned, wherever said line runs through said reservation, entering the same at or near the summit of Coriaca in Delle, passing by the valley of Finley Creek to the Jocko, along the Jocko to Pend d'Oreille River, down the valley of the Pend d'Oreille, and passing out of the reservation at or near the mouth of the Missoula River; said strip of land being intended to be used by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors, or assigns, as a right-of-way and road-bed, and containing thirteen hundred acres. An official copy of said map of definite location was on the day of the date hereof produced and shown to said Indians, in counsel assembled, was fully explained to them, and is attached to and made part of the agreement. Also the several pieces or parcels of land situated along and adjoining the said strip of land hereinbefore described, as the same are delineated on the five several plats or maps thereof, also produced and shown to said Indians, containing, exclusive of the strip of land hereinbefore mentioned, one hundred and thirty acres, the same being intended to be used by the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the purposes of station-houses, depots, sidings, &c. In consideration of such surrender and relinquishment of lands as aforesaid, amounting in the aggregate to fourteen hundred and thirty acres, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the said confederated tribes of Flathead, Kootenay, and Pend d'Oreille Indians the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, being at the rate of eleven and $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per acre, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the said confederated tribes, upon ratification of this agreement by Congress and necessary appropriations made therefor; the sum aforesaid to be expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

And for the considerations aforesaid the United States further stipulates and agrees, upon ratification of this agreement by Congress, and necessary appropriations therefor, to pay to the individual Indians, members of said confederated tribes, whose names appear on the schedule marked with the letter "K," the several sums set opposite their respective names, as full compensation for any damages to improvements or fenced or cultivated fields which they may sustain by reason of the surrender and relinquishment of said lands, or any part thereof, as aforesaid; such compensation to be expended for the benefit of such individual Indians, or paid to them in cash, in the proportions to which they may be severally entitled thereto, appearing by said schedule, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. All provisions of existing treaties with the confederated tribes of Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille Indians not affected by this agreement to remain in full force and effect, and this agreement to be subject to ratification by Congress.

As the chief incentive to signing the foregoing agreement, the Indians received the promise of the honorable commissioner, Joseph K. McCammon, that he would urge upon the government the propriety of granting a desire, which they entertain very strongly, viz, that they should have ceded back to them that portion of the national domain lying between the present northern boundary of this reservation and the forty-ninth parallel, or what is generally known as the British line. It is a tract of country very mountainous, with numerous streams, having even the narrow valleys so densely timbered that there is very little probability of any desire being exhibited for many years on the part of the whites to occupy it to any appreciable extent. At present, on the whole tract, as far as I can learn, there are not more than eight bona-fide white settlers, perhaps not so many, and they are confined to one spot at the head of Flathead Lake. The Indians mentioned this state of affairs in support of their prayer that the grant should be made, saying, as above stated, that, with the exception of the open country at the head of Flathead Lake (which is a very small portion of the whole), the area asked for is unfit for white settlement, but, being fair trapping and fishing grounds, is well adapted to the wants and for the homes of Indians. Added to this, as there is scarcely any white travel through that portion of the country, they argue that they would be much more liable than now to be allowed to rest in peace.

The year has been a prosperous one for the Indians, as large yields have followed their tillage of the soil, which has been much increased over previous years, the plows and other agricultural implements furnished by the department having been in urgent demand.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is at present good, but during the year there has been some increase in the percentage of deaths. Many consider that their change of modes of living, from lodges to houses, and from their hitherto simple

food to the more complicated cookery of the white man, has an injurious effect on their health. Probably such is the case, as consumption is certainly the only disease with which they are much afflicted; but the decision of this question I am willing to leave to more scientific inquirers. Rumors prevail that small-pox has made its appearance in the town of Missoula, situated on the eastern border of the reservation. Should the disease spread, I fear the Indians here will greatly suffer, especially as the resident physician has intimated an intention of handing in his resignation at the end of the present quarter, on account of the late reduction of salary, which is now inadequate for the support of himself and family, and I very much doubt if I can well replace him for the amount now allowed by the department.

The missionary work on this reservation, as in the past, is conducted by the Jesuit priesthood of St. Ignatius Mission, and their efforts and exertions need no comment from me, as to them, to a very great extent, are due the peacefulness, good conduct, and prosperity of the Indians under my charge. Under the supervision of these fathers and the good Sisters of Providence, the industrial schools for boys and girls in connection with this agency have steadily improved, and for results will, I believe, compare favorably with any other institution of learning of a like kind, more especially if the amount of government assistance furnished is taken into consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
June 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report of matters pertaining to this agency.

RESERVATION.

Fort Belknap reservation is a tract of land extending from the 109th parallel westward to the Marias River, bounded on the north by Her Majesty's dominion and by the Missouri River on the south, containing nearly 3,700 square miles, 1,200 of which is appropriated by the Department of War as the site of Fort Assinaboine. This reservation possesses great natural advantages, is well watered, and in many parts well timbered. Naturally a grazing country, it still affords signs of rich mineral deposits, and the basin of the Milk River affords excellent facilities for agricultural pursuits. These facts render the reservation attractive to all who visit it. The Milk River divides it into nearly equal parts from west to east, and Belknap Agency is nearly in the center of the reservation upon its south bank. Here, with slight expense in establishing irrigation, we possess facilities for agriculture and grazing that are unexcelled in the Territory as well as in many of the States. Surrounded by elevated lands, we are favored with mild winters, light falls of snow, and rarely a blizzard. The winter last past was exceedingly mild, no snow whatever, and very little severe weather.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

During the early part of last spring I caused a census to be taken of all Indian families under my supervision, with the following result: Gros Ventres, 950; Assinaboines, 750; total of both tribes, 1,700. Since that time upwards of 100 have come in from Wolf Point, many of whom were formerly upon the rolls of this agency, so the exact number is still uncertain. Owing to their vibrating between this place and Wolf Point and the impossibility of gathering exact statistics of births and deaths, an absolute statement of numbers is rendered impossible. At the present time, considering those who have returned from Wolf Point and the gain in the percentage of births over deaths, I have nearly 1,850 Indians under my care.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings of this agency are composed entirely of logs. The warehouse, stables, carpenter shop, and store-rooms are newly built of hewn logs, and are commodious and comfortable buildings for the purpose for which they were erected. The residences are very poor, being poorly built at first and having stood for many years, they being the original buildings at this place, and it is an impossibility to render them habitable any longer than for the present season, and I most urgently recommend that immediate steps be taken to erect new and suitable buildings at this place.

FOREIGN INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS.

During the latter part of last fall and all winter the country along the lower portion of Milk River, where the main herd of buffalo wintered, was occupied by large numbers of Crees, other foreign Indians, and half-breeds, to the exclusion and great detriment of our own Indians, who fear them when they are in excess of their own numbers. The military expeditions from Fort Assinaboine into that locality dispersed them several times, and eventually, by means of a permanent camp there, has succeeded in nearly ridding the country of them, and did valuable service in protecting our Indians from foreign depredation and in preventing the destruction of their game, for which the officers of Fort Assinaboine deserve and have our high esteem and our heartfelt thanks.

AGRICULTURE.

In comparison with last year my report in this connection will be unfavorable, owing to an extremely dry season and no means of irrigating. We put 200 acres of land into crops last spring as follows: Oats, 60 acres; potatoes and corn, 50 each; 5 into wheat, and 35 into pumpkins, turnips, and small vegetables. Owing to the season, we will gather only about one-third crop of potatoes and corn, and of the balance, oats are a total failure, but a fair product from the garden.

Although this season has been so unpropitious, I am not shaken in my belief that this country is an excellent one for agricultural purposes, especially for small grains. The adversity of this season could easily, with a certain amount of expense, have been averted by means of irrigation, without which no man depends upon a crop in Montana with absolute certainty, and that these Indians in a few years, with sufficient broken land and irrigating ditches, will produce their own flour. Give them a sufficient number of good heifers and bulls, and they will at the same time produce their own beef. Of course a grist-mill is necessary to convert their wheat into flour, and we have several excellent sites upon Milk River for one. When we provide this people with these advantages we lay a broad basis upon which to build and from which to expect. We take one gigantic stride toward making them self-sustaining.

INDIAN FARMING.

Seventy-five or one hundred families have remained permanently at the agency all summer, while the main body have been away on the chase. These have been very useful and have done much good work in cultivating their small patches of land. I divided the land under cultivation into nearly 300 equal lots, and each lot contains potatoes, corn, and some small vegetables, and have so apportioned them among the Indians that all will receive benefit, and realize the benefit derived therefrom; and by insisting that they shall do a certain amount of work gratuitously in order to possess the crop, I can reconcile the Indian readily to what he formerly looked upon as degradation, and cultivate within him a desire for the proceeds of his labor, which will lead him from his state of originality to an agricultural life.

We prevailed upon them last year to cure and stack a small amount of hay for their horses during the winter, and they were so well pleased with the result that they, of their own volition, left the chase this season, came in, and put up several stacks of hay for the coming winter, both tribes taking much interest in the work.

The Assinaboines show greater adaptability for farming and for work of any kind than the Gros Ventres; they do more farm work, and work more for hire, and undoubtedly will excel the Gros Ventres in becoming an agricultural people, for which vocation they show considerable preference.

It is pleasant to notice that instead of the work being done as heretofore by the women it is almost universally done by the men, relieving their wives and daughters of the burdens they formerly bore, and in this respect, as well as in various others, adopting the ways of the whites.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE WHITES.

As in the past, so are these Indians to-day, distinctly characterized by their friendly and good-natured demeanor toward the whites. It has ever been my aim to impress upon their minds the idea that they were the objects of the best wishes of all white men; that they would in all cases respect and defend their rights, and always be their friends. The past neglect of their reservation, the foreign Indians and half-breeds having been allowed to come here and destroy their game, and remain on their hunting ground unmolested, with the inactivity of the proper military authority, had caused them to be doubtful, but the judicious and active course pursued by the military of Fort Assinaboine during the last ten months against this source of trouble, has served to remove all doubts and has made them, I believe, greater friends to the

white race, and they will remain so under adverse circumstances. The only thing that will ever cause trouble with these people and make them inimical to the whites will be the white man's insidious acts and his violated agreements.

They have for the last twelve months remained strictly upon their own reservation and have encroached upon no one. The stealing of white men's horses has practically ceased, and when a white man's horse is brought into their camp by other Indians or they see them in their possession they universally report the fact to me and assist me in their recovery.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished us last year taken in connection with the products of their farming and the proceeds of the chase were ample to provide for their every want. They seemed pleased with the management of the year, and were happy, peaceable, and contented.

The half-breed, as of old, traded them out of part of their clothing, yet they did not suffer as they had a good supply of robes, and our issue of blankets was generous. I have continually striven as best I could to stop this traffic whereby our Indians exchange their ready-made clothing, issued to them by government with the half-breeds for worthless articles, but with poor success; and not until lately, and that by the assistance of the military, have I become master of the situation. I now believe I can, partially if not fully, eradicate that evil.

POLICE.

Although the police force have done me considerable service in various ways that proved to be of value and have fully earned their pay by settling disputes, suppressing disorderly conduct in camp, recovering stolen or strayed property, and in numberless ways, they are not so effective as I could wish, yet yearly improving. Should they be reorganized, with a good reliable white man as their chief, they would constitute a power upon which an agent could positively rely and a bulwark of defense not easily broken down.

ILLICIT TRADE.

There has been considerable illicit trade carried on on the Missouri River, also, during the winter, on Milk River by half-breeds mostly, partly by white men and wood-yard men, whisky being one of their chief stocks in trade. It did not interfere with our Indians, as by following my oft-repeated advice they kept away from it.

CRIMES.

Regarding crime, it is with pleasure unfeigned I can say that among the Indians who are cared for and fed at this agency, who are classified as wild and uncivilized—and justly, too—there has been but little crime of any nature to mar the record of the Gros Ventre and Assinaboine tribes for the fiscal year now closed, and the prospects of the future are as full of hope for a continuation of their good behavior as could be desired.

SCHOOLS.

In reporting the condition and improvement of our school I cannot make the favorable statements I would like, owing to the disadvantages under which we labor. The day-school has been continued as heretofore with an average attendance of twenty, this number being all our scanty room would accommodate. Taking into consideration the irregularity of the attendance and the fact that those who constitute the school for one month move away and new ones take their place the next, and thus continually changing, the result has been fully up to my expectation.

These children learn readily, and those who have attended any length of time show signs of improvement and can articulate quite understandingly in the English tongue, thus becoming desirable pupils in the event of the establishment of a boarding-school at this place, with which I most earnestly hope we shall soon be favored, for I believe it to be our greatest need. There are nearly 300 children of school age among this people, 75 at least of which would become regular and constant attendants of a boarding-school where they could be cared for, fed, and clothed. They cannot be gathered into the day-school unless the lodges are near by, and those who under these circumstances attend for a time soon leave from necessity as their camps move away; hence the need of a permanent place of abode for the children who are willing (and

few seem desirous even) to attend, which a boarding-school alone will supply. I have submitted plans that have been approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior for boarding-school buildings, but as yet nothing further has been done.

MORALS.

I wish I could say more flattering things of this people in regard to their moral standing and improvement, viewing it from the stand-point of a civilized community. Although no murder, theft, or drunkenness has occurred during the year, yet they remain far from the white man's idea of true morality, and it will take many years of patient and true Christian labor in connection with schools to elevate them to that extent where they will see and emulate proper examples toward purifying their morals. There are many causes combining to keep down and even to lower the moral status of the Indian, and the greatest of all is their contact with the ranks of the military, transient white men, wood-choppers, &c., whose morals, to say the least, are far from perfect.

How necessary, in this connection, and how useful would be a boarding-school, where, under the careful supervision of faithful workers, the young girls especially could be gathered in and kept until they could be taught and improved to that extent when they could be sent back to their people to exert an influence that would tend to leaven the whole.

SANITARY.

The condition of this people in a sanitary view is excellent. For the last year there have been but a few deaths and no epidemics, which is a great improvement over former years. Confidence in the agency physician has greatly increased, although many, as yet, still adhere to the Hindoo practices of their medicine men. The class of cases met with more often than any other are the venereal diseases in their various forms. The success that has rewarded the physician's efforts in a few cases has been the means of bringing many others to seek similar treatment. The result has been to wean them, to a considerable extent, from the pernicious practices of their medicine men and to look with favor and expectancy to the remedies of the white man.

There is great need of a suitable building here to be used for hospital purposes, and the same reasons offered in behalf of a boarding-school apply here. It is a want often expressed by the Indians themselves.

REMARKS.

There is a common but erroneous belief, based upon the assumption that the Indian nature is not susceptible of change or of improvement, that this race of people will ever continue to be the wards of our government and the recipients of its bounties. This error is an unfortunate one, not only to the Indian and those whose duty it is to care for and improve him, but to all parties who have any interest in settling the Indian question. It is inherited from many years ago, when the line of action pursued by the frontiersman toward the Indian, and participated in by all who dealt with him, was to "get his lands" and drive him beyond the Mississippi River, and whose rapacity, not yet satiated, still continued to push him westward toward the Rocky Mountains. They saw in his nature nothing laudable, no flexibility, nor any basis upon which there could be built the semblance even of a man.

These ideas, formed by prejudice and traditionally transmitted from parent to child for several generations, re-enforced by sensational writers, yellow-covered literature, and by the outrages committed by the Indians themselves in their dark days of despair when driven to desperation by the ever-growing greed of their white oppressors, have placed these people in a false light before the common people who have had no other means of studying the Indian character.

But my own experience, after having spent four years among them, is that the varied aspects of Indian life when closely studied are found to correspond with those of the white race; the only difference is that we find them on an infinitely lower plane, where they have been kept in part by an influence exerted by those unnatural whites whose influence should have been far different and against whom we now are compelled to exercise our most vigilant care. From this plane judicious control, commercial contact with the better classes, good examples, education, and individual responsibility alone can extricate him. Every act whose tendency is to establish his individuality, to cause him to produce from his own resources for his personal wants, to encourage his ambition to make fruitful his industries, to make him responsible for his own acts and to suffer or enjoy their fruit is a step toward an early and honorable adjustment of the "vexed question" and tends toward their early self-support. Until the Indian has a home established for him which will be hereditary and by law

transmissible to his heirs, until he becomes invested with the rights and responsibilities of a citizen, or at least a person, no effort of government or of its agents, no policy, however judicious, honestly and persistently applied, will give durability to his industry or make his individuality anything but a hollow mockery and a criminal pretension.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my statements regarding the status of the Indians under my supervision I wish to say that I have adhered closely to facts and have studiously avoided in all circumstances false colors, believing that the reader will, in every case, prefer the prosy Indian facts to finer phrases that oftentimes prove delusive.

I would express many thanks to my superior officers who have manifested true interest in the work, to the employés who have been true and faithful in their support and labor, and to the military of Fort Assinaboine who have assisted me as previously stated. The relationship between this agency and the military forces, as well as the civil authorities and citizens of Montana, continues to be of the most cordial nature. Thankful for the good results of the year now past, and confidently hoping for another equally as propitious,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. LINCOLN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA,
September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of the transactions at this agency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882:

This agency is situated in the northeastern part of Montana Territory, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, where the boundary between Montana and Dakota intersects with the 49th parallel north latitude, running south along said boundary line until said line intersects with the northern boundary of the Fort Buford military reservation; thence west along said northern boundary to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence south to the southwest corner of said reservation; thence west to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence west along said south bank to the 109° west longitude; thence north along said degree to the 49th parallel aforesaid; thence east along said parallel to the place of beginning, the same containing 10,272,000 acres of land, more or less. Much the larger part of the above-described territory lies north of the Missouri River, which extends through it from west to east for a distance of 400 miles. The reservation is watered by the Missouri and its numerous tributaries, among which the largest are Milk, Poplar, and Big Muddy rivers. There are also a large number of ponds and lakes, extending to the Canadian line. I estimate that there is about one-fourth of the entire area suitable for cultivation and grazing purposes.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

Poplar Creek Agency is located on the north side of the Missouri River, 60 miles west of the mouth of the Yellowstone and 2 miles east of junction of Poplar River with the Missouri, on a high plateau which is 60 feet above high-water mark and 1½ miles from the Missouri. Wolf Point (the branch) Agency is located 24 miles west of Poplar Creek, on a table land, one-half a mile north of the Missouri, and 12 feet above high-water mark.

TRIBES.

At Poplar Creek Agency and vicinity the Yanktonais, Santee, Teton, and Ogalalla bands of Sioux are located, and at Wolf Point the Assinaboines. The population of the various bands are as follows:

Yanktonais	3,800
Santees	600
Tetons and Ogalallas	314
Assinaboines	1,300
Making a total of	6,014

This is a decrease of 213 from last year's report. Of this number about 100 have been transferred to other agencies, and the balance have gone where they could get rations and goods without work.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

At Poplar Creek Agency are the agent's house, 38 by 40 feet, two stories, frame; warehouse, 33 by 100, two stories, frame; two cottages, frame, 16 by 30, with an L 14 by 16; school-house, frame, 20 by 40; one log house, 16 by 18, one story, dirt roof; slaughter-house, 20 by 30, shingle roof; one seed and tool house, 28 by 50, two stories, frame; one carpenter shop, 16 by 24, log, dirt roof; one blacksmith shop, 16 by 18, log, dirt roof; one root-house, 20 by 40, frame roof; one root-house for Indian vegetables, 20 by 50; one ice-house, 18 by 20, log, dirt roof; one saw-mill, 36 by 60, capacity 8,000 feet lumber per twelve hours; one scale-house, 20 by 30, with scales of 30,000 pounds capacity; one boarding-school house, 192 by 17, hewn logs, pine finish, one and one-half stories, capacity 50 scholars; one horse-stable for same, 17 by 32, hewn logs, dirt and board roof; one cow-stable, 16 by 20, board and dirt roof, log; one ice-house, 16 by 16, board and dirt roof, log; one frame stable, 32 by 75, two stories. At Grantville (Lower Box Elder) there is one employes' house, 16 by 40, log, board and dirt roof; one log store-house, 16 by 20, board and dirt roof; and one log stable, 16 by 32, dirt roof.

At Wolf Point Agency there are one store-house, 28 by 50, two stories, frame; one cottage, 16 by 30, with L 14 by 16, frame; another cottage, same as above, partially completed; one employes' house, 16 by 38, log, shingle roof; one log school-house, 20 by 20, dirt roof; also one police-room, superintendent's room, dining-room, kitchen, carpenter shop, store and tool room, all 20 by 20, log; all of the last-mentioned buildings are hardly tenatable, but still in use. There is also at Wolf Point one blacksmith shop, 16 by 32, log, dirt roof; one saw-mill, frame, 20 by 30, board roof, mill and building in good repair; one new log stable, 20 by 60, dirt roof; one root-house, 2 by 50, log and dirt roof.

TRADERS.

Charles Aubery has large and commodious stores at both Poplar Creek and Wolf Point, with good and substantial outbuildings and corrals. George H. Fairchild, successor to Leighton and Jordan, has, also, well-arranged establishments at both places. Both traders carry large and well-selected stocks of goods and general merchandise. Their prices are very reasonable for an Indian country, due to proper competition. George S. Doane and H. F. Batchelor have not, as yet, opened stores.

FARMING.

The agency farm consists of 60 acres at Poplar Creek and 50 acres at Wolf Point. Of this amount there were 60 acres of oats, 10 acres of wheat, 24 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of corn, and 6 acres of pumpkins, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips, beans, and pease. I estimate that there will be a yield of 1,800 bushels of oats, 150 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of corn, 10 bushels of beans, and the vegetables are not worth gathering.

There is under fence at the industrial boarding-school 39 acres, 29 acres of which are planted in corn, potatoes, beans, peas, turnips, squash, pumpkins, cabbage, and melons. I estimate that the school farm will yield 100 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of potatoes, 5 bushels of beans, 2 bushels of pease, 50 bushels of turnips, about two wagon-loads of pumpkins and squash, and cabbage none. There was a garden, containing about 5 acres, planted by employes in corn, potatoes, and vegetables. There was about one-eighth of a crop of corn and potatoes, and no vegetables.

INDIAN FARMING.

There has been planted and cultivated by three hundred families 185 acres at Poplar Creek; at Alkali Creek, 5 miles east of Poplar Creek, twenty-eight families planted 20 acres; at Deer Tail, 6 miles east, two hundred families planted 100 acres; at Grantville, 17 miles east, seventy families planted 60 acres; at Coal Bank, 20 miles east, 10 acres planted by twenty-five families; this colony is on the south side of the Missouri River; at the Two Chimneys, 25 miles east, 15 acres planted by eighteen families; at Upper Box Elder, 4 miles west of Poplar Creek, 130 acres was planted by one hundred and fifty families. This makes the total number of Indian farms at Poplar Creek Agency and vicinity 791, containing 520 acres. At Jack Mitchell's place, 8 miles east of Wolf Point, 10 acres were planted by seven families; at Little

Wolf Creek, 2 miles east, 15 acres farmed by twenty-three families; at Wolf Point, 80 acres farmed by one hundred and thirty families; Jackson's farm, 1 mile west of Wolf Point, 30 acres farmed by sixty families; at Grangerville, 2 miles west, 80 acres farmed by one hundred and seven families, making a total of 215 acres farmed by three hundred and twenty families at Wolf Point Agency and vicinity. This makes a total of 735 acres of land farmed by 1,111 Indian families at this agency.

These Indian farmers, with but a few exceptions, have worked well during the year, and I can say truly that it is not from a lack of thorough cultivation that we have had poor crops. Those that were not willing to work I made willing by giving them no rations until their crops were worked.

INDIAN HOUSES.

At this time there are 100 Indian families living in log houses; some of them are very comfortable houses; and had they made a success of farming this year there would have been greater activity in house-building this fall, as I can now furnish them from the agency saw-mill all the lumber needed. The Indians do all the work with the exception of the doors and windows, which are made by the agency carpenter. The failure of crops, the scanty appropriation made by Congress, and the scarcity of buffalo make a very gloomy outlook for my Indians this winter. They must abandon their homes and take to the prairie, or starve.

HUNTING.

During the past year my Indians have had a great deal of trouble in finding buffalo, on account of the white hunters and foreign Indians trespassing on their hunting grounds. My Indians secured but few robes last winter, and nearly all of the meat they lived on was taken from the carcasses of buffalo killed by white hunters, they wanting the robe only and making very little use of the meat. The traders paid very liberally for robes the entire winter.

In the early part of last June I called the chiefs and head-men together and told them that it was necessary that all should go to hunt buffalo; that our provisions would not reach for all. They went, but many went reluctantly. A large part of the camp remained out during the greater part of the summer, returning in August; they gathered their crops, and are now out again for their fall hunt. Some returning report the buffalo scarce and scattering; that the grass north and west of here, as far as Milk River, is burnt off, and that there is no feed for the buffalo on their reservation; that the white hunters occupy all of the country south of the Missouri River.

INDIAN WORK AND INDUSTRY.

I estimate that the Indians belonging to this agency have sold and marketed during the past year 6,500 buffalo robes, valued at \$39,000; 6,000 pounds of parfeches, dry hides, deer and antelope skins, valued at \$1,500; 1,000 pelts, consisting of wolf, wild cat, mink, &c., valued at \$1,500. They have sold to steamboats 4,000 cords of wood, valued at \$12,000; they have chopped for traders and military contractors 3,000 cords, valued at \$4,500. They have sold \$4,000 worth of corn and vegetables to the traders and the military.

I estimate that they have received for labor done for the traders and contractors, \$5,000. They have chopped and hauled all the logs for their own houses; assisted in the hauling of logs and the manufacture of the lumber for their own buildings, cut, hauled, and put in the stack 100 tons of hay for their own use, and have done nearly all of the freighting from the river to the warehouse and from Poplar Creek to Wolf Point.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force is one of the principal supports of an Indian agent. It can and does exert an influence for good government among the Indians that no other organization can. I can cheerfully report my police trustworthy and reliable; always ready to execute orders, and will cheerfully undertake any journey or hardship.

I again urge and recommend an increase of pay to at least \$10 per month for self and horse. If this cannot be done I would ask for an increase in the force of no less than ten.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

I have two carpenter apprentices, who show more than an average aptness for mechanical work. Early in July I made arrangements by which they could obtain their

meals at the agency mess-house. I find the plan works well. They learn faster, and seem contented and happy, and do their work cheerfully. The latter part of August I let them go to hunt buffalo, but did not tell them that there was no money to pay them during the present fiscal year. I do not know what to do with them, but trust that some way will be provided by which I can retain them and not allow them to return to the camp.

MISSIONARY WORK, EDUCATION, AND MORALS.

This agency is assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church. This church has no mission here, except such work as is accomplished in the industrial boarding school, which is under the supervision of this church. Reverends S. E. Snider and G. W. Wood hold divine service each alternate Sabbath in the agency school-house. We also have a regular organized Sabbath-school. The missionaries, agent, and employes help to make the lessons instructive, interesting, and profitable. The attendance is good. There is a Dakota Sabbath-school held each Sabbath morning in the Presbyterian mission buildings, which has a good attendance from among the Indians.

The education of the Indians during the past year has been very encouraging, as they have taken more interest in it than in former years, and seem to feel that the government was interested in their welfare. The day-school at Wolf Point has not been as great a success as I should like to have had it, and no school that is merely a day-school can be. The scholars should have a certain amount of outside work in connection with their studies. The boys should spend a few hours each day in being taught the use of mechanical tools, or of agricultural implements, and the girls sewing and housework. It is on a plan similar to this that I propose to conduct the Wolf Point school during the present year, and I have no doubt but that it will be beneficial to the school.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions have now three mission schools at this agency. The one at Poplar Creek was in operation all last winter, and was an instrument of great good among this people. In this school the children are taught their native tongue, and take a great interest in the exercises. This school was conducted by the Misses Dixon and McCreight. The board has also a school at Deer Tail, under the direction of an educated Indian, named Joseph Rogers. The school at Grantville is in charge of Robert Hopkins, an educated Indian. These men are good, conscientious men, and are zealous in their good work in behalf of their fellow men.

The Christianization of an adult male or female Indian is very slow work; still the Reverends Snider and Wood and their assistants are very sanguine of ultimate success. Certainly their work and practice does have its moral influence on the camp as a whole, by means of which the children can be reached, and what seems futile at present will be an accomplished fact with the next generation.

The industrial boarding school is conducted under a contract with the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, and under the immediate charge of the Rev. S. E. Snider, assisted by four lady teachers, in the capacities of matron, assistant matron, and teacher, seamstress and laundress, and cook. The school is a model of discipline, order, and industry, the manners and deportment of the pupils being the admiration of all who visit the school. The religious training and example shown exerts a wholesome influence for good over this people. This school has been successfully conducted since the forepart of August, 1881; although it labored under a disadvantage for some months, owing to the incompleteness of the buildings. The school has now the largest number of boarding scholars it has had since it opened, and the number is continually increasing. The children have made reasonable progress, and their present advancement is all that could be expected in so short a time. There is still some prejudice among the Indians against the schools, but care, prudence, and patience will soon overcome this relic of heathenism and superstition.

The sun dance, medicine dance, feasting, and grass dance are still continued, but they are not so popular as in years gone by, and do not interfere with my farm work. Polygamy is still practiced to a certain extent, but is gradually dying out. There has been but one case of intoxication among my full-blood Indians during the past year. Their obedience and good behavior is gratifying to the agent and a great change for the better is noticed and spoken of by persons who visit the agency, and have known these Indians for the past ten years.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians at this agency for the past year has been good. Some of them suffer from a disease which renders them less able to withstand the onset of our winter diseases, but the general health of the agency has steadily improved. There were several cases of small-pox left here in the spring, but there was no case among the Indians. Seventeen hundred and fifty of the Indians were vaccinated during the

months of March, April, and May, and it is only four years since a large number had been vaccinated. The Indians are gradually losing faith in their medicine men, while at the same time their confidence in the agency physician increases; but the stations that are to be visited extend 40 miles along the river and large hunting parties are often out, which he cannot accompany, so that the native doctors have the opportunity to retain much of their influence. There is no hospital at the agency, and one of moderate capacity, built of logs and costing a few hundred dollars and conducted by the physician with Indian help, would be a boon to the sick, old, and decrepit.

MILITARY.

Nothing has happened during the past year to bring about any other than a friendly feeling between the military and myself, and it has always been ready and willing to assist me in driving off the reservation the bad class of white men that are about here.

If the military is to remain here during the present year, it is important that some arrangement be made at once with the War Department to prevent the cutting of timber near the agency. If the present waste and use of timber continues one year longer, there will not be any standing timber left within six miles of the agency. I trust that some satisfactory arrangement be made with the department at no distant day.

CONCLUSION.

In reviewing the past year, I can see that the most of the Indians belonging to this agency are gradually and surely becoming more interested in agricultural and other industrial pursuits; that many are beginning to appreciate more the benefits of a permanent home and the comforts and conveniences of the same as evinced by several of my first Indian employes who are now living by their own industry, having separated themselves from the camp, built houses and stables, and have horses, pigs, and chickens; and each one is asking for a good title to his land.

I have endeavored to give you a correct idea of the condition of the Indians under my charge, and notwithstanding the discouraging effect of this year's crop, I can but hope that the coming year will be one of prosperity and advancement.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. PORTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,

September 29, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report.

Of the two tribes of this consolidated agency, I will first speak of the Omahas. The Omahas are a settled people. For the past hundred years or more they have lived in what is now the State of Nebraska. Blackbird, whose name is held sacred by them, was buried on their present reservation, and Lewis and Clarke in 1804 found their village but a few miles north of their present home.

In 1854 by treaty they ceded their lands to the United States, reserving the lands they now occupy. In the fourth section of their treaty of March 6, 1855, they were permitted to take lands in severalty, to hold so long as they would cultivate the same, and their right to said land was to be evidenced by certificates issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Many of the heads of families have availed themselves of this privilege, and are improving their allotments of land to the full extent of their limited means. A number of comfortable farm houses have been put up by the Indians without aid of any kind from the government, and farms have been opened, sometimes to the extent of one hundred acres, with little or no help from any one. This satisfactory state of progress is due greatly to the fact that these people have not become demoralized by frequent removals. Two or three forcible removals will make vagabonds of the best of people, whether they are white, black, or red men. These men have had no experience in that line themselves, but have seen instances of the disastrous effects of it until they are in constant dread of being taken to the Indian Territory or other place against their will. To avoid this they clamor for titles to their lands. The bill passed for their benefit at the last session of Congress provides admirably for this want, but some of the minor conditions are not meeting

their approval, and I fear they will not ratify it when it comes before them. Should the bill fail I hope the next Congress will eliminate the objectionable features, for I am satisfied that this is a move in the right direction.

The Omahas have a splendid reservation. The more broken portion, near the river, affords an abundance of good timber and good grazing land, while the more western part, near the Logan, and other streams, is the finest farming land to be found in any State. As these men advance in a knowledge of agriculture, I find them becoming more willing to take my advice to leave their broken land and locate on the better claims, and in time I hope to locate all of them on good farms.

The Indians had no help in the way of seeds, but they have managed to plant all their ground and cultivate it well. They are rewarded with a bountiful harvest. Their wheat and oats is the best they have had for years, and their corn, potatoes, &c., is a very abundant crop. The schools are in a good condition. The attendance has been greater than any previous year, and the progress gratifying.

The mission school, established in 1865, is doing good work in advancing the Indians. Much of the civilization of these people is due to this school. The Home Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church deserves great credit for keeping up such a school, with such an efficient board of education.

The government industrial boarding school is also doing a good work. The addition to the school building will greatly aid them by the increased facilities. There are still very many children who should attend the schools who are left to roam over the prairies. I am decidedly in favor of compulsory education—on a reservation or any other place.

The agency buildings are in fair condition. The mill is kept running most of the time, and does fair work, but there is need of some new machinery to improve the character of the flour. The shops are in good condition, and the Indian blacksmith and carpenter are giving good satisfaction, and are doing good work.

The police are efficient, and do very much to aid in governing the Indians. The pay is ridiculously small for the great amount of work they are called upon to perform. I would sooner dispense with almost any other branch of the service than the police. I have been particularly fortunate in getting good men.

The sanitary condition of the tribe has been good. There was a run of measles, which went through the whole tribe, but there was but one fatal case. The physician is kept very busy, but that is more because of an increasing faith in the white man's medicine and mode of treatment than increase in disease. When the Indian learns to eat healthy food in proper quantities he will be more healthy, for most of his diseases are from insufficient nourishment.

The general condition of the Omahas I find to be satisfactory. They are advancing in the direction of citizenship; they want to stay at home and cultivate their farms, and learn white men's ways. They are a steady and reliable set of men, who are trying to do about what they think is right.

THE WINNEBAGOES,

when they were removed from Minnesota to Dakota Territory, found themselves unable to live on their reservation at Usher's Landing, and they became dissatisfied and drifted down the river and lodged against the Omahas. By treaty of March 8th, 1865, the United States ceded to them a part of the Omaha Reservation, which they purchased for that purpose. This reservation embraces some very fine land, both timber and prairie, with abundant water and healthy climate. Good houses were built for the Indians, and plenty of land was made ready for their cultivation. Most of the Indians made claim to the eighty acres of land, provision for which was made by act of Congress. All things are favorable for the advancement of these Indians in arts of civilization, but some of them are of a roving disposition. They are prone to leave their comfortable houses and take their tepee and family and go on the railroad in the summer, or to the timber in the winter, and work by the day. The encouragement given by the government to part of this tribe to settle in Wisconsin and Minnesota still further unsettles the minds of these people, and they spend much time and money going to visit their friends and relatives in those States, or to settle there themselves. The result of this is that we fail to have these people under the influence of the agency as much as is desirable. Those who stay on their land are doing well. They have an abundant harvest this season, and are encouraged. They are slowly advancing in the arts of civilized life.

The agency buildings are old, but in a fair state of preservation. The industrial school building is sufficiently large to accommodate many more children than we are able to induce to attend. The roving disposition of a part of the tribe operates seriously against the school. When they go away to work they take their children with them, or in some way induce them to run away from the school and join them; but,

notwithstanding all these unfavorable conditions, these people are advancing. Perhaps the industrial portion of the Winnebagoes, by reason of their roving disposition and desire to work for the whites, will work out for themselves a solution of the problem of self-support. While they are separated in small bands and living among the whites they must of necessity learn the ways of civilization, and while I do not approve of the course they incline to pursue, still I have faith in their ultimate destiny. They are a sharp and energetic people, pretty well able to take care of themselves.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. WILKINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Eighth month, 28, 1882.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions I submit my sixth annual report of affairs at the consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca agency, of Nebraska and Dakota.

The Santees are a part of the great Sioux Nation, a portion of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakuta bands of Sioux of the Mississippi. They formerly, with other members of the same bands, had an extensive and valuable reservation in Minnesota, stretching a width of two miles a long distance on the south side of the Minnesota River, and were comparatively wealthy and prosperous until the Sioux outbreak in 1862, in which, it will be remembered, near 1,000 persons lost their lives, and for which the Indians were severely punished. In 1863 most of the Santee Sioux were removed to the Crow Creek Reservation, and finally, in 1866, to their present location on the southwest bank of the Missouri River, in Knox County, Nebraska.

The Santee Reservation contains 115,000 acres of land, about one-third of which is suitable for agricultural purposes, the country generally being broken with high bluffs and deep ravines. The land has been surveyed and allotted in severalty to a number of families. They had cultivated this year 647 acres to wheat, 82 oats, 1,586 corn, 212 flax, and 78 potatoes. Crops of all kinds have been very good, the best we have ever had, and all feel greatly encouraged. To note improvements we will compare 1872 and 1882:

	1872.	1882.
Acres under cultivation	450	2,605
Wheat raised	bushels. 1,000	7,000
Corn raised	do. 3,000	50,000
Potatoes raised	do. 8,000	6,240
Hay cut	tons. 400	1,500
Horses	202	322
Cattle	192	633
Swine	25	176
Flax raised	pounds. 1	1,500
Harness, double sets, made		50
Brick manufactured		125,000
Lime burnt		250

The acreage has been gradually increased and rations withdrawn. The Indians are becoming more self-supporting and of less expense to the government. All wear citizen's dress, understand, and are better calculated to transact business of all kinds with the white man than in former years. The time was when we wished to buy corn it was necessary for us to go among the whites for it, but the time has now arrived that the whites come here and buy corn raised by Indians. They have been well supplied with stock and farming implements of all kinds, and should be a happy and prosperous people. But there is yet room for much improvement in the care of their stock, cultivating their crops, in providing shelter for their farming implements, &c.

The Indians have been instructed and now have full charge of blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop, mill, and herd; also have Indian clerks in office, and apprentices in harness-shop; and at masonry. They are engaged in the manufacture of brick and lime for agency use. Joseph Kitto and John Jones have been working in the blacksmith shop for a number of years. They are faithful laborers, deserving much credit for their perseverance. Solomon Ross and Pat. Henry have had charge of the beef-cattle for the last three years. They are good, faithful Indians, deserving of much credit for the manner in which they have performed their duty.

I feel assured that there has been a gradual advancement among the Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca people, but it requires a constant application of the mental and physical faculties of the agent and the full support of the department. The Indians' perceptibilities in noticing a lack of energy on the part of an agent, or in having the support of the powers at Washington, are very keen, and the moment they notice any discord they partake of it, and get into confusion, and the agent, to a certain extent, loses his hold upon their minds, and they will retrograde. In comparing the duties of an agent, as set forth by the department, and the former life and character of the Indian, we find they are so entirely different in many respects that the contrast is very great. The habit of the Indian, for a number of years, was that of idleness or hunting. He had not been required to obey any particular law of civilization. He has been supported by the government for a number of years, hence no special necessity for him to take thought for to-morrow. But to-day the department very justly wishes him to become a self-supporting, law-abiding, good, and useful citizen. To bring about this change the agent's work necessarily comes in direct opposition in confronting the Indians' wishes, especially the old chiefs, and thereby brings reproach or censure upon himself from the Indians; therefore much charity should be extended by those in authority.

In some of my former reports I have said the Indian dance had been abandoned at Santee; but this year I am compelled to note that a portion of them have held several dances of the Indian character without my consent, but when talked to about it I noticed they advanced quite a different excuse to that of former years. Formerly, during the dance, they would make speeches and recite their barbarous deeds; but those held lately were defended upon the ground that a certain Indian was poor and they would have a dance to get presents, making the dance an object of charity and amusement, and not that of inciting feelings of barbarism.

There are two missions at Santee, the Protestant Episcopal and American Board of Foreign Missions. They have five churches and are doing much good in Christianizing the Indians, many of whom are church members and will compare favorably with the white church membership in religious life and character. They have native ministers, are regular in attendance at church, and I believe the religious truth that they have been taught has been the clinching nail for their gradual advancement in civilization. We all need and must have a higher power than that of man to support us in a successful advance through life, and these people have positively hoped against hope that God would ratify to them their homes and establish them on the earth.

We have four boarding-schools at Santee, two for male and female, one for male, and one for female. Also one for male and female at Springfield, Dakota, that draws its supplies from Santee. Rev. Alfred L. Riggs has charge of the mission and school, under the care of the American Board of Foreign Missions. They have a fine location and a number of good buildings for their work. They can accommodate about 100 children. The largest attendance during any one month during the year has been 85; average attendance, 69. The children are taught the English language and industrial arts. They have 13 employes engaged in teaching and other work. They have a good school and deserve much credit for the progress they are making.

Rev. William W. Fowler has charge of the Episcopal mission. He looks after the pastoral part of the mission and a small school for boys. Miss Amelia Ives has charge of the girls' boarding-school of this mission at Santee. The teaching is all done in the English language. The children are taught industry in the house and garden. They number about 36 scholars. The teachers and children deserve much credit for their perseverance and advancement made during the last year. They have a fine garden, also potato and corn patches.

The school at Springfield, Dakota, is a boarding-school, supported by the Episcopal mission, and is in charge of Mrs. E. E. Knapp. She has about 25 children under her care, for whom she draws weekly rations.

There is a government industrial boarding school under the care of the agent. The English language is taught to male and female. The girls are instructed in dormitory, laundry, dairy, and kitchen work, also sewing, patching, and general housework. The boys are taught and perform various kinds of manual labor, according to their size and age, also attend to the cattle and horses. They have about 15 acres under cultivation in corn, sorghum, potatoes, onions, cabbage, and other vegetables. About 40 children have attended school during the year. These schools are doing much good in the way of education and civilization. The Indian children are brought here from the different Sioux and other tribes, educated and sent out as teachers or missionaries among their people.

The Flandreau people are a part of the Santee Indians, who became dissatisfied with their land titles at Santee, and went to Flandreau Moody County, Dakota, to procure homes for themselves, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, which extends the benefits of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof to Indians (with restrictions), provided they abandon their tribal relations and leave the home they

have on the reservation among their people. They are 140 miles north from Santee. They have been there some 6 or 8 years, have taken 88 homesteads, 9,020 acres of land, which they hold as their individual property. They have been recognized as citizens of the United States, and are making fair progress in civilization. I am told by their white neighbors that they are looked upon as reliable persons to deal with; that they pay their taxes regularly; that they are opening up their farms, and are good neighbors, but as a rule, do not display as much energy in the work as the whites do. But I know from what I can see and learn that they are advancing, and I think they have advanced rapidly within the last two years. There were some among them who sold out their claims and left. But this has been a small portion. Many of them, as well as white people of that section, have mortgaged their land, but at present I do not think a mortgage on Indian land is worth very much, and I have tried to discourage it all that I could. They will raise about 5,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of corn, 3,500 bushels of potatoes, besides other vegetables.

The government has built twenty houses for them during the past year, at a cost of \$5,000, also purchased farming implements of various kinds for them. They have about \$23,000 due them from sale of land in Minnesota. I have just completed a contract for furnishing them cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., amounting to about \$15,000, which I think will give them a good start, and if taken care of should make them a prosperous people. They number 340 persons at present. The government supports one day school for them; some of their children go to school with the white children.

The Ponca Indians under my care are a part of the Ponca tribe who came here from Indian Territory. They became dissatisfied with their homes in the Territory, and came back here under the leadership of Standing Bear. They are known as the Poncas of Dakota. They number 168 persons, 42 men, 50 women, 42 boys, and 34 girls. They have 74 horses, 4 mules, 10 yoke of oxen, 38 cows, 85 cattle, and 31 hogs. They have under cultivation $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres to wheat, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to oats, $147\frac{1}{2}$ to corn, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ to potatoes, and $50\frac{1}{2}$ acres broken this year. I have purchased for them during the year 20 plows, 20 wagons, 25 sets double harness, 55 head of cattle, and wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, &c., for seed. They are making a good start, and if they continue as they have started, they will be successful. They have some very fine gardens. One man has 870 cabbage, with a fine assortment of other vegetables.

Their land has not been surveyed, nor allotments made. But they are locating on the best land in various places on the old Ponca Reservation, which was unintentionally included in the Sioux treaty of 1868, and now belongs to the Sioux. But there has been an agreement made by which it is believed these Poncas will procure a permanent home for themselves on this land. They are located along the Missouri River and Running Water, about 20 miles from Santee Agency. No buildings of any kind have been erected by the government for the Indians or agency purposes. They have no school. Some of the children have attended school at Santee. I have had no employes among them except four Indian police to prevent the stealing of timber and other unlawful acts on the reserve. They receive a small cash annuity payment, and appropriations have been made to assist them in various ways.

They were called the Poncas of Dakota, because they removed to Dakota. The Running Water or Niobrara River, at the point where they located, formed the boundary line between Nebraska and Dakota, but during the last session of Congress that body passed an act transferring the boundary line to the 43d parallel. Hence they are now properly in Nebraska, and should be called the Poncas of Nebraska.

These people, like the Santees, have no permanent title to their homesteads, and in this connection I wish to call your attention to the treaty between the United States of America and different tribes of Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, made for the great Sioux Reservation in Dakota, a part of which the Poncas now occupy. In making said treaty an effort was made to provide for the permanent settlement of the Indians who should reside thereon, and a clause was inserted by which it was understood that land should be allotted in severalty to those who desired to commence farming; that for each tract of land so selected a certificate containing a description thereof should be given, said certificate to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be known as the Sioux land book. In the latter part of article 6 of said treaty we find special provision was made that any band or tribe that was or should thereafter become a party to said treaty who was or should thereafter become a resident or occupant of any reservation or territory not included in the tract of country designated and described in said treaty for the permanent home of the Indians, which is not mineral land or reserved by the United States for special purposes, other than Indian occupation, and who shall have made improvement thereon of the value of two hundred dollars or more, and continuously occupied the same as a homestead for the term of three years, shall be entitled to receive from the United States a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of land, including his said improvements. Then sets forth the manner in which the application is to be made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, &c., and the article closes thus, viz: "And

any Indian or Indians receiving a patent for land under the foregoing provisions shall thereby and from thenceforth become and be a citizen of the United States, and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of such citizens, and shall at the same time retain all his rights to benefits accruing to Indians under this treaty."

The Santees are a part of the great Sioux Nation, and took part in this treaty. They occupy land that is reserved for their special use. Ten years ago they received certificates for the land they now occupy, as contemplated by this treaty, and a book has been kept and known as the Sioux land book. The agent, in his annual report for 1872, speaks of the event thus, viz: "Over two hundred certificates of allotments have been received and issued to them. This was the greatest event of the season. They have heretofore been laboring under the impression that they held their right to their land by a very uncertain tenure, and were liable to be removed at any time. They believe now that this is to be their permanent home." Since that time a large number of these Indians have continuously occupied their lands. They have made more than two hundred dollars improvement, and to-day are justly entitled to their patents, and to be recognized citizens, as contemplated under the treaty. These Indians have been more or less discouraged on account of the detention of their patents, and in the name of justice why is it that the patents have been withheld from them? By a recent letter from the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office I have been informed that "under act of January 18, 1881, a clause is required to be added in all patents for Indian land setting forth that they are issued upon the express condition that the title thereby conveyed shall not be subject to alienation, incumbrance, or taxation for the period of twenty years," so that I now think, under the treaty of 1868 and this act of January 18, 1881, we have all we want for granting patents to the Santees. I don't wish to be understood to say that I believe all of the Santees are fully prepared for their patents, but I do wish to be understood to say that I believe the majority of them are prepared and have complied with the requirements of article 6 of the treaty, as above quoted, and this \$200 clause; and the requirements of continuously occupying the land for three years, I think a very good test, not only here but elsewhere, and I also approve of holding the land for twenty years, as contemplated by act of January 18, 1881. It also looks to me as though the Poncas, under Standing Bear, through the action of the Sioux chiefs while in Washington, August 20, 1881, had been legally incorporated with the Sioux Nation, so far as taking land is concerned, and could therefore have land allotted to them in severally under the first part of article six of said treaty of 1868.

In conclusion I will say that the year's work, with few exceptions, has been one of satisfaction. We can gradually see a brighter future opening up for the Indians, which I hope will be pushed forward with a determined mind and strong hand, so that the Indian nation may be united with the American nation under one common law of liberty.

I am, thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA,
August 29, 1882.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit annual report for the Nevada Agency, having under its control the Pahutes and Piutes of Nevada. They are peaceable and disposed to work with and for the whites, and have made as rapid progress perhaps in civilization as any of the tribes of Indians. It is scarcely twelve years since they were noted chiefly as lazy, shiftless, and thieving. It is possible that their reputation was even then worse than their character. At all events, at the present they are about as industrious as the average white emigrant that lands at Castle Garden. Further, they have learned to appreciate the benefits derived from raising grain, cattle, &c., and they are willing and do work whenever there is any likelihood of there being any return for their labor. They have adopted the usual white citizen's dress, and are to be distinguished from the white laborers, with whom they may be working, only by their color and blanket. The nights here being uniformly cold, and most of the Indians having no houses, they carry their blanket all day to have it ready at night, hanging it near by on a sage bush or on the ground while they work. Nearly or quite one-half of the males can use English enough to understand directions in regard to work. Several are becoming quite fair workmen in the use of carpenter and blacksmith's tools. During haying and harvest these Indians are sought by the neighboring farmers, and paid good wages, nearly all of the extra farm work near the reservation being done by these hired Indians.

In this way very many of them have learned to be good farmers, and are very anx-

ious to have farms of their own. But in this country crops cannot be depended on without irrigating works, and up to the present there have been no irrigating works for them. The government has repeatedly started the works, and then when half or three-quarters done dropped them; reason assigned, "no funds available;" and then the water would ruin that work already done, and another trial would be made after a few years, to result in the same way. This last year the works progressed a little beyond the ordinary stoppage, and as a result there were six ranches or farms on which were nine families that raised fair crops on the amount of new land that was available. But just before the grain was far enough advanced to make a fair crop the agent was directed to put the Indians at work on a boarding-house; the appropriation was cut down; the employes directed to be discharged. Result, nobody to fix the dam, which cut out; water no longer run in the ditch; crops dried up, and only half a crop was made, when, had the agent been allowed to use his own judgment, a full crop would have been reasonably certain. The Indians were only partially discouraged, however, and are now at work on the irrigating works with a prospect of having plenty of water next season. Certainly they deserve it. There can be no idea to persons not living in an arid land of the amount of labor necessary to raise a crop by irrigation. To give a little idea, a comparison is here made of the Indian's ditch-bridge and flume with corresponding works done by white men, with cost of same affixed, and estimated cost of Indian work at similar rates. This will give an idea of the interest they take.

First, a dam was necessary; this was built of cotton-wood trees, willows, and sawed timber, loaded with stone hauled varying distances, from near by at first till cleared up and then from farther, till some stone and some of the willows were hauled more than a mile. For this dam the government appropriated \$1,000, which was expended in rations, and these rations were all the pay they received. In other words, they did this work for themselves, only being supplied with food while doing the same. This was preliminary to the ditch. This ditch goes through every variety of soil, from sand to coarse gravel and large bowlders, and from alluvial to clay and hardpan, in length about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Two and one-half miles were dug last summer, but $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of this was found impracticable, and a new ditch 1 mile longer had to be constructed, going all the way in solid ground, and through this the water reached the flume and so crossed the bridge and river for the first time in the history of this reservation, although many times it had been attempted and brought part way. This encouraged the Indians greatly. To get at the work done it may be compared with a ditch built through Wadsworth by the whites for their own use, less than two miles long, at a cost of \$3,000, or at the rate of \$1,500 per mile. It is only one-fourth the size or capacity of the Indians' ditch. But estimating the Indians' ditch at same cost (and no white man would contract to construct it for same), it would stand $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles available and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles built last summer unavailable, making 5 miles of ditch, at \$1,500 per mile, \$7,500. For this the government appropriated \$1,000, leaving as amount of labor donated by the Indians for the sake of having water to irrigate their crops, \$6,500. The flume before mentioned was built by Indians and white employes; for this the government appropriated \$1,000, expended in lumber and payment for labor, and the Indians did the remainder of the labor. This flume is on trestle work from 8 to 16 feet high, 6 feet wide in clear, and 1 foot 2 inches deep, and 1,400 feet long. The bridge to carry this volume of water across the Truckee was necessarily strong, and for it the government appropriated \$1,000. The abutments and pier are made of logs loaded with stone. The bridge is sufficiently strong, and is well protected as to abutments by rock. The pier needs more rock. The hauling of rock, logs, lumber, and material was done by the Indians, under the direction of the white employes, and the Indians did it all for the food to live on while working. This bridge compares favorably with the Wadsworth bridge, which was contracted for at \$3,900. In continuing the ditch on this side of the river the first obstacle was a bluff nearly perpendicular most of the way, and at one place overhanging about 40 feet high. This was dug down till the ditch is now made 8 feet wide, with roadway 16 feet wide outside of ditch. The ditch had been dug about one mile farther when the "no funds available" stopped work. With the new year more rations have again started the work farther, and the Indians are now strengthening the ditch where it washed out last year, and intend to make the dam solid and secure. These Indians are ignorant and prejudiced, and their former experience is that the ditch never got built, so the shortening of the number of employes has led them to believe that it will work this time as it has before, namely, that the job will be about three-quarters done and then left to go to ruin. The present agent trusts this will not be the case, but it was certainly rather disheartening to them who had worked so hard in clearing land and fencing new farms to see their crops dry up. There is every reasonable probability that the ditch will be so fixed as that the water will be all right for those farms next season. But the ditch should be made 6 miles longer, and with the shortened funds and employes it seems doubtful.

Besides this work the Indians have raised hay and grain by seepage on the bottom

lands, and have an important fishery, which last season furnished over 70,000 pounds, for which the price was 8 cents per pound, or \$5,600. So that last year it would appear that the Indians earned as follows:

Work on 5 miles irrigating ditch, at \$1,500.....	\$7,500
Work on flume.....	1,000
Work on bridge.....	2,500
70,000 pounds fish.....	5,600
Hay raised, value.....	1,600
Grain raised, value.....	1,850
Total.....	20,050

As this is in the line of self-supporting to that extent it is gratifying to know that the plan of the government to give rations only to those who work has availed to this extent at this agency. and with fair promise of doing better next year.

As these Indians get more and more into the line of the whites they appreciate more the need of learning. They have taken much more interest in education this year past, as will be seen by reference to school statistics, where it will be observed that for one whole month the average daily attendance was the full number of the capacity of the school. The Indians at Walker River are also much interested in the new school-house built for them by the government, and they seem more inclined than ever before to take hold of the things necessary to bring them on similar footing with the whites, among which may be named of first importance an education. The large boarding-school building in process of construction at Pyramid Lake, and nearly completed, is intended to furnish schooling for all the children of the Pah-ute nation who desire an education, but who may be located so far from the day-schools as to preclude their attending them. It is expected, also, to make this an industrial school, so that the pupils may learn cooking, house work, farming, carpenter work, and blacksmithing, as followed by the whites. The land for cultivation by the school is good, but requires irrigation, and it will be necessary to have a wind-mill for pumping the water from the well to irrigate the ground about the school. A ditch can be run around the main body of school land and give ample opportunity to the scholars to raise their vegetables and some grain, so as to make them practical farmers.

The Indians freighted the lumber and building material, weight 256,000 pounds, from Wadsworth, a distance of 18 miles, as well as their rations and annuity goods, without cost to the government, except for food while doing the work.

The police are yet somewhat raw and undisciplined, but the general effect is excellent, very few instances of wife-beating having occurred since its organization. Stealing blankets and clothing has also stopped, and in fact very many quarrels about matters that formerly led to worse difficulties have been settled by one of the parties merely appealing to the police.

In regard to burying their dead their practice is changing, and in some instances they adhere to their old-time custom; others bury as do the whites. They also give white men's names to their children, and state that they have no Indian name. Thus there is clearly progress from year to year, although it is not so great as might be hoped. Yet it is perhaps as great progress as can well be expected until there is placed before them the prospect of a home to which they can hold title. Then their progress should be more rapid.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH M. McMASTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA,
September 20, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with custom, and in obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to herewith transmit for your inspection my first annual report of the operations of this agency for the past year. The first six months of the management of its affairs was under the directions of Arden R. Smith, then special United States Indian agent in charge, to wit: from the 1st day of January, A. D. 1882, to the 30th day of June, 1882, inclusive. Since the 1st of July, 1882, I have been in charge as United States Indian agent, and have managed what little that has been left from the general wreck and ruin of this agency for the best interest of the Indians and the government.

In my correspondence heretofore had with your honorable department touching other matters connected with this agency, I have foreshadowed the situation and con-

dition of affairs of this agency as being in a most wretched and broken-up condition. The short period that I have been in office only enables me to give a brief history of its operations, which have not been as satisfactory and as successful as the government had a right to expect from the liberal appropriations made to build it up. If the several amounts allowed this agency during the past three years for improvements had been judiciously and intelligently expended the Western Shoshone Reservation would to-day make a creditable appearance in the way of necessary buildings, farming utensils and machinery, and other appliances for the improvement and civilization of the Indians. The causes that have led to the unfavorable results are not chargeable to the government, nor your honorable department, or the Indians, but have been due partly to mismanagement of its affairs by those in charge, and partly due to the unfavorable situation of the agency.

The selection of Duck Valley was most unfortunate on account of the severity of its climate, and other unfavorable surroundings. Geographically considered, the Western Shoshone Reservation is situated partly in the county of Elko, State of Nevada, and partly in the county of Owyhee, Idaho Territory, the major portion lying and being in the county of Elko, Nevada, and is about one hundred miles nearly due north from the town of Elko, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. Its altitude is given as 5,800 feet above the level of the sea. The main or middle branch of the Owyhee River courses its way through the reservation a little west of due north. Duck Valley proper is situated a little east and west of due north and south, and is from 15 to 16 miles long, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles wide; that is, that portion fit for cultivation, hay, or pasture purposes. It is bounded on the east by a barren, basaltic mountain, most uninviting in appearance, yet in some portions of it further to the east considerable game is found; on the west by one vast desert, open plain, or low plateau, composed chiefly of lava rock cut up by deep gorges and canyons, making portions of that country impassable except by Indians; on the south by mineralized spurs that make down from the main Bull Run of mountains, which affords splendid pasture during the summer and fall; and on the north by a chain of small, unimportant valleys, except for pasture, until you reach Bruneau Valley.

CLIMATE.

The high altitude of this reservation, the open country to the west and north, with prevailing cold winds from those directions during a greater portion of the winter, accompanied often by deep snows, make the winter season of the year exceedingly cold and undesirable for a place of permanent residence. The average winter commences about the 15th of November, and closes about the 15th to the 20th of April, making a period of five months continuous winter.

The late frosts in the spring and the early frosts in the fall make the raising of a kernel crop every year very uncertain. Little or no crops can be raised unless irrigated; even a large portion of what is usually called natural hay land must be irrigated some to secure a good crop. There is some natural hay land lying along the banks of the river and sloughs that does produce a very fair crop of hay.

At or near the south or upper end of the reservation, where the river discharges itself from the mountains, the Indians have constructed a dam and connected with it an irrigating ditch on the west side of the river. This ditch is some $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles in length, and of a water-carrying capacity of about 500 inches, which will, if properly and economically used, irrigate about 500 acres of land. About 400 yards further down the river the mission-school boys, under the direction of James Willson, erected a rude dam, tapping it with a ditch on the east side of the river, of about 1 mile in length, and has a carrying capacity of about 30 inches. The water from this ditch is used for irrigating the school or reservation garden, which consists of some five acres or thereabouts. Still lower down the river and further northward is situated a dam belonging to Levi Harris, who takes water therefrom on the east side by means of ditch to irrigate his grain and hay crops. The total amount of water afforded by this river during the irrigating season of the year does not in my opinion exceed 1,200 inches (miner's measure), and consequently the amount of land that can be used for agricultural purposes cannot exceed 1,200 acres, as the amount of land cultivated is governed by the amount of water available. Mr. Levi Harris claims that his water-right is superior by reason of prior location and purchase to that now held and claimed by reservation; hence the adjudication of his claim to certain portions of land within the reservation limits should carry with it all his right, title, and interest, in and to all water-rights and water-privileges now held and claimed by him.

HAY AND GRAIN CROP.

The breadth of land or acres planted in wheat and barley the present year does not equal that of 1881, there being only about 40 acres in wheat and about 50 acres in barley.

The yield will not exceed 800 pounds per acre for wheat and about 900 pounds per acre for barley. The chief causes for the meager amount of wheat and barley raised per acre were the lateness of the spring and the cold and unfavorable weather that followed during the month of May and early part of June. The small number of acres planted last spring is chiefly owing to the then unsettled condition of affairs at this agency, in consequence of the suspension of Agent How during the early part of last winter, which led to a general overhauling of affairs of the reservation, and caused to the Indian mind a general uncertainty as to who had authority in the premises, and demoralized them for the time being; consequently they lost general interest in the work of the farm until late in the season. Notwithstanding the short crop of wheat, I am of the opinion that we shall have a sufficient amount of bread-stuff to carry us over to the crop of 1883, including seed for next year's crop, having on hand 48,000 pounds surplus of wheat from crop of 1881.

Owing to the fact that there were no seed potatoes preserved from last year's crop, or any purchased last spring, except \$15 worth for the school, the crop of this valuable vegetable is very small; some three acres were planted, which will probably yield 6½ to 7 tons. There will also be about from 150 to 160 bushels of turnips, rutabagas, carrots, and beets, inclusive; also some few cabbages. For the preservation of this vegetable crop I have caused to be erected a winter cellar, 14 by 18 feet, 6½ feet high.

The total amount of hay cut, gathered, and stacked is not more than 85 to 90 tons. A much larger amount could have been readily secured if we could have procured a hay-rake in time. The old one was too much broken to be repaired with the appliances on hand at the reservation, hence the most of the hay secured had to be gathered by hand with the old ordinary hand-rake, long ago gone into disuse. This, in connection with the fact that we were necessitated to go some 8 miles from the stable and corals of the agency to cut and haul what hay we could gather, after the same had been run over and tramped down by cattle running at large, are the reasons why we have to-day but 85 to 90 tons of hay on the reservation.

I may be pardoned if I again urge that some steps be taken to adjust the claims of certain claimants to a portion of the land on this agency, for the reason given in my letter under date of August 12, 1882.

NUMBER OF SHOSHONE INDIANS

on the reservation at present are 250; the total number within the jurisdiction of this reservation or country known as the Western Shoshone Country, is 525, of which number 250 are scattered over northeastern Nevada, as follows (estimated): There are at Tuscarora, 40; at Elko, 20; at Carlin and vicinity, 25; at Palisade and Eureka, about 40; at Battle Mountain and Austin, about 50, and in the valleys and other mining camps, about 100 more, making a total of 525 that will be at the reservation to receive their annuity goods in October. The major portion of the above-mentioned Indians that are scattered among the several valleys and mining camps are engaged during the summer season in some kind of employment, while some few are farming on their own account. The Goshute Indians, which number about 250 to 300, who reside at Deep Creek, Steptoe Valley and vicinity, if added to the Shoshones, will make a grand total of 775 to 825. I do not think there is a single Indian more in the portion of country above mentioned than the last number given, other reports to the contrary notwithstanding. I have traveled all over the country claimed by the western Shoshone and Goshute Indians, and I am satisfied my estimate is correct.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

There are six buildings on this reservation, as follows: School-house, 30 by 20 feet, two-story, built of adobes. The upper story is used as a dormitory and the lower one as a school-room. On the north end of this building is erected a one-story wing, used for dining room for school and sleeping apartment for teacher.

The office and farmer's house is an adobe building of 60 by 16 feet, and 10 feet from floor to ceiling; the same is divided into three rooms. On the west side of the building is a foundation laid 28 by 26. The mill house is 24½ by 35½ feet, and 12 feet from floor to ceiling. It is also built of adobe. At the east end and adjoining the mill building is the engine house 16½ by 24½ feet; average height, 10 feet. It is built of adobe and boards. The store-house is 16½ by 31 feet, and 8½ feet high, built of boards and lined with adobes. The stable is built of adobes and stone, and is 29 feet by 30 feet, and 8 feet high, with hayloft overhead, and contains five stalls and one small store-room. The blacksmith shop is built of stones, mud, and willow brush covered with earth. There are also five other old wooden shanties. I am about constructing a cellar of 14 by 18 feet, 6½ feet high. The school-house before mentioned was badly erected, the adobes being unusually large and laid in mud, without lime to harden and cement the wall together, consequently the second story is almost ready to fall down.

During a storm or windy weather (the latter we have a great deal of) no one is willing to sleep in the second story, as it trembles and is considered dangerous.

The Indians have built about 4 miles of brush and pole fence, and nine corrals, some of stone and some of poles.

If it is the purpose of your honorable department to resuscitate, rebuild, and maintain the Western Shoshone Agency for any period of time there should be a change of location for all new buildings that may be erected in the future, and to that end I would most respectfully urge that such buildings be built on the southwest side of the river. This locality is more desirable in consequence of the land being loamy, kind, and productive, and in that vicinity there are several good springs, and the fall of snow during the winter is of less depth than on the northeast side, where the present buildings are now located. The soil here is cold and when irrigated is liable to bake in places. During the early spring, when snow is melting and the soil becomes wet, mud ankle deep is encountered all around the agency buildings. For these reasons no further rebuilding or improvements should be made at the present site. The Indians have all located their lodges, stables, and corrals on the southwest side, and by so doing they have exercised more good judgment than the locators of the reservation did when they selected the worst possible place in the valley, in my judgment.

TIMBER.

There is but little or no timber on the reservation of any value except cottonwood, and it is found in very meager quantities in the deep gorges and cañons, having small streams of water. Outside of the agency limits, upon the high mountain sides, some cedar, mahogany, and a species of pine resembling the tamarack is found. With the greatest economy in the use of timber, the supply on the reservation will not meet our pressing wants for a longer period than four or five years.

SCHOOL.

The Western Shoshone boarding school was opened September 26, 1881; number of months taught during the past year, ten months and fifteen days; total number of pupils enrolled, 33; average attendance for first six months, 27; average attendance for the year, 21. Books used, Sheldon's Primer, Monroe's First Reader, Franklin Primary Arithmetic, Cornell's First Steps in Geography, and the New Testament; also, Spencerian copy-books. Those who attended throughout the year commenced in the charts and read and studied all the books above mentioned.

MANUAL LABOR PERFORMED.

The boys cut 25 cords of wood into stove-wood during the winter; furnished wood from the forest for half the year; made 100 rods of new ditch; cultivated three or more acres of garden. The girls performed washing, sewing, and general housework. At present the school is closed, the late teachers having been transferred by the Presbyterian Missionary Board to Navajo, New Mexico; therefore I am in hopes that it will soon be reopened with a competent teacher and a cleanly and tidy matron, as cleanliness is next to godliness, and order one of Heaven's first laws. The Indians should be taught these lessons by example.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

In consequence of having no resident physician at the reservation, the exceeding cold and long winter has caused the death rate to be unprecedentedly high. No less than 22 deaths have occurred during the past year out of a population of 250, being a fraction over 8½ per cent. of the total amount; chief diseases being pneumonia and rheumatism. The number of deaths are as follows: 5 men, 4 women, 9 boys, 4 girls; and total number of births during said period are 10. Their burial ground is about 3 miles from camp, in a very pretty location, and they now follow the example of their white brethren by marking the resting places of their dead with a head and foot board.

In conversation with the Indians during the past year, I find there is a general desire among a large portion of the lodges of this reservation to break their tribal relations and to set up for themselves. Many of the heads of the lodges are not only willing but most capable of managing a farm and raising a few cattle. I therefore most earnestly recommend that your honorable department will give, at your earliest convenience, this matter a favorable consideration. The Indians who desire a severalty of homes wish to have a piece of land set apart and its boundaries marked and defined and located in the name of the head of the family or lodge. To this they wish added one wagon, one

plow, one cultivator, one set of harness, one hay-rake, with a small outfit of forks, rakes, shovels, picks, and hoes, &c., with six months' provisions, to last them until their crop comes in. During this transitory condition, and until they are under head, way, they desire to be under the care and supervisory authority of the agent of the reservation.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN S. MAYHUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MESCALERO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
New Mexico, September 1, 1882.

SIR: Conforming to your circular letter of July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending September 1, 1882.

My last annual report contained a description of this reservation. By order of the President dated May 19, the exterior lines have been somewhat changed, the mining portion on the north and a strip six by fifteen miles on the southwest being excluded and restored to the public domain, and a section of country nine miles wide and twenty-one miles long added to the reservation on the east. This reconstruction met the approval of the Indians, and has afforded relief to the miners on the excluded parts of the reservation, and the addition of the strip on the east has not met with any opposition from the citizens of the country, it not embracing any mineral lands and there being no settlers thereon.

One of the early acts of the last session of Congress was to appropriate a sum of money for the removal of the Mescaleros, with their consent, to the Jicarilla Reservation, in the northern part of this Territory. As a result of that action, Inspector Howard visited this agency early in April last. After a careful and exhaustive investigation on his part and personal examination of the different parts of the Reservation, his recommendation that the Mescaleros be allowed to remain here by giving up a portion of their lands as a concession to the mining element of the community, was adopted, and the Executive order referred to above was made in accordance with his recommendation. Before that time the Mescaleros were unsettled, as would be natural to any people; the question of their removal having been agitated for years and not anything definite being resolved upon, they felt loath to work on their farms or make any improvements at all, and in general evinced a disinclination to adopt any pursuits of civilized life, feeling a certain amount of bitterness toward the proposition to remove them from a country that had been their home for generations.

In accordance with this general plan, the Mescalero and Jicarilla agencies were by act of Congress consolidated. The President designated the Mescalero Agency as the headquarters of the consolidated agency, and appointed me as the agent therefor.

In this connection I desire to express my appreciation of the cordial support given me by the Indian Office, and to recognize that all has been done for these Indians that could have been done by the Hon. Commissioner with the means at his command.

INDIAN POLICE.

In February, the necessary authority having been received, I increased the force from fifteen to twenty members. The record of the Indian police at this agency for the past year has been such as to elicit praise from the citizens of Southern New Mexico and from the United States military authorities. Of all the Apaches the Mescaleros have in past years sustained the reputation of being the most savage and brutal, and their actions under this police organization have been so entirely at variance with this past reputation, that it has been a matter of favorable comment and a surprise to the people of New Mexico. Briefly stated, their action in capturing and returning stolen stock to the owners; by their efforts in breaking up the manufacture of "tiswin," and the introduction of liquor on the reservation; and by the aid they have given the military authorities when called upon.

On June 22 a small party of renegades came to the agency, bringing with them some stolen stock; their presence was immediately made known, and in an attempt to secure their arrest three of the party were killed by the Indian police and the balance of them driven from the reservation. In this affair the lives of Dr. Jackson, agency physician, Mr. Easton, the clerk, and of myself were saved by the prompt and vigorous action of the police. I received two shots through the left arm. Col. Crofton, 13th U. S. Infantry, commanding Fort Stanton, came to the agency the next

day to pursue the renegade Indians, and in his report of his operations made to the district commander gave full credit to the police force for their conduct and for the manner in which they aided him in scouting.

On August 12 Ho-nes-co, one of the principal warriors of Victorio's and Wane's band of Ojo Caliente Apaches, came to the reservation to induce some of the young men of this tribe to go on the war path. He was promptly arrested, disarmed, brought to my office, and by me turned over to the military authorities as a prisoner of war. In a letter of General Mackenzie, dated August 18, in referring to this important arrest, the general efficiency of the agency police is officially recognized and commended.

As the ultimate objects of the government to the Indians are to civilize them and to make them self-sustaining, one of the first steps toward that end is to control them and make them remain within the limits of their reservation and yield obedience to some recognized authority. In furthering that end I consider that the Indian policeman, properly handled and well under control, is probably the best auxiliary.

SANITARY.

Dr. Francis H. Atkins, agency physician, submits to me the following report of the sanitary condition of the agency:

My coming here has been so recent that I can only give an approximate view of the matter. The number of cases of illness recorded among these Indians has been about two hundred and forty; doubtless many more occurred, not reported, but on the other hand the great majority were very slight, as many of the cases have been which have come under my observation.

No single disease has prevailed among them, except in the winter, when numerous cases of measles occurred, though not attended by much, if any, mortality. The prevailing diseases seem to be, first, of the digestive organs, perhaps from gross feeding; second, slight pulmonary ailments, from exposure; third, a little fever, due to malaria. The introduction of civilized habits would largely reduce the first two groups and drainage of the tule lands would limit the last. During the winter vaccination was extensively and successfully performed throughout the tribe, five hundred and eighty instances being recorded, but no small-pox was seen. In the surrounding Mexican population diphtheria has raged with great fatality since August, 1881, but happily it attacked none of the Indians nor has it occurred among the employés. The number of births is large for so small a tribe.

In conclusion, my general inference is that the Mescaleros have sustained very little detriment from disease during the past year, their reservation being in an exceedingly healthy locality. The medicine man still seems to wield considerable influence with these people.

EDUCATION.

A day-school has been kept in operation all the past year, has been well attended; met with considerable success; the operation of the school being watched by the Indians, who are now commencing to see the necessity of education. A day-school can only be a primary institution, a stepping-stone to further advancement. With considerable difficulty I induced the principal chiefs to consent to sending children to school at Albuquerque, N. Mex. In June the first Mescalero children ever taken from their tribe were sent to this school. Owing to their peculiar ideas in regard to females, and their custom of having all female children under the exclusive control and management of their mothers or other female relatives—this appears to be a fixed and rigid law among this people, and doubtless arises from their strict customs regarding female chastity—a boarding-school for girls at the agency can be made by proper efforts a success, and I think that by admitting a few of the mothers as servants their presence with the girls will help to remove any feelings of fear existing among themselves.

MISSIONARY WORK.

As stated in my last annual report, no missionary has ever visited this agency. The field is inviting at least. If any advance can be made with this people it would reflect great credit on the one taking the initiative.

The Mescaleros have certain religious rites that they observe with great secrecy; and, from external indications, with great solemnity. They have great aversion to being disturbed in their religious belief, and while under the present state of affairs in this country such an opinion is unwarranted, still from what has been their experience of the people with whom they have formerly come in contact they adhere to their impressions that their religion bears as good fruit as that of others, basing their opinions on the conduct of the American element who formerly made this country witness to scenes of bloodshed and acts of atrocity. It will take many years of patient labor, together with exemplary conduct on the part of the people, before they can be made to believe that their religion is not as good as ours.

AGRICULTURE.

Last year 85 acres of land were under cultivation; about 70 acres of tillable land have been added to this. Following the general instructions to Indian agents, I have completely done away with the system of agency farms and have allotted the lands in small tracts among the Indians whom I considered best worthy. Their corn crops are without any exception the best that have ever been raised on the reservation, and compare favorably with those of the adjoining settlers; the Indians have done the planting and the cultivation of the lands themselves; care has been used to take from them the idea that the government would plant the land and allow them to harvest the crop, as has heretofore been the practice.

HOUSE BUILDING.

An effort has been made to induce the Indians to abandon their mode of living in tents, and has met with considerable success. Two log houses have been completed, the labor being performed by the Indians under my supervision, and if aid will be given them I think they can be made to see the advantage of living in houses. In addition to these two houses Nantzili's band have out some five or six hundred house logs. As a matter of course these houses will require some lumber for doors, windows, shingles for roofs, nails, &c.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies delivered at the agency have been of good quality and in all ways satisfactory, and in price and quality compare favorably with those furnished to the army.

EMPLOYÉS.

Owing to the total lack of agency buildings, and from the fact that those rented as dwellings are a mile distant from those rented as storehouses, &c., loss of time and much useless labor has been entailed on the employés by this walking to and fro. This, however, will soon be remedied in the erection of suitable buildings. In the main the services rendered by the employés have been satisfactory. The salaries paid to the employés as well as the agent are entirely inadequate for the services rendered.

MILITARY.

The peace, security, and welfare of the frontier, especially at agencies like this, depend largely on the co-operation of the agent with the military. It is important that at all times the agent should furnish the military promptly with correct information concerning affairs at his agency; it is as equally important that the military conform to the laws defining their rights and duties on reservations. It is with pleasure that I speak of the cordial co-operation given me by the district commander, General Mackenzie, and his desire as evidenced by his actions, to do whatever was possible for these Indians, consistent with the good of the service. I make free to say, from a knowledge of General Mackenzie's way of conducting affairs, that had he been district commander at the time that the disgraceful scenes of April, 1889, were enacted here, they would not have occurred.

DEPREDACTIONS.

The past year has been a satisfactory one to me on account of my ability to fix firmly upon the guilty parties the proof of their depredations. In September of 1881 three Indians from this agency raided the Seven Rivers settlements, on the Rio Pecos, stealing and bringing to this agency seven head of horses. This stock was taken from the thieves by the Indian police and returned to the owners, the guilty Indians fleeing from the reservation to escape arrest and have not since been heard from.

Early in the winter a Mescalero, Give-me-a-horse, escaped from Fort Union, from the military authorities, where he had been as a prisoner of war for over a year, and came back to the agency. He raided the Peñasco settlement, bringing to the agency six stolen horses as the fruits of his expedition; this stock was recovered by the Indian police and the owners notified, who came to the agency and took their stock home. Give-me-a-horse was one of the three renegades who were killed by the po-

rice on June 22. The balance of the renegade band who came on to the reservation on June 22, raided the Ruidoso, Peñasco, Blue Water, and the Pecos settlements after being driven from the agency. This comprises all the depredations that have been brought to my attention as having been committed in this section. In each case it was known who the offenders were. The action of the Mescaleros in each case has been creditable, and shows that they are acting in good faith in recovering the stolen stock and punishing the thieves, and as shown by their heroic action on June 22.

It is proper now to look upon the other side of the picture. The Mescaleros have been robbed of stock time and again. As late as the 15th of June, six head of Indian horses were stolen from the band of Nautzili. For years past local traditions among both whites and Indians furnish numerous instances of the plunder of the latter, at times, by wholesale and openly. The warrants for the arrest of the thieves who made the raid on the Indians spoken of above, are in the hands of the United States marshal. Some of the best citizens of Lincoln County are aiding to bring them to justice. There is a small class of disreputable people in this section, who, were it not for the fact of the Mescaleros being armed, would steal their clothing from off their backs. The public sentiment in the county is now so strong for law and order that, in my opinion, from now on violators of the intercourse acts of Congress will be punished as well as other offenders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. H. LLEWELLYN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

JICARILLA APACHE AGENCY,
Amargo, N. Mex., August 12, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in department circular letter, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency. This being the first annual report submitted of this agency and tribe of Indians since they have had a reservation and been located thereon, it cannot of course be expected by either the department or an inquirer that the report will be one presenting the Indians in a thriving and well-doing condition.

Our last census, which was taken November 9, 1881, showed the following population of the Jicarillas: Men, 174; women, 203; boys, 82, of school age; girls, 63, of school age; children, 178, of five years and younger; total, 700.

This was thought to be an accurate census, as we had a good place in which to count them, and every effort was used to have all members present and to have none counted more than once. The list of names now shows that the number has increased some during the year, and gives a total at the present time of 717.

There has been but very little sickness and but few deaths reported among them during the year.

When I took the agency as farmer-in-charge, which was on the 1st day of October, 1881, the Indians were located within the boundaries of the Tiera Amarilla grant, and the agency at a Mexican town in this Territory, by the same name, at which place they had been stationed some nine years. While they were in this location there was not the faintest chance to teach or instruct them in the way of industry or knowledge, but on the contrary they were continually thrown in contact with liquor of the vilest kinds and brought under the influence of men of idle, dissipated, and worthless character. Such being the case, of course these Indians would not do otherwise than adopt these habits more strongly each year, and in living this length of time with nothing to do or particularly occupy their minds, they would incline more to roving around in different localities. While some of the more worthless characters of the tribe have formed an idea that the government should and is going to still feed them during their natural lifetime, others, and I am glad to say the greater part, are perfectly willing and anxious to go to work in an earnest, willing manner, to break up new ground, and to plant and cultivate crops for themselves. This willingness, and I may safely say eagerness, on the part of many of the Jicarillas, to plant, work, and raise good crops of their own, is not a mere supposition, but one that has been proven to me by the Indians themselves, which fact will be hereafter mentioned.

In compliance with instructions from the honorable Commissioner, we commenced on the 20th day of December last to move this agency and the Indians from Tierra Amarilla to its present location. We had scarcely gotten located and our new buildings, &c., arranged, in the spring, when I was much gratified by at least 50 of my Indians coming to me to make arrangements to plant and cultivate some crops this season. During the planting the Indians took a good interest in it, and each one helped the employes while engaged at his piece. Since the planting was finished

they have taken far more interest in caring for the crop than could have been expected.

While the season has not been a very favorable one for crops, yet I think I am perfectly safe in estimating that we will raise at least 6,000 pounds from the 900 planted for them. This will enable these twelve families to live much better than those that have not exerted themselves, and I trust it may have a good influence on the more idle members of the tribe. A portion of the tribe planted about 10 acres of corn without any aid from employees, and also some squash and a few other vegetables, all of which look finely and promise a good return. While the Jicarillas are looked upon as being lazy and worthless, it has been my privilege to be among them, and I find, while this is true of many of them, it is also as much of a mistake of a greater part of the tribe. I trust that next spring we may be furnished with the seed and tools for which an estimate was submitted some time ago, and it is hoped that at the time of the next annual report there will be more from which to form a report.

At the present time there are several Mexicans allowed to remain on the reserve, in consideration of some claim they make to the land they are occupying, and this causes a continual trouble between them and the Indians by each claiming a right to the land. They are located in the very best part of the reserve, and where the most farming can be done with the least expense. In my judgment these persons should be immediately removed from the reservation. If they have any just claim for which they can expect pay before they are removed, it should certainly be allowed and get them away. If not, then they should be notified to leave at once. This will be mentioned in another report.

These Indians are entirely without education, and so far have had no opportunity for obtaining one. At times, several of the better members of the tribe have spoken to me in regard to a school, and manifested a desire for having one on the reservation, where their children could be educated without leaving their parents. A school is certainly a very important thing among them, but it would probably be best to defer this until we get them to working and somewhat more quieted down, and to more strongly regard this as their home, at which time it would no doubt meet with better success.

Owing to the limited appropriation made by Congress for these Indians for this fiscal year, it looked at one time that instead of being able to advance them in the way of knowledge and industry we would be compelled to let them come to a standstill, or possibly take a step back instead of toward civilization. In order to teach these Indians industry and to train them in the direction of self-support, it will certainly require, for at least a year or two, that a larger appropriation be made than has been, when nothing could be done through the year but to feed and clothe them.

Looking back over the year and its work, the progress looks somewhat small, but still the result is certainly encouraging, as we have now gotten located on a reservation where most of them call their home, and stand ready, when the necessary aid is given, to take a step forward in civilization and industry. It is true we have not the best reservation by any means, but it is a thousand times better than being in the miserable Mexican town from which we moved.

This is not a bad and dangerous tribe of Indians, as is the case with many that the government is caring for, and with proper encouragement, aid, and instruction, there is no reason why they may not in a few years become, at least partially, if not altogether, self-sustaining and prosperous.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. REED,
Farmer in Charge.

WM. H. H. LLEWELLYN,
United States Indian Agent, Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY, September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report, in compliance with your instructions, dated July 15, 1882:

That this report may convey to the public ear, as well as to your office, "a concise view of my agency, the condition, habits, and disposition of the Indians under my care," I cannot more pertinently depict their present status than by stating the fact that during the two months of this fiscal year just elapsed I have not made any expenditures on the part of government of subsistence to these sixteen thousand Navajos, except to a few laborers engaged in completing the school building here, and for special service; thus showing that they are providing for themselves wholly. They are drinking less whisky; are entirely peaceable, as usual, and behaving better for the

last two months, especially in not heeding the counsels of intriguing and bad whites, than for any period of time since I took charge of them in April, 1879. But this has been an exceptionally favorable season, with moderate rain, dispensed during June, July, and August, not heretofore occurring within my observation, affording good grass for their flocks and herds, and giving them corn and other products, in reasonable abundance for the present; but, as I write, some of my Indians report this morning that the frost of last night, August 31st, has badly injured their corn and killed most of their vines. Should this calamity prove general, they will soon again have to subsist on mutton straight. They have also this season the additional blessing of "piñon nuts," which occurs once in about seven years only. Thanks to a kind Providence, these Indians are this year of government neglect better able to subsist themselves than for many years past; otherwise, and with their ordinary seasons of drought and desert range, they would not only suffer, but some of their aged, infirm, and pauper class would die from lack of proper sustenance.

And why should Congress give these sixteen thousand (say seventeen thousand now, for they are increasing) deserving Indians but \$5,000 appropriation for this fiscal year, including pay of farmer, leaving but about twenty-five cents per capita with which to purchase tools and agricultural implements, to enable them to learn white men's improved ways, whereby they may be able to cope with them for a subsistence, and at the same session our Congress appropriates \$275,000 for the 4,578 restless and undeserving San Carlos Apaches, also non-treaty Indians, who occupy as good a country as the Navajoes, with about as much rain and less frost, being over \$60 per capita, or two hundred and forty times as much as is received by the Navajoes, signally reversing the encouragement given the whole human race by the Great Teacher in the parable of the talents, thus discouraging the best endeavors, and rewarding the wicked conduct of these wards of government. But in the face of these shameful facts, these Indians still listen to their agent, when I tell them they must *now* behave better than ever before, for evidently the plotters and the large majority of the whites and Mexicans residing in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona desire their 6,000,000 acres of reserved lands, and would be glad to have them give cause sufficient to oust them therefrom. Nothing but moral suasion and two employes, farmer and interpreter, are the resources at my command with which to govern these Indians; not even a little flour, sugar, and coffee, heretofore allowed, is now given me to hospitably entertain my chiefs and their followings with when at this agency over night on their monthly visits of business connected with the government of their respective bands. Hence that means of enabling me to govern and control these Indians through the co-operation of their chiefs is lessened. This sudden transition from a fair supply and provision for the needs of these Indians to nominally nothing is to be regretted, and is there any significance in the fact that recently for the first time since I entered into this service the military proffer your agent the aid of their force to assist me in controlling my Indians, stating "that they may be used in my presence and under my authority, or that of my lawful representative," which matter I duly referred to your office for instructions and aid under date of August 4, 1882, without result at this writing!

The school building is about completed; the main building, 50 by 70 feet, three stories, the third being a mansard roof covered with metallic shingles and tin on top; the addition, 28 by 56, one story, embracing dining-room, kitchen, wash-room, and bakery, all substantially built of stone, two-foot walls, metal roofs, and externally fire-proof; also a good cellar, cement floor, at a cost of only about \$5,500, not including the transportation from Chicago of the finishing planed lumber, sash, doors, &c., and a little work bringing the foundation walls to the height of about 1½ feet, done while the military were permitted to assume charge of my agency in 1880; and much of this work I have done with Indian labor, and at about half the cost that such a structure would have cost to erect inside the civilized belt of this country. My lumber was cut and my lime burned on the mountains five miles from this agency. I did not receive funds to construct said building until October 12 last, and on the following Christmas I opened school in the main building. The attendance averaged 54 scholars in February last, when the superintendent and employes of the mission board, under Dr. Kendall, who were under contract to conduct the tuition of this school, did, on March 1, conclude to take a vacation of two weeks, against the remonstrance of your agent and the conditions of said contract, and protracted said assumed vacation without visible cause until April 17, when they reopened the school with but 20 pupils, and continued it until the close of their contract, ending June 30, 1882, with 41 scholars on the rolls. The Navajo Indian boarding-school has not been in session since then. Therefore, as indicated to your office in my communication dated June 30, 1882, on the subject of this school, I conclude from my continued observation that the best results from such schools can only be had when the employes of the school are under the full control of, and in accord with, the agent, and *all* under the immediate direction of your office.

There has been no missionary work done here since the death of the Rev. A. H. Donaldson, in April, 1880.

The Navajos farm this country as much as is possible to be done with their limited appliances and water supply, and as herders they understand their business. Their women weave many blankets to sell, finding an increased demand since the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad passed through their country; and while they do well for Indians, they are in many respects but uncivilized Indians still.

The farming department of this agency, for the first time in its history, is this season a success. With the aid of a small amount of Indian labor my farmer has constructed a dam, affording also a much-needed bridge, with over half a mile of irrigating ditch, and utilized about 100 acres of arable land for the benefit of the Indians, the agency animals, and boarding-school. He has just cut and secured 15 acres of oats, which, with 3 acres of millet now maturing, will afford ample forage for the agency working stock, and the corn fodder and other products from about 20 acres more will winter over the boarding-school cows, and afford some vegetables for the school.

Some excitement has occurred within the past three months, growing out of prospecting and finding of mines in the almost unexplored country lying northwest of this reservation, inhabited by a lawless remnant of the Pah Ute Indians and Navajos affiliating with them. I have succeeded, through the personal effort of my farmer and interpreter, and at some risk to them, in establishing friendly relations with them, and, by making the said affiliating Navajos responsible for their reckless neighbors' good conduct in future, I feel encouraged to hope that murders of prospectors and others in that heretofore land of death will be less frequent hereafter.

I herewith hand you the usual statistical information requested by you in connection with the annual report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GALEN EASTMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA APACHE AGENCIES,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my tenth annual report as United States Indian agent:

My agency consists primarily of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico; but during the last six years there have been one or more subagencies continually under my care in addition to the Pueblos. At present I have charge of the Jicarilla Apache Agency.

The Pueblos are not in any sense described by the word Indian in its ordinary acceptation, because they are not warlike nor nomadic, nor dependent upon the government for subsistence. They number over nine thousand, and live in nineteen pueblos (towns), and support themselves by farming and stock-raising. They could hardly be provoked to go to war, and indeed they are often not sufficiently belligerent for the protection of their commonest rights. The duties of the agent for the Pueblos consist principally in attending to the general business interests of the Indians and providing them as many educational advantages as possible.

Three day-schools have been in successful operation for a number of years, and they were continued during the last year. They are located at the pueblos of Zuni, Laguna, and Jemes. Mr. S. A. Bentley was in charge of the Zuni school from June 30, 1881, till August 1, 1882, when Mr. D. D. Graham was put in charge temporarily till a suitable man for the place could be secured. Miss Jennie Hammaker, the valuable assistant teacher who was supported by the Presbyterian Church, died in the Pueblo boarding-school during vacation nearly a year ago. This is the second death that has occurred among the agency workers since I have been in charge.

The Laguna school was continued during the year under Dr. John Menaul as principal, and Miss Mary Perry as assistant teacher. The work at Laguna has been efficient as usual, but the difficulties in the way of success have been unusual. Most of the Indians have been induced to leave the old pueblo and build homes on their farms, some miles distant. Dr. Menaul has continued the school at the pueblo; but in order to have a school within reach of the Indian families who had moved to their farms, Miss Perry taught and lived about six miles from the pueblo in a house built for her by the Indians. The services of an assistant teacher have been disallowed this year by the department, which will be discouraging to the Indians just after they had finished their new school-house. Laguna is most appreciative of all the pueblos of what is done for it by government. A large proportion of the pueblo children in the industrial schools at Carlisle and Albuquerque were sent from that place.

Dr. J. M. Shields and his wife continued at Jemes during the year, and had a very

good school. Mrs. Shields' services were discontinued on June 30, and we have so lost one of our very best teachers.

In addition to the three day-schools we have an industrial boarding-school at Albuquerque, which was opened on January 1, 1881, under contract with Henry Kendall, D. D., secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. It has been conducted under contract with the same person up to the present time. This school was originally intended only for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, but it is now expected that it will be made to include in its benefits all the tribes of New Mexico and Arizona. Six boys have already been admitted from the Mescalero Apache Agency. On account of the continued difficulty in securing land for the school-farm, no buildings have yet been erected for the school, and it has been continued in the temporary quarters in which it was commenced.

In June last the town of Albuquerque purchased 65.82 acres of land, at a cost of \$4,500, and donated it to the United States for the purposes of the school. The land is well located near the town of Albuquerque, is all arable, and is rapidly becoming very valuable. It will produce nearly everything, and will be excellent for instructing the Indians in fruit culture, and the best manner of raising all kinds of grain and vegetables, besides yielding much toward the support of the school. The acquisition of this land is the result of several years' effort, and I hope soon to see a good building on it and a school second to none in the country. The school has been creditably managed and has made fine progress during the year, notwithstanding it has been necessarily confined to insufficient and unsuitable quarters. Prof. J. S. Shearer, the superintendent, resigned in July, and was relieved on the 31st of that month by R. W. D. Bryan, of New York. Professor Shearer has been very industrious and successful in advancing the interests of the school, and I am sorry that a change in the management was made necessary.

There are eighteen Pueblo children in the Carlisle school, Pennsylvania. On January 16, 1882, I started east with six Pueblo men to pay a visit to these children and "The Great Father at Washington." We took with us two little girls from the pueblo of Laguna, and brought home from the school two little girls, one belonging at Zuni and the other at Acoma. We escorted to Hampton, Va., the old chief Antonio, of the Pima tribe, who also went to visit his children. The Pueblos enjoyed the visit very much indeed, and were highly gratified by the improvement in the appearance of their children. I myself was astonished at the development which had taken place in the case of nearly every one of the children. They went there dull and listless and unaccustomed to thought; I found them sharp, alert, and reasoning on all the subjects about them. The school as a whole aroused my admiration and enthusiasm. The children were orderly, obedient, and attractive, and were clearly in the way of making good men and women.

It will appear from this report that three classes of educational advantages are furnished the Pueblo Indians, viz, day-schools, a boarding and industrial school in their own country and one in Pennsylvania. The day-schools have been longest in operation and are of least value. They are continued in operation as feeders for the industrial schools, and for what they accomplish in the general advancement of both old and young at the pueblos in which they are located. The industrial school located in this Territory, at Albuquerque, is expected to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number, or in other words it is believed to be at the same time the most practicable and the most practical way of educating the Indians. I desire to bestow upon this school most of the resources available for Pueblo education from year to year.

I regard the Carlisle school as the very best place for the education of Indians to the extent practicable at that distance from their homes, and shall endeavor to keep as many Pueblo children there as possible. The education furnished in the school is excellent, and that furnished during vacation is still better.

THE JICARILLA APACHE AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency number 717. They live in tents and move camps often, and nearly their entire support is received from government; but, unlike the other Apache tribes, they are not disposed to go to war, and their disposition is very rarely ugly. They are not further advanced in civilization for the reason that they have always been unfortunately situated, and it has been impossible until recently to improve their condition in that respect. They have not had a reservation, and their agency has been in small towns, where it has been impossible to keep whisky from them.

I took charge of the agency in 1878, and seeing at once the hopelessness of improving their condition until they could have a home where the Indians would have rights and the agent authority to enforce them, I began doing all I could to have a reservation set apart. This was finally done, and a tract of land about 30 miles long by 16

miles wide, situated on the Navajo River, in New Mexico, was given them by executive order dated September 21, 1880. It is a fine country in all respects except its altitude, and on that account it is rather cold sometimes for people who do not live in houses, but there is plenty of timber at hand, and this objection can be easily overcome. I could not get any order in regard to removal to this reservation until October 13, 1881, when I was instructed by telegraph to prepare buildings at Amargo and remove the Jicarilla Apache Indians from Tierra Amarilla to that place at once. On December 16 the buildings had been completed, the stores removed to them, and the last issue made to the Indians at Tierra Amarilla.

The Apaches have since confined themselves to the reservation closely enough, with the exception of Chief San Pablo and about 175 followers, who started east in May to enjoy a hunt in their hunting grounds of former years before they were removed to Tierra Amarilla. According to my instructions, Farmer-in-charge Reed went after them to demand their return to their reservation. He found them in the Mora Mountains, and San Pablo promised to return at once. On July 10 I heard they were near Wagon Mound, a station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and at my request General McKenzie sent his adjutant-general with me to that place on the 11th to warn the Indians that if they did not return home at once the soldiers would be sent after them. San Pablo assured us on that occasion that they were simply out enjoying themselves, and were doing no harm to any one, but promised to start home next day. On the last of July I received a dispatch from Springer, in Colfax County, saying the Indians were there; and as Agent Llewellyn, who was expecting soon to take charge of the Jicarillas, was then at Santa Fé, I turned the dispatch over to him for action. He called on General McKenzie for troops to drive the Indians home, and Inspector Howard, then here, directed me to go with the troops, in accordance with the requirements of the district commander. I left Santa Fé on this duty on August 1, and returned on the 9th. The time was spent in the mountains, and 39 Apaches were captured, their arms destroyed, and they lodged at Fort Union as prisoners. The other Indians kept out of our way, but they were driven about 70 miles toward the reservation. On August 27 Lieutenant Pardee turned over the prisoners at the agency, and two or three days before that San Pablo and the others reported, and Farmer-in-charge Reed now reports all at home. I think San Pablo's people will be cautious about leaving the reservation again.

Not much farming could be arranged for this season, but estimates for tools and seeds for next year have been submitted to the department, which, if supplied, will enable the Apaches to do a large amount of work. A school can now be tried, and an Indian police force can be organized, and many other progressive steps taken with fine prospect of success if appropriations do not fail too soon.

Very respectfully,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LAGUNA, VALENCIA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO,
September 4, 1882.

Dr. B. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

SIR: During the past year the Laguna Pueblo Indian school has been in session for ten months. The work of teaching has been carried on in two places; at Tecama by the assistant teacher, and at Laguna proper by myself. The children have been taught in sewing, &c., in connection with their school lessons. Gardening, &c., has also been taught to those taking an interest in the work. The printing of McGuffey's New First Eclectic Reader in the Laguna language has been completed, specimen copies of which have been sent to the department.

The moral tone of the people is steadily improving. They are also fast falling into American customs, and attend church on Sabbaths pretty regularly. Their crops have been good this year, and they have a very large increase of cattle, horses, and sheep. The outlook for the coming year is very encouraging.

We expect to devote a large part of our time to the work of educating the Indians in the work of kitchen gardening, as nearly all the people are very anxious for such instruction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MENAUL,
United States Indian Teacher at Laguna, N. Mex.

PUEBLO OF JEMES, PUEBLO AGENCY,
August 9, 1882.

Dr. B. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent:

SIR: The past year was a quiet year at the Jemes school. Some things have been pleasant and encouraging, and there is never any lack of difficulties and discouragements. In school the children have been obedient and good-natured. Many have really taken an interest in their studies, and have progressed well in spelling, reading, and writing, and in simple counting; sewing and knitting were taught the girls by Mrs. Shields, the assistant teacher. The upper grade, which was in charge of Mrs. Shields, has been perfectly orderly, and many of the scholars have been very attentive to studies. In both rooms the conduct has been good. All this is very encouraging indeed; but there still remains that one great difficulty, which is the influence of the old Indians, and the *bad, bad* influence of Indian life in general. So much time is taken up, and so much excitement kept up by dances, &c., that the wonder is that anything can be done with the children. Then, to make it all worse, there is one grand round of Catholic feasts, saint days, and horse races. The imagination could hardly picture a darker, harder spot for a school or anything else than the pueblo of Jemes. The children are gentle and really lovely, and under favorable circumstances would come to be an intelligent, useful people. The older Indians make but little open objection to the children attending school, but they seem to be doubling and redoubling their efforts to keep the children up to the point of being out-and-out Indians. We can have quite a good influence over the children until they come to be thirteen or fourteen years old, and then they are taken from us and every vestige of civilization is eradicated. This is done by the government of the pueblo, the main business of which is to keep up all Indian customs. Under the tribal rule there is no liberty for the people, neither in religion nor anything else. While this is so but little can be done to better their condition. During the past year more than one hundred cases have received medical attention, and the Indians seem to appreciate it. One of the most pleasant and encouraging things during the year was the interest the girls took in sewing and knitting. Without a good female assistant the school would be almost a failure. It discourages me to think that the school has been deprived of an assistant teacher. I have turned to the church to see if it will send the necessary and indispensable help to carry on the school, and have been encouraged to think that a good assistant will be sent.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SHIELDS,
United States Indian Teacher.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Randolph, N. Y., October 13, 1882.

SIR: In making my second annual report I have the honor to state that the thirty schools in this agency have been taught the average period of eight months during the year ending September 30, 1882. Of these, two were manual-labor schools and twenty-eight day-schools. Of the manual-labor schools, one is upon lands owned by the Society of Friends, adjoining the Allegany Reservation, and is in charge of and wholly supported by said society, at an annual expense of about \$3,500. Its average attendance during the past year has been about 30 Indian pupils. The other, upon the Cattaraugus Reservation, incorporated under the laws of New York by the name of Thomas Orphan Asylum, has had an average attendance of ninety-eight Indian children, and has been supported at an annual expense of about \$9,000. Both of these schools have been in successful operation many years, under judicious management, and have exerted a beneficent and powerful influence in the general advancement of the Indians of this agency in civilization. In them the Indian pupils have been taught to work; have been kept under proper restraint and discipline, thoroughly instructed in the common English branches, and fitted for life's practical duties.

The number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years residing upon eight reservations in the agency is reported at 1,509, of which 1,069 are registered as having attended school some portion of the year. The average daily attendance during the eight months the schools were taught was 722.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The year has been a fairly prosperous one for the Indians of this agency. Crops have been good, and the Indians are quick to learn how to take advantage of the best markets, and are making rapid progress in the arts of acquiring a livelihood by

agriculture. While too many of them are still content to live in rude log cabins, half cultivate a small patch of land, and pick up a precarious livelihood by doing odd jobs of work, with a little hunting and fishing at times, or making and selling baskets, very many others have erected for themselves comfortable frame dwellings, usually painted white, and their bountiful crops of grass and grain bear witness to a thrift and prosperity very encouraging to look upon. Their manner of dress has entirely conformed to that of their white neighbors, and a blanket or a moccasin is rarely seen among them as articles of apparel. Portions of them still continue to keep certain of their ancient festivals and ceremonies, but these have now lost their former significance, and remain only as mementoes of a time long gone by.

TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Since my appointment to this agency I have been earnestly endeavoring to break up so far as possible the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians. The better part of the Indians have most heartily co-operated with me, and a very strong temperance feeling has been aroused among them. Several parties have been arrested and fined, and very encouraging effects are seen upon this traffic, which in its results is so disastrous to the Indians. Judge Ewing, holding a term of the United States district court in this district last, held in one case that selling hard cider to the Indians was not prohibited by the statute. This is a very serious defect in the law, as the sale of hard cider to the Indians is quite extensive, and its effects upon them are extremely demoralizing. I trust this defect of the statute may be remedied at an early day.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Senecas have two agricultural societies, each of which holds an annual fair and cattle show; one upon the Cattaraugus and the other upon the Allegany reservations. Each receives an annual appropriation from the State of New York in the same manner as the county agricultural societies. The first named has been longer established, and is in a flourishing condition. The Indians upon that reservation have made much greater advancement in agriculture than any other Indians under my charge, and their fairs are well attended by the whites of the neighboring towns. The latter society has been but recently established, and is laboring under some financial embarrassment.

REGULATION OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AMONG INDIANS.

The Indians of this agency are in the possession of a well-considered system of laws for the regulation of their civil affairs and dealings with each other, together with a means of enforcing their rights as between themselves in courts of justice. Especially is this true of the Senecas on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations. These Indians were organized as a separate community by the State, by a statute passed May 8, 1845, and which was amended and largely added to in 1847. In 1848 the Indians adopted an elective form of government, superseding the old one by chiefs, and also adopted a written constitution, accepting and ratifying the State laws of 1845 and 1847. This constitution and form of government were approved and ratified by the general government. Under these provisions, one peace-maker and eight councilors from each reservation, a president and clerk from one reservation, and a treasurer from the other, alternating the latter officers, and various minor officials, are annually elected. The peace-makers hold office for three years; the other officers for one. All controversies between Indians are tried, in the first instance, before the peace-makers. An appeal is given to the councilors, and their decision is final. The courts thus formed are in the main guided by the State laws in the decision of controversies between Indians; but they do not hamper themselves with technical rules of evidence or methods of procedure. In many cases, as in the distribution of intestates' estates and the guardianship of children, the ancient customs of the Senecas are usually followed. Lawsuits among them are of infrequent occurrence, and, as a rule, controversies are justly and equitably decided. By this system the several ownerships of land is as securely guarded among them as with us, and it is as much the subject of sale and purchase, although, as there is always plenty of common land subject to occupation without cost except that of clearing the land, the price of improved land among them is extremely low, ranging from ten to thirty dollars per acre.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

On this subject there is great diversity of opinion among the Indians. Many of the more advanced would undoubtedly preserve their lands should they be allotted to them in severalty, and would do well. But a large proportion of the Indians are

regardless of the future, and live only for the present moment. These would sell their lands at the earliest possible moment, would soon squander the proceeds, and would then become a burden upon the charities of their more thrifty neighbors, or upon the poor authorities of the State. In my opinion action upon this subject should not be had without great care.

As regards the Senecas of the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, there is another consideration of great importance. The title to these lands is in a very peculiar and unsatisfactory condition. In 1786 the States of New York and Massachusetts, both claiming these lands, included in a large body of land in Western New York, subject to the Indian right of occupancy, entered into a convention whereby New York granted to Massachusetts all her right, title, and interest in these lands, saving only the right of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction. Massachusetts subsequently granted her title to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, who, failing to pay in full, surrendered a portion of their purchase to Massachusetts, which then granted the same to Robert Morris. He sold to a company of Dutch merchants, known as the "Holland Land Company." The Indian title was extinguished to all the lands except certain reservations which were in 1810 sold, subject to the Indian title, to David A. Ogden, acting for an association known as the "Ogden Land Company." The Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations are the only lands occupied by Indians, so far as I can learn, to which this company now makes any claim of title. This claim is a source of great uneasiness to the Indians, and every attempt made, either by the State or the United States, to make them citizens, or to change the manner of holding their lands, excites in them the gravest apprehensions lest they lose their lands altogether. They have frequently been put to great expense and inconvenience in sending delegations to Washington and Albany to oppose legislation affecting their title to their lands in the most serious manner. I would most respectfully recommend that the Senecas be requested by the department to instruct their attorney, appointed by the State, who has given this subject much consideration, to prepare a case, giving a full statement and history of their title to these reservations, and the department lay this statement, with such additions as may be thought advisable, before the Attorney-General, who shall be requested to give his opinion upon the following questions:

- 1st. What is the nature and extent of the Indian title to these reservations?
- 2d. What effect would be produced upon this title by making the Indians citizens?
- 3d. What effect would be produced upon their title by allotting the lands in severalty, and would the allottees hold their allotments in fee-simple absolute?
- 4th. What measures, if any, are necessary to be taken to enable the United States to allot these lands to the Indians in fee?
- 5th. What power, if any, has the State of New York in the matter?

In view of the bills introduced on this subject last winter at both Washington and Albany, and the probable renewed attempts which will be made the coming winter, I regard this as of great importance, in order that no action may be taken in the matter without a full knowledge of its effects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN G. CASLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
Oregon, October 14, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my eleventh annual report of affairs at this agency.

The Indians of this agency for the past year have been peaceable, quiet, and as a rule, industrious, cultivating their small farms, and fencing and clearing their lands. They are now living in small houses upon their separate tracts of land, each family having a tract of land fenced in, a barn and other buildings, and each cultivating more or less land, and the able-bodied Indians of this agency are almost wholly making their own and their families' support without other assistance from the government than that afforded by the saw and grist mill privileges, and the repairs of their agricultural implements in the department blacksmith and carpenter-shops. There has been nothing of any importance, excepting seed grain, purchased for issuing to these Indians for several years; and they are, without any aid of this kind, improving and living every year among the most advanced of any Indians on this coast. This agency has adequate mills, and some good harvesting machinery, and a carpenter and blacksmith shop for the repair of their agricultural implements. When these advantages can be secured for them, and they can be furnished with clean seed grain, the purchase of clothing, blankets, and food for able-bodied Indians is to that extent an

invitation for them to remain idle; and as a rule the Indians are as much inclined to accept such an invitation as are white persons. The only successful method of inducing Indians to work, in my experience, is to make them understand its necessity.

The principal object in the way of the complete self-support of the Indians of this agency is their love for strong drink and their facilities for obtaining liquor. There are always in the vicinity of agencies persons who for gain will sell the Indians liquor, and the great majority of the Indians will drink when they can obtain it. I have assisted the officers of the government in arresting and prosecuting a great number of white persons for violating the law in this respect, yet arrests are still being made almost every week. In my opinion, the fine imposed for this offense is too light to deter persons from trafficking with Indians in liquor.

At the majority of the agencies I notice that Indian police are kept on duty, and I am convinced that at this agency they would be a detriment, as they would only promote discord and contention and strife, and awaken feelings of jealousy. The Indians of this agency for orderly behavior will compare favorably with any in the State, yet at no time has there been any police force employed.

The yield of grain during the past year was not as good as I have had reason to expect. Owing to a great portion of the grain being sown in the spring, and the season being unusually dry, the grain filled but poorly, and very many of their fields have become foul with wild oats, and their farms being small, many of them are not able to summer fallow to any great extent, and it is very difficult to induce them to work their ground for a season without any return. For a more extended report of the farming operations, please find a statistical report herewith submitted.

The school for the past year has not been so successful as it should have been under ordinary circumstances, owing to the fact that on or about the 1st of January last the contractor for conducting the school abandoned the same and removed the teachers, and several months elapsed before I could again get the school into operation, and this being the second time, the teachers were withdrawn and the school closed. The Indians had become indifferent, and it has been a laborious task to get the Indian pupils returned to the school, and some time will yet probably be required before a full school of steady attendance can be secured, although the present corps of teachers are using every endeavor to make the school attractive and instructive.

With regard to the appropriations for this agency, I would respectfully submit that the same be made separate and apart from the appropriation for the Siletz Agency, as this agency has no connection with the Siletz, and the manner of conducting the same is very dissimilar, as I am informed rations and supplies are issued at that agency, while at this agency there are no rations or supplies issued, the policy being here to purchase agricultural implements and seed, &c.; and while about \$25,000 was appropriated last year for the two agencies, the amount allowed to this agency was about \$6,000, and the present year this agency will be allowed but about one-third of the \$24,000 appropriated for the two agencies.

The saw and grist mills are in working order, and the carpenter and blacksmith shops each have a mechanic daily employed in working for the Indians, in repairing and manufacturing wagons, harrows, plows, &c., &c.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is not materially changed from former years. There is always some sickness among them, mostly of scrofulous and chronic character. There is no agency physician employed or allowed at the agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON,
July 27, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my fourth annual report of affairs at Klamath Agency, Oregon.

In my last report I gave a somewhat full statement concerning the location, soil, and natural products of this reservation, and also stated that on account of the frostiness and dryness of our summers the raising of grain and vegetables could never be made a success.

The number of Indians under my charge remain as heretofore at about 1,000. They are still industrious, energetic, peaceable, and very temperate in their habits of life. I have never yet seen one of them under the influence of intoxicating liquors. The commanding officer at Fort Klamath made a similar remark to me a few days since concerning his own observations. The fact is easily discernible that they are each year improving mentally, morally, and socially. This progress is noted and commended by all persons visiting this reservation. They are a law-abiding people.

They have kept the treaty with scrupulous exactness. There are very few cases where they leave the reservation without proper authority. I have never yet known a person passing through the reservation to be mistreated or assaulted. Their civility to strangers has often been the subject of remark by the whites. Petty quarrels and difficulties among themselves are becoming yearly less frequent.

STOCK-RAISING.

On account of the abundance of nutritious grasses and good water, as well as on account of its good winter ranges, this country is well adapted to stock-raising. There are now about 800 head of cattle owned by the Indians, but they are in the hands of a comparatively few persons, who had an early start in this direction and who seemed to be prospered above those around them. If the government, through the recommendations of your office, could be induced to expend about \$10,000 in the purchase of stock cattle and about \$5,000 in the purchase of additional wagons, harness, mowing-machines, sulky-rakes, and steel plows for the use of these Indians, I am satisfied that they would become self-supporting and on the road to prosperity within the period of five years. This country furnishes as fine beef cattle as can be found anywhere. The market for such cattle in this vicinity is and always will be good.

There is no difficulty in the way of these Indians living upon the natural products of the country, but such a life does not tend to their civilization. Their money resources are now drawn largely from work done for outside parties. With this money they purchase subsistence and clothing for themselves and families. For this purpose they make one or two trips a year to Ashland and other localities.

There is another method which, in my judgment, is a preferable one, whereby they might be supplied with the needed stock cattle and farm machinery. That method is to treat with them and induce them to accept as an equivalent for the large portion of their lands covered by the treaty, but now occupied by white settlers, stock cattle, farm machinery, and employes' labor. I believe this can be easily done, and that it is the best solution of the difficulty connected with the disputed boundary question reported upon by me some time since.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

During the last fiscal year from six to eight Indian apprentices were in constant and successful training by the employes having charge of the saw-mill and of the shops. They were making good progress, and were anxious to continue another year. I deeply regret their discontinuance, and sincerely hope that it may be but temporary.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school has been held for a period of ten months, and has had an average attendance of about 50 pupils. Over 60 different Indian children have been in attendance. They have made good progress in their studies and in industrial pursuits. They are, as a class, well-behaved and industrious, and are cleanly in their persons, being accustomed to take their weekly baths. The improvement in house-keeping in those families whose girls are attending the agency boarding-school is very marked, and is commended by all persons visiting them. With our enlarged and new school buildings, now in process of construction, we shall be able, if furnished the teaching force and the supplies needed, to care for from 100 to 125 pupils.

With the purchase of the agricultural and the mechanical tools estimated for, and with the construction and the fitting up of a large workshop for the boys, much more attention will be paid to teaching industrial pursuits than in the past. In our new buildings there will be a room fitted up and set apart for the purpose of teaching the girls regularly and daily such industrial work as will best fit them for active duties in life.

In connection with our boarding-school there have been regularly held during the year an interesting Sunday-school and other religious services. The school children have manifested much interest in these services and have evidently been much benefited by them, not only in the learning of Scripture truth and history, but also in gaining a better knowledge of the English language, which I believe to be the most important part of their mental training.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Nearly all the agency buildings have been repaired and much improved during the

past year. This is especially true of our saw-mill, which is now in good condition and is doing good service in making lumber for our new school buildings as well as for the use of the Indians. Out of the 500 saw-logs which have been cut in the woods since the opening of spring over 300 have been drawn to the mill, and over 200 have been sawed into lumber, making over 100,000 feet. A large portion of this amount has been dressed by the saw-mill planer, or worked into rustic flooring, ceiling, doors, sash, &c., to be used in constructing our new school buildings.

AGENCY STOCK.

All the animals belonging to the department have been cared for during the year, and all except the horses engaged in hauling logs to the saw-mill are in good condition. These having been worked unusually hard during the spring and summer have not, for want of suitable feed, improved in their physical condition. The government oxen for the same reason have been also overworked and worn down, but are now being allowed a few days' rest.

The black leg, a cattle plague, which has prevailed among young cattle outside the reservation during the last fiscal year, has recently begun its ravages among our agency and Indian cattle. I have just learned from Yaniax that a large per cent of this year's increase, both of the department and Indian cattle, have died. It seldom attacks cattle over one year old, but generally proves fatal with those of that age and under. All that can be done to avert its progress will be done, but I fear this will be but little.

AGENCY AND INDIAN FARM MACHINERY.

The wagons, mowers, and sulky rakes have all been carefully and thoroughly repaired by our mechanics, and are now doing good service in the hay-field. This haying season will last about six weeks, and as the grass this year is abundant, it is expected that more than the usual amount of hay will be secured by all parties for winter's use in keeping horses and cattle for the agency and the Indians.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The police, under the able management of Dr. William B. Royal, have done very effective service during the entire year. They have been diligent in watching all evil-doers, and in promptly reporting all cases of wrong-doing. Great credit is especially due to Henry Blowe, captain and headchief, and to David Hill, lieutenant and first chief, for their loyalty to the government, their promptness in executing all orders from their superiors, and the deep interest which they have taken in the welfare and good behavior of the people. The entire police force has been particularly watchful and diligent in preventing the introduction of spirituous liquors upon the reservation, and in reporting any case of supposed violation of the statutes upon this subject.

THE EMPLOYÉS.

The relation between the agent and the employés has been confiding and friendly. They have all performed their duties faithfully, and have labored for the best interests of the government and of the Indians, and did not leave their positions when their compensation was cut off during the last month of the quarter.

The past year has been one of peace and progress on the part of the Indians. No unpleasant events have occurred to mar the good feeling that has hitherto existed among them and between the white settlers around them. Wherever they have labored for the whites they have been commended for their industry and for their faithfulness in the performance of their duties. Neither have I learned of any attempt on the part of their employers to defraud them out of their just dues. Their earnings have uniformly been carefully treasured up by them, and afterward wisely expended for articles of food and clothing needed for themselves and their families. It is very seldom that any of them make a foolish bargain or a useless purchase. They are allowed by all parties to be unusually sharp in commercial transactions. In these respects I consider them to be far in advance of what might be expected of them, considering that they have been but a few years under treaty stipulations and civilizing influences.

They state that Fremont was the first white man that ever came among them and that most of them had at that time seen. Fremont mentions the fact that when he had reached the borders of this people one of the chiefs, the father of David Hill, one of the present chiefs, came out to meet him accompanied by his wife, the first case of

the kind that had occurred during his travels among the Indians. This leads me to say that, though like all people emerging from savage life, they have not a high appreciation of the rights of women, and their social habits are very defective as a people, yet I can discern a yearly improvement in this regard. The chiefs and leading men of the nation have taken a high stand in these matters, and are really an example to their people. They are still waiting for and expecting an adjustment of their boundary difficulties, believing that this government cannot consent to do them an injustice in regard to their lands, and to break the treaty which they themselves have so faithfully kept. I sincerely hope that the agent will in the next annual report be able to record the fact of the settlement of this "much vexed question."

The Indians have not done as much this year by way of improving their homes as heretofore on account of the great demand made upon them to aid in constructing the new school buildings at Yainax and at the agency. The demands made upon them at Yainax have been unprecedented. The demands have been cheerfully and promptly met. These Indians do not number over 400 in all, and have a constant struggle to obtain subsistence supplies, even when they have command of all their time. In carrying forward this building project they have cut down and sawed into logs over 100 large trees, and hauled the logs over three miles to the saw-mill. They have also furnished for the last two months from 3 to 5 men weekly to aid in taking care of the lumber sawed. They have also furnished men and teams to haul over 50,000 feet of lumber (about 60 4-horse loads) a distance of over 40 miles, over a muddy and rocky road. In order to cross a river without a bridge and too deep to ford they were obliged to unload their lumber, raft it across the river upon a small raft, swim their horses over, raft over their wagons or take them to pieces and take them over in canoes, reload their lumber, take it to the place of destination, and properly pile it for seasoning and to keep it from warping. They have been doing this about two months, and there is yet from 25,000 to 30,000 feet to haul. Some 12,000 feet of this lumber was hauled over 70 miles. Owing to our very late spring and the unusually frequent rains of summer, the roads have remained very muddy, and it has taken about 10 days to make the round trip. The sacrifices and struggles of these Indians to secure a school for their children is worthy of all commendation, and gives assurance that the school will be well patronized when completed.

The school buildings to be constructed at the agency are also well under way. All the material to be purchased has been procured and considerable of the lumber sawed. But little more can be done upon these buildings until all the lumber needed for the Yainax school has been procured and all needed labor expended.

There has been regular Sunday services held at the Indian church at Williamson River, seven miles from the agency. These services have been held in part by the agent and the employees and in part by David Hill, a chief of the Klamaths, and a local preacher of the M. E. Church. They have uniformly been largely attended by a well-dressed, well-behaved, and interested congregation. They all feel proud of their church building, and have its fine-toned bell rung every Sabbath morning to call the people to church service. I would not be understood as saying that all these Indians are becoming Christians. A few of them are, I have no doubt, really so. Quite a number of others are gradually shaking off their superstitious shackles and are coming to the light. Many of them are still in gross darkness and ignorance. It would be an easy matter to induce the most of them to become church members, but I can see no good from such a course, but rather evil. There is but little hope that even Christianity can do much for them until it has educated and civilized them. I do believe, however, that as a people they are moving forward in the right direction, and that very many obstacles in the way of their progress are being yearly removed.

I will here say, in conclusion, in regard to these Indians, that their active temperament, their fair mental abilities, their regard for law, their loyalty to the general government, their habits of industry and of temperance, the readiness with which they accept the teachings of the Bible and adopt the customs and modes of living of civilized people, and their anxiety to have their children educated not only in book knowledge but also in industrial pursuits, commend them to the care and confidence of the government, and give promise that at no distant day their posterity will take rank among civilized people as loyal, intelligent, and industrious citizens.

In regard to the sanitary condition of these Indians I respectfully call your attention to the accompanying report of our agency physician, William B. Royal.

For statistical information see accompanying blanks.

Yours, respectfully,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, TOLEDO, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON,
August 28, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter, dated July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency.

AGRICULTURE.

As a result of the liberality of the department in furnishing our Indians with such implements as are requisite to a successful tilling of the soil, they have continued to come in from far and near, taking lands, building houses, so far as materials were furnished them, and otherwise showing a desire to abandon a life of roving and indolence and establish for themselves permanent homes, thus giving evidence of their advancement in the line of civilization. The crop of hay has been gathered in good condition, and is largely in excess over that of last year. Our grain harvest is now going on, and the quality and quantity is such as to encourage the toilers, as well as those who wish well toward our red men in the use of the lands set apart for them. It will be seen by the figures below, as compared with those of previous years, that a good work has been done. It is true that more might, and I may say ought, to have been accomplished, but the same may justly be said of the white farmers in this portion of country. It is evident the raising of other grains than wheat, and especially spring wheat, will give a better return in this region, situated so near the ocean, where strong winds prevail a portion of the time and heavy fogs are frequent, rendering a cool atmosphere prevalent a good part of the time, causing more or less uncertainty in the maturing of spring wheat as well as to its yield. Number of acres under fence, 2,405; under cultivation, 1,490; acres new land broken, 171; rods of new fence made, 1,583.

The amount of grain harvested, and now being harvested, is by careful estimate as follows: The quantity given will overrun, rather than fall short. Wheat, 2,490 bushels; oats, 24,750; of vegetables, potatoes, 23,520; turnips, 900; carrots, 800; parsnips, 750; tons of hay, 849; together with large quantities of other kinds of vegetables. There is a garden of some two or more acres for the use of our boarding-house children, worked by the larger boys, superintended by our farmer.

TRANSPORTATION.

The supplies transported to this agency within the year will reach about 100 tons, ranging in distances from 8 to 60 miles. A large portion of them were drawn late in the fall, after the rains had set in, rendering the roads dangerous in travel and the streams next to impassable. The teaming was done by Indians, and with their own teams, and greatly to their credit, for no accident occurred of a serious character, neither was there any damage to property. I am sure no better results would have followed had the work been done by white men who do teaming as a business, if indeed as well.

I would again urge upon those who forward our supplies to do so, if possible, at an earlier period of the year, to the end that they reach here in summer or early fall, so that they arrive at the agency ere the rains begin. This will enable us to avoid the dangers incident thereto and save a large sum in their removal.

INDIAN POLICE.

The force of twelve men was continued through the year, rendering good service for the remuneration received. The amount is so small as not to prove an incentive to efficiency, nor lead them to exercise a feeling of pride in their official calling. These men are scattered all over the various portions of the reservation, indeed none at the agency where most wanted, for such as would serve us well will not do duty at the salaries allowed, and those who would are not of the class likely to be selected. And for these reasons I have asked that three men be allowed in place of the twelve, with such pay as would enable them to reside at the agency, devoting their entire time to the service.

In the removal of Joseph Howard, a quarter breed, and his wife, an Indian woman, as per instructions from your office, I may say that Howard left the reserve when ordered; his wife refusing to go, was taken off by the police. The cause of removal of Howard was his persistency in gambling and drinking when outside.

SANITARY.

The Indians upon this reservation have long been afflicted with venereal diseases to

a fearful extent. Were it not for these, there can be no question but that they would be as healthy, if indeed not healthier, than the average of white people. But diseases of the kind mentioned seems to have permeated the entire race, the aged, middle-aged, and the young. I fear the frequent changes in physicians—three in a trifle more than a year—has not resulted favorably to our Indians. Referring to the births and deaths, as reported in the monthly statements, I find total births for the year 10, and of deaths 24. The latter is no doubt correct, as the coffins are made at the agency. The former is incorrect, as is proven in the number of children of whom no record has been taken. This deficiency of known births is owing to two causes: 1st. The non-attention paid by one of our physicians to looking about to find the young. 2d. The habit of Indian women in concealing their young ones from their best friends. In my judgment the births within the year fully equal the deaths, if indeed they do not exceed them. This lack on the part of the physician was often reproved, but was unheeded, but in the year just beginning will be faithfully looked after by our new comer.

FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

The flouring mill did good service quite through the year, turning out flour and feed from grains raised by the Indians, a thing they highly appreciate, as there is no mill other than this within forty miles or more. Our saw-mill has not been used as much in the year past as heretofore, for lack of funds, a matter of much regret to a large number, many of whom have lately been induced to come in and take lands, but were unable to erect houses for want of lumber, thus checking the establishing of homes to such as have become weary of a life of wandering.

The labor in the mills is all performed by Indians with a single exception. I am pleased to say that a number of Indians, so far as I know for the first time, cut their timber, drew their logs, and sawed their own lumber without the aid of government, thus proving themselves on the road to self-support and independence, a thing of which they feel a pride.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Indians here I find are not very unlike white people; some are willing to labor for what they have and others think they ought to be supported in their idleness. It has been my aim from the first to put a premium on industry, and condemn idleness in any and all. I find the complaining and fault-finding usually belong to this class. The Indians here as a rule learn the trades easily, perhaps more readily even than farming. There are goodly numbers who can perform service in the shops or mills, and show evidence of rapid advancement in mechanism.

EMPLOYÉS.

There are of white employés now here, a clerk to the agent, a farmer, physician, teacher, miller, and engineer, matron and cook. Of Indians, an interpreter, assistant farmer, teamster, two carpenters, blacksmith, ferryman, mail carrier, janitor, assistant engineer, seamstress, assistant teacher, and laundress. Of Indian police, there is a captain, sergeant, and ten privates.

EDUCATION.

The day-school commenced the early part of September last, continuing until about the middle of July, when it was dismissed for a vacation of some six or seven weeks, a thing so necessary to all, but especially to Indian children. Many, indeed nearly all, have heretofore been free from confinement, going and coming at will, with no restraints either at home or when visiting the houses of those who give them a welcome. It is no wonder they long for their former freedom, and release from a school room, and the discipline put upon them requisite to good order and a well-regulated school. Our school was taught by our pastor, and for the first few months by his sister, as assistant, who it was said was an educated young lady. She left, however, and her place was filled by an Indian girl, eighteen years old, who had no home, going from family to family as they could agree, with now and then a day in school, until the boarding-house was established, when she became an inmate, having received the advantages afforded there, and regularly an attendant of the day-school for eighteen months, making such progress in her studies and general deportment as to warrant a trial in the position assigned her. She taught some seven months previous to vacation, and is worthy of being continued. I may say the opinion of many, who are deemed competent judges, is that the school has not suffered by the change.

The largest attendance at school runs up to about 70, and are made up of some 50 from the boarding-house, the remainder from families who live at or adjacent to the agency. It is but justice to say that these children take to their studies as quick and pursue them as diligently as an equal number of white children in any of the schools in these parts, and persons outside who have visited ours have expressed great surprise at their advancement and readiness in answering questions found in their books of a character which was thought to be beyond their comprehension, notwithstanding the fact of their well known timidity before those of their white brethren.

CHRISTMAS.

The usual Christmas dinner was given our Indians within the year, a thing looked forward to with much of interest. Several hundred availed themselves of the good things furnished at the boarding-house, men, women, and children coming from far and near, the rich and poor, sick and infirm, aged, middle-aged, and young, all joining in making it a day of merriment and good feeling, and though represented by eighteen different tribes a stranger would have supposed them all belonging to one. These gatherings are a source of much good in cementing the bonds of friendship as between them and their pale-faced brethren, as well as with each other. The bread, meats, cakes, and other articles, including tea and coffee, was prepared and served by the girls in the boarding-house, clad in neat calico dresses, with pink aprons on. For four hours they came, ate, and went, retiring with expressions of good-will in their faces for the time being, having forgotten their ills, wants, and sorrows, meeting with long-separated ones who were dear to them, and friends and neighbors, with whom they frequently exchanged greetings. Thus they spent the day together, after which they said "Good-bye," starting for their homes, some in wagons, some on horseback, and others on foot; and so ended the day.

In consequence of the entertainment to others, that of the children was deferred until New Year's eve, at which time a tree was placed in position, loaded with presents for the young. I may say the school-house was appropriately trimmed with evergreens, mottoes, &c., and the tree was lighted, presenting an appearance attractive to the children and worthy of those who arranged it. The exercises consisted of a salutatory by the school, "Glory to God in the Highest;" recitation of the 23d psalm by little girls; calisthenics by boys to measure of music; address by one of the boys, subject, "Farmer Boy;" "broom-brigade drill" by large girls. This last one, I see by Eastern papers, has since been performed there, thus showing their appreciation of the "original" as performed by our Indian girls in Oregon. The distribution of presents caused much of merriment to Indians, as well as pleasure to their children as recipients. The exercises of the evening were interspersed with music, in which our new organ was used to advantage. These annual reunions are of good results in a double sense. They tend to wear off the prejudices existing in the minds of the adult Indians in the innocent pleasure it gives them. 2d. They interest the children in making the school more attractive by the part they are allowed to take, thus leading them away from the life of their fathers, and adopting a newer and higher life.

CHRISTIAN WORK.

Our public services have continued about the same as last year: Preaching on Sabbath mornings by the pastor; in the evening, sometimes a sermon by the pastor and occasionally an exhortation by one of our Indian brethren; at other times the meeting took the form of a prayer and praise meeting. The social meetings have latterly been held as follows: Class meeting on Sunday evening of each week previous to the public service, and prayer meeting on Thursday evenings. The attendance at church was good at the beginning of the conference year, but soon began to dwindle, and so continued to the end. I regret the present state of things, being to me exceedingly unsatisfactory, and as there is to be a change of ministers soon, we shall hope and labor for a better attendance and a deeper work of grace in the hearts of the members.

Of the older children in the boarding-school, I may say a good work has been done. The matron and others under her charge have labored faithfully to bring the children to seek their Saviour, and in this their efforts have been rewarded, several giving evidence of a change of heart and a desire to live a Christian life. The Sunday-school has partaken somewhat of the church; the numbers have decreased since the year began, and a lack of interest followed, but we shall labor with greater zeal the year to come, and look and hope and pray for a season of prosperity, such as has been ours in times past.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR INDIAN CHILDREN.

The reception of orphan and other Indian children at the children's boarding-house began in October, 1880, with five little waifs, but soon increased to more than 50, being the full capacity of the building. There are candidates for admission who ought to be enjoying the privileges afforded here. Those engaged in this house consist of a matron, seamstress, cook, and laundress. The teaching and discipline practiced here entitles it to the name of training-school as well. The girls are taught housekeeping in all its branches, dress-making, clothing for boys, and other kinds of industry, using sewing machines, which the older girls took up readily, showing skill and judgment in large measure for girls of their years. The boys cut and carry in the wood and assist in such other work about the buildings as are proper. They are also taught to labor in the fields and in the government garden under the instruction of the farmer, and in the shops and mills under the eyes of our carpenter and sawyer.

The children read the Scriptures morning and night, and the lessons are commented upon by the matron, giving them light and knowledge as contained in the Word of God, thus instilling into their young minds the seeking early to live a life of usefulness. A half hour's presence by any one at one of these sessions is well spent time. The questions asked of the children and answered by them prove how well they are already versed in the things which pertain to their everlasting peace. Their exercises are interspersed with singing, in which all join. As the result of these social morning and evening greetings, in my judgment, was the bringing into the church a dozen or more of these children of the forest within the year just closed. The well-being of the race is, in my opinion, centered in the young, for the old are wedded to the ways of their fathers, and seemingly cannot rid themselves of their superstitions in which they have so long indulged and which have become so dear.

CONCLUSION.

The agency trader, who left here about the middle of July, going outside the lines some three miles, establishing business where he is free to put such prices on his goods as he sees fit, did so, because of some differences existing between us. He, from lack of capital of his own, made purchases from second hands, costing from 10 to 15 per cent. above value. I could not permit his charging full profits additional, as that would carry the cost too high to our Indians. He broke faith in this, that he did not confine his stock to such articles as were of a practicable character, running them into worthless jewelry, fancy articles, &c., seeking rather to please the eye of these red men than to give them an equivalent in the way of necessities for their hard-earned money. He did not unite with me in forcing his customers from the store when purchases were completed, thus encouraging a spirit of idleness and lounging about his premises. In this he would be the gainer, for they would be sure to look about and see imaginary wants, until they were rendered penniless. However, another and more considerate man, I trust, is seeking to occupy his place here.

The 67 Alsea Indians, removed to this reservation some more than a year ago, were located along our river 6 miles below here, where lands were assigned them and the erection of 15 houses began, several of which are completed, and the remainder under way, in charge of our Indian carpenter, who designs to have them ready for occupancy before the fall rains set in.

There are already evidences of the wisdom exercised by the department in the purchase and distribution of 80 cows to Indian families, for butter is being made by Indian women of such quality as suits the taste of the wives of our white employees, who are evidently good judges of that commodity, being first-class housekeepers. The agency trader was more than supplied, and some was taken outside and sold, bringing equal prices with that made in California and Oregon.

No innovations of a serious character have been made on the reservation within the year; some few whites have been driven off for minor offenses.

I would urge that money be given for the sawing of lumber to build new houses for incoming Indians, as well as to those who require it for outhouses in the preservation of crops. There is need of more oxen, wagons, and farming implements for the year to come, to the end that additional acreage may be brought into use. At the present writing our harvesting of grain is going on; weather good, and quantity and quality encouraging.

I have the honor to report an unexpended balance on hand at the end of the present fiscal year of \$1,644.78.

Very respectfully,

E. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON,
August 14, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency for the current year accompanied by the statistical information required.

The number of Indians on this agency is 879, classified as follows: Walla-Wallas 473; Cayuses, 348; Umatillas, 158; total, males, 386; females, 493; 128 mixed bloods, members of the Walla-Walla tribes, located here during the year under the rulings of your office as defined by letter of July 26, 1881. They are quite an acquisition to the agency, as they are intelligent, having mixed with the whites a great deal, and many of them are educated. These Indians have inclosed twenty-five farms during the year. I am unable to give the exact number of acres fenced, as many are still engaged hauling rails and enlarging their farms which are scattered over the reservation, in most cases 10 and 15 miles from the agency. The inclosed farms vary in size from 8 or 10 acres to half sections of land. Some are attached to old farms that have been enlarged and located as nearly in accordance with legal subdivisions as they can judge from the official survey of the reservation made eleven years ago. The greater portion of the land inclosed this year was broken last spring, and as the season has been exceedingly dry and hot throughout this section of country, the spring crops are light and in many cases are hardly worth the trouble of harvesting. The accompanying statistics show the amount raised as near as can be estimated at present. They have built eleven houses during the year, five of boards and six of logs, besides a number of barns and outhouses, making in all twenty houses now occupied by these Indians.

The right of way of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company across the reservation, a distance of 22 miles, was cleared by these Indians at the rate of \$20 per acre. While the length of time occupied in completing this work was longer than would be required by the same number of white men, the "aboriginal contractors," as they were styled by the railroad company, were complimented for fulfilling their contract in a satisfactory manner. They also assisted the three agency teams in hauling 90,000 feet of lumber from the saw-mill to the school site, a distance of 18 miles. Thirty Indian teams were engaged in this work free of charge, and their alacrity and willingness in rendering this assistance is an evidence of their appreciation of the effort made by the government to furnish liberal educational facilities for their children and shows also a friendly feeling existing among them toward the school.

The police force, consisting of one captain and ten privates, have done efficient service during the year and have surmounted to a great extent the opposition existing on the part of a number of Indians against them. At present they are recognized by all the Indians with the exception of a few worthless fellows who have been arrested and fined repeatedly for drunkenness and quarreling. They have made fifty-four arrests during the year, and have made complaints against seven white men for selling liquor to Indians which led to their arrest and conviction for this offense.

The inauguration of the police force involved the necessity of establishing a code of laws for the government of the tribes. This led to much of the opposition before mentioned, as the chiefs looked upon it as an infringement of their authority. In order to obtain their support, I proposed that they enact such laws as they considered necessary to preserve order among their people, and appoint a judge to enforce them, which they finally agreed to. A judge was appointed, and a code of laws passed similar to those mentioned in the regulations governing the police force issued by your office. Their action in this matter has met with the approval of the Indians, and the rulings of the judge have been approved during the year. One hundred and nine dollars have been paid as fines during the year, and two horses, valued at \$45. This money is in the hands of the judge, and is to be used to pay the board of prisoners and the traveling expenses of the police when in the performance of duty off the reservation.

Considerable hard feeling has been occasioned during the year on account of encroachments made by whites on the reservation in the vicinity of McKay Creek. The boundary of this portion of the reservation is in dispute, the Indians claiming that the divide between McKay and Birch Creeks is the boundary, while the whites claim to have found the line on the reservation side of the divide, and plats of this land, which has always been considered as portion of the reservation heretofore, are on file in the office of parties engaged in the land business in Pendleton, and three locations have been made on it. The boundary-line surveyed eleven years ago is either obliterated, or does not follow the divide between McKay and Birch Creeks, and after diligent search I am unable to find it. The treaty designates the divide between the above-mentioned creeks as the boundary, and as this is also pointed out as the line by the Indians, they are undoubtedly right in claiming the land in question. I would respectfully recommend a resurvey of the entire boundary-line of the reservation, to designate plainly the limits of the reservation, and to set at rest the numerous complaints made of encroachments. Until this is done the encroachments will undoubtedly continue.

A large number of houses are built on the reservation, adjacent to the town of Pen-

leton, to which the Indians raise no serious objection, as they are aware that a bill to throw open a section of the reservation adjoining the town is before Congress. The Indians will no doubt consent to the sale of this land, as it is of no particular use to them either for grazing or agricultural purposes.

The employés have been principally engaged during the year in cutting, planing, and hauling lumber for the school, and in constructing the building. Ninety thousand feet of lumber and 40,000 shingles have been hauled to the school site; 20,000 feet of this lumber was cut this spring, and 35,000 feet of it planed. The erection of the building was commenced last May, and it will probably be completed by the middle of September. It is 40 by 70 feet, two stories high, and will accommodate 100 scholars.

The employés have also been engaged in repairing wagons and farming implements for the Indians. The miller ground 4,000 bushels of wheat, barley, and corn during the year.

The self-binding reaper purchased for these Indians last year out of the miscellaneous fund is giving good satisfaction. During the past three weeks one of the employés cut 100 acres of grain with it for the Indians and 12 acres of barley for the agency.

The education of these Indians has been neglected heretofore, the only facility afforded them being a day school, which was discontinued the last of June, 1881. The majority of the Indians resided so far from the school, which was located at the agency, that the children of many who were in favor of educating them could not attend. They understand the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the English language and a training in the different trades represented by the employés of the agency, and in agriculture, all of which can be readily taught them when the school is in operation. It is of vital importance to these Indians that their children be educated and trained in civilized pursuits, as this reservation is surrounded by white settlements, and the time is not far off when they will have to rely exclusively on agriculture and other civilized pursuits for a living. The game and fish which heretofore constituted a large portion of their subsistence is fast disappearing, and the range for the large bands of horses and cattle for which they were noted is now confined to the reservation, which is pretty well eaten off, compelling them to reduce their herds and put up hay for the winter. That many of them realize the necessity of adapting themselves to the new order of things surrounding them is proven by the increased activity shown in fencing land and making permanent improvements during the past year.

Ten children of this reservation are attending the Forest Grove training school since last October, with what results I am unable to state, as I have not heard from them since their departure.

The health of the reservation has been good during the year, and the progress made by these Indians is satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. FAY,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 24, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year ending July 31, 1882:

NAMES OF INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.

During the past year the work of enumeration in connection with the Census Bureau has been completed. There are five different tribes upon this reservation. Their names and numbers are as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warm Springs.....	195	235	430
Wascoes.....	128	126	254
Teninoes.....	36	41	77
John Day's.....	26	23	49
Putes.....	20	5	25

Among these are five mixed bloods, making a total of 835, or 290 more Indians than reported last year. This is principally owing to a large gain among the Warm Springs Indians, from those belonging to that tribe who were not upon this reservation when the last previous census was taken; in fact, some have never made this reservation their home until within the past two years.

Of the 405 males there are 202 Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits, and 131 families are engaged in cultivating small patches of ground or farms, and 76 families, or individual Indians, are engaged in the following occupations: Millers 3, blacksmiths 3, carpenters 3, harness-makers 1, cook 1, laborers 59, herders 9.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, ETC.

There are 150 school children between the ages of seven and sixteen. On the school rolls all over four years are counted, so that there are 230 children on the reservation or adjacent to the schools between the two latter ages. Of this number about 100 have attended school more or less.

The English is the only language taught. There are 17 adults and 53 youths or children who can read more or less correctly. Many who can read quite well will not speak English if they can help it. It is much easier for them to use the Chinook jargon, as this language seems to have originated mainly among the Wascoes; for some jargon words are pure Wasco. The use of jargon has been a great obstacle in the way of learning to speak English; an obstacle beyond my power to remove. The tribes more remote from the Columbia River, or the sea-coast north of California, as the Nez Percés, Klamaths, and others, are more proficient in the use of English than on this and other reservations similarly situated. I can count only 40 that use or will use English enough for ordinary conversation.

APPRENTICES.

I have had but four during the year; two blacksmiths, one sawyer, and one miller apprentice. They often have had to run the mills or work in the shops without any one to oversee them, as my white employés often were detailed for other work than their regular work on the mills and shops.

THE PHYSICIAN'S REPORTS

show 758 cases or persons treated. The number of births reported was 13; deaths, 15. There no doubt have been more births, but, occurring when the Indians were off the reservation, were not always reported. For once in a number of years the deaths exceed the births. During the early spring months there was an unusual mortality, which, as far as I have learned, extended to other reservations. It just happened that a number of chronic cases terminated fatally at that time, and, I regret to say, produced an unfavorable impression upon the minds of the Indians regarding our modes of treatment and the abilities of my physician. The confidence of many was shaken, and some resorted to their medicine-men, and it will take some time to regain the ground lost.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There have been no missionaries here during the year. Our Sabbath services have, however, been regularly kept up, conducted by myself or employés. Services have also been held among the Warm Springs at the Sin-e-ma-sha Valley. During the first week in January a good many here professed Christianity, but there has been no ordained minister here to admit them to church membership.

NUMBER WEARING CITIZEN'S DRESS.

Fully 700 Indians wear citizen's dress and 135 in part. Only the wilder Indians are seen with blankets on or dressed in some part of Indian garb. It is a standing remark with us when an Indian submits to having his hair cut short "that he is becoming civilized." I can call to mind quite a number, some of them head-men, who have thus conformed to civilization during the past year. Probably other reservations have had the same progress, but of all the Indians visiting this agency the Klamaths appear the most civilized. It may be that the most civilized of other reservations have not been here, but I am giving facts as I have seen them.

CRIMES COMMITTED.

There have been none of the higher degrees of crime committed upon this reserva-

tion. Only five Indians have been punished to my knowledge, and they by the civil authorities for being drunk or disorderly in The Dalles. In two cases upon the reservation Indians took it into their own hands to mete out what they considered deserved punishment, and 10 persons have been punished by the Indian councils for getting drunk off the reservation, taking horses not their own, and branding or selling them; or taking other men's wives, the latter crime being the most frequent. It is not infrequent among the whites. Nearly all the Indians have given up the custom of plurality of wives, and bigamy is punished as a crime.

WHISKY SELLING.

There has been a great deal of drunkenness among Indians visiting The Dalles and the Columbia River fisheries, yet I have been unable to find out and have arrested a single liquor seller. Persons in The Dalles say they could inform on parties furnishing liquor to Indians, but it will not pay them to do so. They say by the time they have paid their expenses to Portland and back as witnesses they are out least \$10 more than they have received. Often, for the first offense, the United States district judge imposes only \$10 fine and one night's imprisonment; particularly where the parties plead guilty. The fine should be at least enough to reimburse the government, except it be in cases where there are clearly extenuating circumstances; and also there ought to be some inducements offered to inform on persons furnishing liquor to Indians, with some safeguards to prevent the abuse of such inducements.

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL, CROPS, ETC.

The Indians have cultivated 1,826 acres during the past season. Of this about 100 acres was new ground. There are about 80 miles of fencing upon this reservation, inclosing at least 10,000 acres, most of which is still uncultivated. Rods of fencing made during the year is estimated at 2,500, principally rail worm fence. The principal crop raised has been wheat. This I estimate at 3,000 bushels, not half as much as was raised last year, in fact is the poorest crop for a number of years. The summer has been unusually hot and dry, with the mercury often over 100° for several days at a time, and only occasional showers, thus nearly burning up the grain crops in many places; so much so that but a small part paid to harvest. Added to this the crickets and grasshoppers entirely destroyed some fields, and their owners have had to seek other modes of securing subsistence for the winter season. Where irrigation was practicable gardens look uncommonly fine, but taken altogether the entire field and garden product will fall much below that of last year.

ALLOTMENTS IN SEVERALTY.

No allotments have as yet been made. Many of the Indians have small farms, with boundaries or lines established by common consent, but not conforming to the surveys made some eleven years ago. Many of the corners then established cannot now be identified. The land ought to be resurveyed and allotments made as soon as possible, as the longer it is put off the more difficult it will be to conform to established lines.

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.

Horses are the principal stock owned by Indians, of which they have nearly 6,000; cattle, nearly 700; sheep, 135; swine, 58. I have urged the Indians to sell their ponies and buy sheep. This section of country is better adapted to sheep husbandry than any other kind of stock. The winters are usually not severe, with a light fall of snow, and stock rarely have to be fed. The broken character of the greater part of the reservation gives a great many hillsides, with a southern exposure, on which the snow seldom lies more than a few days at a time, and though in most places quite rocky, still affords luxuriant bunch-grass.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS.

The saw-mill has cut 183,000 feet of lumber during the year, principally for the Indians, many of whom now have lumber with which to build houses. The amount of wheat ground cannot be determined. Most of the time the grist-mill has been run by Indians, who could not well keep an accurate account of the number of bushels brought in to be ground, for the grain usually comes in in small grists, and sometimes many of them in one day, making it difficult to keep a weigher's account.

HOUSES OF INDIANS.

There are 90 dwelling-houses, 68 frame and 22 log, and 7 log and 3 frame barns or stables occupied by or belonging to the Indians. During the year only 5 houses were built, 2 frame and 3 log, and by the Indians, with no expense to the government, except the sawing of the lumber used, the nails, locks, &c. None of the houses are costly, but many are neat and comfortable, and in some cases well kept.

AGENCY BUILDINGS, OLD AND NEW.

Most of the buildings at this agency have stood upwards of twenty years. To most of them very little repairing has been done, owing principally to the uncertainty there has been for a number of years as to what the policy would be with regard to this reservation after the treaty stipulations expired. More than once the proposition has been made to consolidate with the Yukama Reservation, a proposition always bitterly opposed by these Indians, but one that might be insisted upon for all that; hence I did not feel like spending the government funds in building up what might in a short time have to be abandoned. Another reason, while it is pleasant and desirable to have fine buildings and pleasant surroundings, it is the too common practice to be extravagant just because it is government funds, and I have tried to correct the public mind in this respect, and if I erred, to let it be on the side of economy rather than have it said I was spending too much money, or, as many would say, "throwing it away in adorning an Indian agency."

During the past year an effort has been made to build up an industrial school for the Warm Springs, at a point nearly 20 miles northwest of this agency. A dwelling-house and school-house were erected last fall, and this summer a boarding-house large enough to accommodate 30 children has been erected, and will soon be ready to occupy. Nearly all the lumber for these buildings and lumber for some shops was hauled by the Warm Spring Indians from the saw-mill, nearly 15 miles, to the Sin-e-mas-ha Valley, and without expense to the government. They also cut and hauled in most of the saw-logs to the mill.

The Wascoes have done equally as well, having cut the saw-logs, hauled them to the mill, and taken away and hauled nearly 20,000 feet of lumber to this agency, 15 miles, for a church building, and I am now superintending the erection of the same. It has long been my wish to have such a building for religious purposes, and no act of mine, during the nearly eighteen years I have been in commission here, will give me more satisfaction in after years, should my life be spared, and especially should my services terminate during the present fiscal year, than the fact, that I have thus made provision for the maintenance of religious services, and also in the almost certain hope of having a missionary permanently located here, due largely to my efforts to awaken an interest among our churches while visiting the Eastern States this summer.

The year's work has been progressive, and gives great encouragement for the future. The Indian can be civilized.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Annual report of the Tonkawa special agency, Fort Griffin, Texas.

The tribe of Tonkawa Indians and a few Lipans are located in the vicinity of the old post of Fort Griffin, Texas, and in their habits they are partly civilized. They have no reservation, and hence are dependent to a great extent upon the whims of the land-owners of the surrounding country. They have no stock at all, with the exception of a few ponies. For several years past an appropriation has been made by Congress for their support, but the amount has been insufficient, and the citizens have had to assist in their support. They live in brush-houses and tepees, constructed according to Indian fashion. They are well contented here, and apparently have a horror of the idea of being removed to the Indian Territory. They have always been friends to the white man, and have frequently assisted the whites in their wars against the Comanche and Kiowa Indians before the latter were removed to the Indian Territory.

The appropriation this year for the support of the Tonkawas is only \$3,000, which is a little less than \$28 per capita.

There are at present 102 Indians here, and there are six Indian men who were en-

listed as scouts about one year ago, and they are expected back here in a few days. The total number of men, women, and children, is 108. About 30 of that number are able-bodied men who can make a living for themselves and families if they had anything to commence on. As it is, they can get no work to do, and as there is very little game in the vicinity, they are necessarily dependent on the short rations doled out to them by the government. If the coming winter is a severe one, they will suffer greatly, for there is no money at my disposal with which I can purchase them blankets. It has been the custom with the agent here to supply them with blankets at the approach of winter, but the small appropriation this winter will render such a thing impossible.

The Indians are indolent in their habits, but with a little assistance and with a good reservation to live upon they could soon be greatly improved in this respect, and in my opinion could, to a great extent at least, be made self supporting. They are honest, or at least as honest as it is usual for an Indian to be. I have never known them to steal, and their word can usually be relied upon. They are fond of hunting, and if game was plentiful they would be glad to provide themselves with all the meat they require. As it is now, they have to depend upon the fresh beef issued them by the government.

Since my taking charge of this agency, on January 2, 1882, there have been four deaths and two births. As a general thing the Indians appear to be tolerably free from disease. There is no physician here authorized to treat them when sick, and they are often neglected when they are in need of medical treatment.

There are no buildings or any property of any kind here belonging to the United States, and so it is necessary to rent the buildings used by the agent as office and store-room. When assuming charge here I found a clerk employed, but on April 1, 1882, with approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I discharged him, not deeming it necessary to have one employed. By the assistance of some of the Indians I have succeeded in doing all the work myself.

Since assuming charge, I have taken particular pains to break up the liquor traffic with the Indians. I found that certain parties were in the habit of supplying the Indians with intoxicating liquor regularly. I have made complaint against two of the parties, and their trial is to take place at Graham, Tex., about the first Monday in September. I consider that the practice is pretty well broken up. No crimes of the Indians against whites or whites against the Indians have been committed since I have been here. The whites and Indians are on the best of terms, and never have any trouble.

There is no school here for the Indians, but there are a number of boys and girls who are of the proper age, and a number would like to attend school if they could do so without leaving their tribe too far. They are a bright and intelligent tribe, and a few of their number, if well versed in the civilized pursuits and ways, could do a great good among them. None of them have ever been converted to Christianity, and they have no form of worship so far as I have been able to find out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS CHANDLER,
Second Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry.
Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OURAY INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH,
August 30, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report: I assumed charge of this agency June 24 last, relieving my predecessor, W. H. Berry. Owing to the short time I have been in charge it will be impossible for me to make as full and complete a report of affairs at this agency from my own knowledge as I deem desirable.

This agency is located at the junction of Green and White rivers, near the western line of the reservation, 33 miles southeast of Fort Thornburgh and 160 miles from the nearest railroad or telegraph station (Green River City, Wyo.).

The Indians belonging to this agency are known as the Tabeguache band of Utes, and number about 1,400 persons in all. They are orderly, quiet, and peacefully disposed, with a disposition to consult their agent in all matters pertaining to their welfare.

AGRICULTURE.

In the way of farming, there has not been any progress made either by white employes or Indians at this agency, and there can be nothing done until ditches are constructed to irrigate the land. There are thousands of acres of as good land on this reservation as can be found anywhere, which is worthless without water, as there is no rainfall here from May to September to speak of, and it would be useless to put in a crop without irrigation. There are quite a number of my Indians that are anxious to commence farming next spring if the necessary ditches are constructed to irrigate the land, and their success will encourage others to follow their example. In my opinion the construction of a ditch to irrigate this land should be commenced at as early a date as possible.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings are all of a temporary character, built of rough logs, with earth roofs, and are poorly adapted to the purpose for which they are used. This, however, I expect to change during next summer. By that time I hope to have the saw-mill ordered by the department, and now being delivered at this agency in operation preparing lumber for the new buildings contemplated, which I trust I may be instructed to put up with as little delay as possible.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force consists of whites: 1 clerk, 1 physician, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 miller, 1 farmer; Indians: 1 laborer, 1 interpreter. While not engaged in their respective vocations, they have been building fence for the purpose of enclosing pasture for agency stock.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good. The number of births reported are 51, deaths 4, during the last year.

CRIME.

No crime punishable by law has been committed on the reservation by Indians or against their persons during the year.

MISSIONARY.

There has been nothing done under this head, only through the employé force. The religious care of this agency is assigned to the Unitarian church, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Reynolds, who is desirous of doing something for the welfare of these Indians. I will readily co-operate with him in any way that will tend to their ultimate good.

The annual statistical report of this agency is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MINNISS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY,
Utah, September 1, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my twelfth annual report of the Indians and agency under my charge; also the accompanying statistical report relative to the same.

The last year has been one of peculiar anxiety and trials, both to the Indians and agent. Whilst the advent of the White River Utes did not produce any serious trouble, yet from the fact that many of them remained off the reserve, and at times manifested bad temper and insubordination, and also to the fact that the Ute commission failed to have the lands surveyed and allotted in severalty to those who came and remained, as well as to do other things which the Indians supposed they

would do, there was a continual state of unrest, dissatisfaction, and friction, not only among the White Rivers but also among the Uintahs. The discrepancy in the treatment of the former, compared with that of the latter, was a fruitful source of discouragement and dissatisfaction among the Uintahs, and exercised a discouraging influence upon their agricultural efforts, the results of which are somewhat apparent in our statistical report, which is not as good as we hoped it would be.

CONDUCT AND DISPOSITION OF INDIANS.

The conduct and disposition of the Indians remaining on the reservation, notwithstanding the causes above alluded to, have been exceptionally kind and good, especially toward the whites. This is true not only of the Uintahs but also of the White Rivers. The causes above alluded to were more manifest in the depression of the energy of the Uintahs, and a very distinctly marked jealousy between the two bands.

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER CIVILIZED PURSUITS AND THEIR RESULTS.

The spring was a cold and backward one; but as soon as practicable the Uintahs commenced preparations for sowing and planting their crops. Encouraged by their example, some of the White Rivers did the same. Altogether we estimate that there are about 280 acres under cultivation; of this amount 30 acres have been broken and cultivated by the White River Utes. At one time during the season the crops were much injured by the grub-worm; a part seriously injured by smut; whilst to others, on account of the greatly increased number of horses in the neighborhood of the crops and the imperfect character of the fencing, much damage was done. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, we estimate they will have about 2,000 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, and 800 bushels of potatoes, besides various other kinds of vegetables, some of which, with the above, appear in the statistical report. The crops are now being harvested and those who have crops are showing commendable diligence and care in harvesting them.

Besides the above, many of the Indians have been anxious to put up hay for their own use. They have put up about 40 tons, after being cut by my employés. One Indian was ambitious to cut his own, but was so unfortunate as to get severely injured by the machine. Some Indians, in addition to their farm-work, have cut, hauled, and helped to manufacture lumber for their own use in building stables, fixing their houses, &c. Corals have been built, and considerable fencing constructed in a more substantial manner, which, considering the labor necessary to procure the material, shows increasing interest and energy in civilized pursuits.

More than twenty four-horse teams were engaged in freighting last fall, and we could have had all our goods and supplies hauled by them had they arrived in Salt Lake City in due season. But from their failure so to do we were compelled to have some freighted by white men at a late season and an exorbitant cost. Our Indians are now anxious to do our freighting again, which we hope to have them do in season, and at a reasonable charge.

SCHOOL.

I am somewhat at a loss to know what to say on this subject, whether to call it a success or a failure. Perhaps it would be correct to say it was neither. Without question much good was accomplished by the school. When the children attended with any degree of regularity their improvement in civilized manners and customs, as well as a knowledge of the rudimentary branches of an English education, was marked and satisfactory. But from the general want of appreciation of its importance on the part of the parents, and the consequent irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils, they being generally left to their own choice in the matter, the school did not accomplish all the good we had hoped it would. Perhaps our expectations were too high; perhaps there was a failure to secure the best instruments and adopt the wisest measures to secure the best results. The school was conducted under a contract with the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, whose headquarters are in New York City. Under this contract the board were to furnish three employés—a principal (male teacher), a matron, and a cook; the government to provide buildings furnished, rations and clothing for the pupils, and pay to said board at the rate of \$10.50 per quarter for each pupil taught. From the difficulty of securing properly qualified employés the school did not commence till the first of December, 1881, two or three months later than it should, and continued seven months, or till the first of July, 1882, with an average number of twelve pupils. This, in a pecuniary point of view, both as to the board and government, cannot be considered a success. But most results cannot be measured by pecuniary values. I am

far from believing that when the grand balance sheet of all those means and influences that enter into the elevation and civilization of these Indians is carefully examined and weighed our school will not appear to disadvantage.

MISSIONS.

There has been no special missionary work attempted, except in connection with the school, and the general intercourse of the teachers with the Indians. It has been the design of the board, and also of the agent, to employ only such teachers and employees as would labor to promote the genuine Christian civilization of these Indians.

INDIAN POLICE.

Since the advent of the White River Utes and the Uncompahgres to this agency and vicinity the working of this force has not been as efficient and satisfactory as formerly. There is much opposition to it by the above-named Indians, some of whom are violent and speak against it in our councils. Such conduct tends to intimidate some, and discourage others. Captain Tom who has been so efficient in his duties, is a most excellent, courageous, and worthy Indian. He has recently resigned, because of the indifference of the Indians to his position, and his salary too small for consideration. His services are well worth \$25 per month, and less than that would be little or no inducement. The others receiving pay in proportion would perform their duties with more ambition, because the office would be more worthy their attention.

INTRODUCTION OF WHISKY.

Since the settlement of the military, the White River and Uncompahgre Utes on this agency and vicinity, and the consequently greatly increased intercourse between the settlements and this valley, by means of freighters, Indians, and others, and the establishment of several saloons at Ashley, 30 miles distant, not a week passes that some unusual disturbance among the Indians does not occur on account of it, and it is beyond our power to arrest or control. A white man as chief of police to detect and bring to punishment those that furnish the whisky is the only remedy I can suggest. The Indians will not do it. They nearly all love it, and will not discover those who furnish it. While under its influence, so far, they have manifested a good natured disposition toward the whites. But who can trust drunken white men? and drunken Indians are certainly not more reliable.

MONEY PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

Before my last annual report a part of the Ute commission enrolled and made one cash payment to the White River Utes. On the 3d of March I made another payment to those who could be collected. Not quite half, however, of those who had been enrolled by the commission presented themselves after every effort had been made to induce them to come. The money belonging to the absentees was deposited to the credit of the United States. Another payment being due, I was directed to make it, which I did on the 15th ultimo, and also under the ruling and directions of the department paid the Uintahs their proportion of the Ute 4 per cent. fund on the 16th ultimo. This change in the policy toward the Uintahs was exceedingly gratifying to the Indians, as well as to myself and all their friends. We believe that all, or nearly so, of the White River Utes were present and received their money at the last payment. Those absent in March were present and received both payments at the same time. The payments were made quietly and with much satisfaction to the Indians, especially to the Uintahs, and had a tendency to allay some of the friction between the two bands manifest before that.

Though the payment of money to the Indians is gratifying to them, I cannot but regard it as vicious, productive of little good and the occasion of much evil, giving them the means of gratifying vicious habits and tastes that should be repressed. Among these are the procuring of whisky, gambling, racing, &c., all of which have a tendency to retard the civilizing process. Could the money thus given be, under the direction of the President or department, expended for clothing, subsistence, and agricultural facilities and implements the results, in my opinion, would be much more beneficial.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Two new buildings, much needed, have been constructed; a commissary with offices, and a council-house with guard-rooms, at a cost to the government of \$1,800.

Both are strong frames, with shingled roofs and brick chimneys, adding much to the usefulness and convenience of the service, as well as to the beauty of the agency. The trader has also erected a new log house for trading purposes and a dwelling for the employé's family. Though not as nice as I should have liked, still they add much to the general good appearance of the agency.

INSPECTION.

Inspector J. W. Pollock visited this agency early in July, and though he criticised some of our operations sharply, and doubtless found much to condemn, I trust he gave us credit for good intentions and a sincere desire to promote the highest interests of the Indian service at this agency. Conscious of our imperfections, we are glad to have the suggestions and criticisms of those who have had experience in the service, and shall endeavor to profit by them.

CONCLUSION.

Much of the foregoing is certainly not "rose-colored," but I cannot conclude without saying that some of the clouds that darkened our prospects at the commencement of the year have passed away without any violent storms, and that the prospects for future comfort and prosperity are more encouraging. The White River Utes, who appeared so hostile and stubborn at first, have gradually come in, and I think will gradually settle down and engage in civilizing pursuits. The example of most of the Uintahs and some of their own band, with kind and judicious treatment, will finally prevail, and the friction hereinbefore alluded to will finally disappear.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH., *August 31, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report of the Indian service at this agency, and in so doing it may not be inappropriate to take a retrospective view and note the progress that has been made by these Indians during the past decade.

At the outset it may be stated that, with the exception of the Warm Springs Agency, this agency is the only one within a radius of three hundred and fifty miles where the aid of the military has not been invoked either to suppress hostilities or to prevent an anticipated outbreak, and during the two wars that have occurred—that of the Nez Percés and of the Bannacks, in 1878—not an Indian was disaffected, or left the agency to join the hostiles.

But three capital offences have been committed—one the killing of a white man by an imbecile Indian, the other two the killing of Indians by Indians—and the expense incurred during the time for the suppression and punishment of crime has not exceeded forty dollars per annum.

As some evidence of their advancement in civilized pursuits, it may be stated that at least 90 per cent. of the Indians of this agency subsist themselves by this means. The aggregate of grain raised in 1872 did not exceed 3,000 bushels, while this year it will fall but little short, if any, of 100,000 bushels. The sale of robes and furs has fallen off from \$20,000 in 1872 to \$400 in 1882.

The Cœur d'Alène Indians, numbering 425, have within the time voluntarily left their old homes on the Cœur d'Alène River and removed to the reservation on the Latah, set aside for them by executive order of November 8, 1873, and from a small beginning in 1875 they have now nearly 5,000 acres under cultivation, many well-fenced farms and comfortable frame dwellings. Without going into particulars, there is abundant evidence among the different tribes to show that they have made a steady advance in their progress towards civilization.

In reporting upon the "condition, habits, and disposition" of the Indians under my care, but little can be said differing from my last annual report. The past year has been marked by no unusual event, if I may except the hanging of the Indian Andrew Tuipa for the murder of the white man above referred to. The Indians are peaceable and well-disposed, and seem desirous to conform as nearly as possible to the new order of things. With the exception of the Cœur d'Alènes, the different tribes continue to live in the same localities where they have always resided. The Okanagans, Lakes, San Poels, and a portion of the Colvilles are upon the Colville Reservation; the larger number of the Colvilles have their homes upon the east side of the Columbia River, between Kettle Falls and the mouth of the Spokane River; the Lower Spokans are at their old homes near the mouth of the Spokane River, on the addition to the Colville Reservation assigned to them by executive order of January 18, 1881; the Middle Band of Spokans live near Spokane Falls; while the

Upper Spokans live principally upon the Little Spokane River. The Calispel Indians are on the Pend'd'Oreille River, near the Calispel Bay, about 35 miles from the agency. The Methows reside the most of the time on the Columbia Reserve.

Of the 3,558 Indians belonging to this agency, 2,203, as nearly as can be ascertained, reside upon reservations. Of those living off the reservations, the Colvilles are the most progressive. Nearly all of them have good farms, which they desire to homestead when the land is surveyed. There are some well-to-do farmers among them, and they will have a surplus of grain to dispose of.

The Upper Spokans are next in order. Their farming operations are generally on a small scale, and they raise but little more than they require for their own use. With the exception of seven or eight farmers belonging to William Three-Mountains' band, but little farming is done by the Middle band of Spokans.

The Calispels have only within the past year or two taken much interest in farming. They have, however, eight or ten fields of grain and other produce, and seem desirous of extending their farming operations, if they can procure the necessary implements to begin with.

The Methows rely principally upon fishing and upon their cattle and horses for support, and, beyond a few patches of potatoes and corn, but little is done in the way of farming.

The rapid settling up of the country occupied by the Indians off of the reservation renders it desirable that some special inducement be held out to them to remove to one or other of the reservations. The Upper Spokans could be advantageously located upon the Cœur d'Alène Indian Reservation. The Middle band of Spokans, could be well located upon the addition to the Colville reserve for the Spokane Indians. The Indians already living upon those reservations have frequently expressed a desire to have these Indians come on their reserve. If this could be accomplished it would save much trouble and expense to the Indians as well as to the government, as many of them are at present located upon railroad lands, and others have not the means necessary to pay the office-fees for the entry of their homesteads. An appropriation of \$5,000, to be expended in breaking land on the reservations, say 20 acres for each family, would, I think, induce many to remove there, and there is little doubt that the change would be, in many respects, of great advantage to the Indians.

It is desirable that the agricultural portions of the reservations should be surveyed at as early a day as possible, and it is imperative that the boundaries of the Cœur d'Alène Indian Reservation should be defined by actual survey immediately, in order to avoid trouble with whites, who take advantage of undefined lines to encroach upon the reservation.

The following subjects calling for special legislation, recommended in your last annual report, would be of special benefit to the Indians of this agency, viz: "An increase in number and pay of Indian police; establishment of penal reservations for refractory Indians; allotment of lands in severalty and issue of patents therefor, with restrictions as to alienations; remission of fees and commissions on homestead entries by Indians; surveys of boundaries of Indian reservations and of arable lands thereon; modification of penalty for sale of liquor to Indians." Some more effectual means of preventing the sale of liquor to Indians off of the reservations is imperatively demanded. Every effort of the agent and of the government to ameliorate the condition of these people is neutralized by the action of worthless and impetuous parties, in their sordid desire for gain, and here especially, where a large portion of the community is interested in the sale of liquor to Indians, it is almost impossible to secure a conviction, no matter how direct and positive the evidence.

The industrial boarding-schools at this agency, under contract with Rev. J. B. A. Bronillet, have been carried on during the year with an average attendance of seventy children of both sexes, who, in addition to the regular branches of an English education, are taught industrial pursuits. The proficiency of the scholars in the several branches, as shown at their recent examinations, was highly creditable to both teachers and pupils. Too much attention cannot be given to the education of the Indian youth, as the surest means of preparing them for the new order of life their people are destined to encounter.

The missionary work among these Indians is still carried on by the Jesuit fathers with the same untiring devotion they have ever shown for their spiritual welfare. The two large and commodious churches, the one at the Colville mission and the other at the Cœur d'Alène, have both been finished, and at the dedication of the beautiful church of the Cœur d'Alènes by the archbishop of Oregon, on the 16th of June, a large concourse of Indians were in attendance, not only from the neighboring tribes, but thirty Umatillas and sixty Nez Percés came from their reservations to testify by their presence their devotion and adherence to the religious precepts so assiduously imparted to them. The teaching of the fathers is not confined exclusively to spiritual matters. Whenever it is practicable, day schools are organized at the missions, and the children instructed in the rudiments of an English education. The

present thrift and progress that so characterize the Cœur d'Alène Indians especially is largely attributable to the teachings and example of these reverend fathers.

The burning of the school-house belonging to the Sisters of Charity, who conduct the school at the Cœur d'Alène Indian Reservation, was a serious loss and inconvenience to them. They have, however, under construction a building of more ample dimensions, the cost of which, when completed, will be nearly or quite \$5,000. The agent made an ineffectual attempt to secure funds from the government to aid in the rebuilding of this school.

That all has not been accomplished with these Indians that might have been desired, must in a measure be attributed to the limited aid rendered by the government, and to the reduction in the employé force of the agency. The non-allowance of the blacksmith, farmer, and clerk, has been a serious detriment to the service, and imposed more duties upon the agent than he can efficiently perform.

The report of the resident farmer of the Cœur d'Alènes, herewith enclosed, contains several matters of interest pertaining to those Indians.

The statistical report of growing crops, &c., is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CŒUR D'ALÈNE RESERVATION,
August 24, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit my report of the farming operations of the Cœur d'Alène Indians for the past year, and am pleased to be able to say that their crops of oats, wheat, and vegetables are excellent, and that a great advancement has been made during the year in the increased acreage of their farms, in their fences, barns, and other necessary improvements, and that they are greatly to be commended for their industry and the great zeal and interest manifested in their work. Those farmers whose names were given in the report of last year are still striving to see what can be done in the farming line, and their success is a great encouragement to the others. Nicodemus and his brother have each 100 acres in oats. Felicianna has the same amount, and Louis 125 acres in oats. The others have not as much of an increase, but still showing much better than last year. Two-thirds or more of their crops of grain will be oats, owing to the price being but little less than wheat, much easier to handle, a greater number of bushels to the acre, and the demand as good as for wheat. When we take in account that the first farm upon this reservation was commenced by Nicodemus in the spring of 1875, and in 1876 his brother and two or three others opened their farms, and the remainder of the tribe removing from their old homes to this reserve in 1877, and with no aid from the government in the shape of plows, harrows, harness, cradles, or other agricultural implements whatever, their progress has been indeed wonderful. They have purchased for this season's work two self-binders, three combined reapers and mowers, and a seed-drill. There was but little loss in their stock during the past severe and long winter. They have somewhat reduced their number of swine, owing to the great demand for fresh pork by the numerous Chinamen working along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The permission granted by the department allowing, temporarily, a portable saw-mill upon the reservation to saw lumber for them will enable many, who are anxious, to erect frame dwellings, and in a number of places post and board fences.

One great cause of complaint among them is the supposed trespassing upon the border of the reservation by their white neighbors, and the cutting of great quantities of timber. The boundary line from the southwest corner of the reservation, running from thence to the old mission, is so indefinite that it is difficult to determine who is in the right or wrong, and I would respectfully ask that you urge upon the department the imperative necessity of having the line run so that serious trouble may be avoided.

In conclusion I have to say that my sincere thanks are due the fathers of De Smet Mission for the many kindnesses and favors shown me in the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEILL,
Resident Farmer Cœur d'Alènes.

Hon. JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent, Colville Agency, W. T.:

NEAH BAY INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 26, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge (Makahs and Quillehutes); also, to transmit the accompanying statistics relative thereto.

I have great pleasure in reporting a steady advancement with the tribes under my supervision in every way, especially with the Makahs. And in looking back through the past four and a half years of my jurisdiction, it is gratifying to me to be able to report a great deal of good accomplished, tending to the civilization of these Indians, and that the end for which I have assiduously labored is nearer its consummation than I dared hope at the commencement of my term of office. And as I am about to resign into other hands the management of affairs here, I have no hesitation in saying that the training of these Indians will make their further advancement comparatively easy in the hands of my successor.

CENSUS.

The census of the tribes as taken last year were Makahs, 691; Quillehutes, 310; total, 1,001. The present numbers show an increase of the births over deaths of 18.

It is a difficult matter to ascertain with any exactness the number of births and deaths, as the villages are widely apart, and even with the aid of the police inquiries more or less names are omitted. The following is as near as can be arrived at: Makahs, 701; Quillehutes, 318; total, 1019.

LOCALITY OF AGENCY AND ADAPTABILITY TO INDIANS.

This agency is located at the extreme northwest point of the United States, with the Pacific Ocean washing its shores on the western side, and the waters of the Straits of San de Fuca on the northern side. Mountainous and densely wooded, with a climate proverbial for its moisture, its scarcity of game, limited tracts of land fit for cultivation, and poorness of its soil, render it a country scarcely desirable for cultivation. On the other hand, the waters contain abundance of fish of many varieties, and of fur-bearing seals at certain seasons; hence it becomes to a fishing people (as these Indians are) all that can be desired.

These tribes have always been fishermen, and it requires no great amount of exertion to secure their supplies from these waters at any season of the year; and now in these latter years, and when they have learned that the fruits of their labors have a market value, these waters are at present a greater source of wealth to them than their land could be, no matter how much pains were taken in its cultivation.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The Indians of this agency are by no means an indolent people; they know the value of money full well, and are keen in trading. The industries from which their chief gains are derived are sealing and fishing. From January until June they are engaged in catching fur-seals, generally attaching themselves and their canoes to some one of the schooners engaged in that business; and if the season is a good one, they make considerable money, payments for their skins being made them in hard cash. During the other portion of the year, if industrious, a great deal of money can be made by them in salmon fishing, in dog-fish oil, in mats, miniature canoes, bows and arrows, and other curiosities, for all of which they find a ready market. An unlimited supply of halibut can also be found here, but the difficulty so far experienced in getting these fish into market has not warranted the Indians devoting themselves to this branch of trade, but they take large quantities of these fine fish, cut them into strips, and dry them for their own use during the winter months.

Farming has now become one of their industries, and the cultivation of their land is claiming more attention from them than could have been expected with the above facilities always at hand. During the past year more has been done than in any previous year. The present year's labors have been devoted in a great measure to breaking new land, and to fencing in the same; at the same time they have done fairly in the way of crops, when it is taken into consideration the obstacles to be encountered.

FARMING AND ITS OBSTACLES.

The chief obstacle in the way of the agent, while endeavoring to carry out the wishes of the government, in leading the Indians to the cultivation of their lands, is the sealing business. The schooners, which, since my advent here, have taken to invading these waters, are each anxious to secure a complement of these experienced Indians, and the demand is generally greater than the supply. Consequently, every conceivable move is resorted to, to induce them to take to their canoes and join the fleet. Often competition runs so high that the full value of the pelts are given and occasionally exceeded. A good-sized schooner will carry from ten to fourteen canoes and their crews, and this is at a time when the agent is most desirous to have them on their land, and busied with their crops. Hence, it is no easy matter for him to make head

against such odds. It is no uncommon thing for a couple of Indians to leave the deck of a schooner in the morning and before night-fall return with a catch worth, say, \$40 to them. Even an occasional catch like this is a stimulus hard to resist, and the agent finds himself in the main dependent upon the women of the tribes, and has to tax the energies of his employés to aid in this matter. This has been my experience, and cultivation by the Indians of this agency only commenced with my advent. The end of the sealing season would be too late; nor do the Indians feel disposed to begin a new labor. Flushed with their success, and the money they have earned, they look coldly upon work harder and less remunerative, and the proceeds of which must be waited for, and uncertain.

Again, the greater portion of the land available for cultivation is very poor, and requires to be enriched yearly in order to insure any yield, and the limited number of stock owned by the Indians would not go far towards this end even if they were kept up and their refuse applied for this purpose. Suitable rich land could be had, however, by diking a portion of the Waatch prairie (flooded with extreme high tides), at a cost of something less than \$2,000. Agent Huntington impressed this upon the department during his term of office, and even had said prairie surveyed. I also wrote a letter upon this subject, dated September 2, 1879, but no action was taken in the matter.

The climate is also unfavorable, especially for cereals. The spring is late and cold; heavy fogs roll in from the ocean during the summer, and the falls are early and wet. It is impossible to mature seeds for future use; it has been tried repeatedly, and in each case signally failed. Rust and blight almost yearly attack our potato crop; and, taken altogether, the inducements held out to these people to become agriculturists are not of a nature to commend themselves very strongly.

STOCK.

The government cattle, of which there are 76 head, are in excellent condition. During the past winter they suffered considerably, and were too poor for slaughter; but fortunately none were lost, through constant care and feeding. Unfortunately, the pasturage in this vicinity soon withers, and many of the band then take to the timber and marshes at a distance, in which event it becomes simply impossible to muster them for any purpose.

The Indians were not so fortunate with their cattle during the past winter; quite a number perished, also several of their horses; inattention and insufficiency of food the cause.

INDIAN LABOR.

From the facts already set forth it can be no matter of surprise when I state this Indian labor question is a somewhat difficult one. The department, knowing this to be the case, grants to this agency the highest rates for temporary labor; but even this does not enable the agent to meet the commands laid upon him. Take for instance the matter of cord-wood. Our average consumption being 120 cords, the authority for the cutting of the same is granted conditionally, viz, "that it must be cut by the Indians." Now the Indians of this agency do not cut their own wood, save in a few instances, but to-day they have white men employed just beyond the limits of the reserve who are cutting their winter's supply of cord-wood, also rails and pickets for fencing; and they pay to these whites better prices than the government pays for the cutting of the agency wood. They can sit in their canoes and earn five dollars while they would be earning one dollar at the more laborious labor. In every instance where any of them could be induced to contract for any portion of the supply required it has resulted in failure. The tools are thrown down and the contract broken before two cords have been stacked. Supply them with sharp axes, let the carpenter keep their saws in order, it has the same result. Landing lumber, supplies, &c., through the surf from the steamer is done almost entirely by the women.

MORALS AND CRIME.

In my first annual report of affairs at this agency (year 1878) the following will be found embodied: "Polygamy is not permitted, but adultery is frequent, and the chief offenses are those arising from intercourse with women the property of other men. Wives are purchased, and, as is the case with most Indian tribes, they are the slaves of their lords," &c.

My report of to-day has a far different showing. Polygamy is not now thought of; cases of adultery are very rare. The women of the tribes are no longer placed in the category of slaves, but being treated with more respect reciprocate in turn. Many marriages have taken place. The parents are now anxious to have their little ones

enter the industrial-school; and whereas on my advent I had to compel them in a measure to resign their children to our care, I have now to refuse their solicitations. Their houses and surroundings are kept in better order, their children in the villages more cleanly and better in behavior. I have made it one of my duties to frequently visit their houses, examine strictly into their habits, &c.

Of crime during the past year (save petty offenses) there has been none. The behavior of these tribes on the whole has been commendable. The baneful vice of gambling, once so extensively existing here, and the cause of endless quarrels, animosities, and miseries, has now almost entirely disappeared.

THE QUILLEHUTES.

This tribe has not the advantages of the Makahs. They are located some 30 miles distant from the agency, and their country difficult of access, the only means of travel being by canoe, at all times a hazardous undertaking. My visits, in consequence, have not been very frequent, but I have invariably visited them once if not oftener during each year. They have no school of any kind, and no person whose duty it is to see to their interests nearer than Neah Bay Agency. They are, as may be naturally expected, more deeply imbued with superstition than the Makahs, and their medicine men still exercise much power, seldom for good.

In April last I was compelled to make a hurried trip to their villages to quell a disturbance arising out of the election of a head chief, and which would, in all probability, have resulted in bloodshed but for my timely interference. This quarrel originated with the native doctors, as usual, but before leaving I, in a great measure, disarmed these tribal vagrants by organizing a small police force and placing a loyal chief at the head of the tribe.

These Indians are disposed to be loyal to the government, have done many acts of kindness to shipwrecked whites, who have been cast destitute upon their shores, and have now living in their vicinity, and fortunately, a small band of good settlers, between whom and these people a very cordial feeling exists.

The Quillehutes have petitioned the government for a school-house and teacher, which has been received with favor, and ere another year rolls around I doubt not the report given of these people will be a gratifying one.

INDIAN DOCTORS.

I am happy to state the pernicious practices of these people are fast becoming a thing of the past. The benefits derived from the agency physician, the efforts of the agent and employés, and the closer intimacy with the manners and customs of the whites all combine to do away with this cruel quackery forever. To destroy their belief in their medicine men, who are ever the enemy of the whites, inasmuch as the presence of the latter is a signal for their overthrow, is to make a huge stride toward civilizing the Indians.

The Quillehutes are less fortunate than the Makahs, having no physician to whom they can apply for relief; they have, so to say, no alternative but to adhere to their old customs, and yet they are extremely anxious to be rid of their doctors, whose presence and practices are only tolerated through an abject fear of them, and these simple people will hail the day when they can throw off the yoke and receive aid from a physician.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The industrial boarding-school at this agency, at present numbering 66 scholars, is under the supervision of the agent. During the last half year, through an expected change of agents, there has been no assistant teacher. The matron and the agent have rendered Mr. R. M. Rylatt, the teacher, all the assistance in their power, and the school has progressed most favorably. The reading, spelling, and penmanship of many of both sexes would be considered creditable in a white school, while their singing and knowledge of rudimentary music have been a surprise and a pleasure to all who have visited us.

In the field and garden the male scholars are diligent and quick to learn, and the girls are exceedingly neat and ready in all they undertake. Washing, ironing, making and repairing clothing, darning, and cooking, many of them are quite proficient in. They also take great interest in the cultivation of a large flower garden. Both seamstresses and assistant seamstresses are young girls chosen from the school ranks, and they fill their positions with satisfaction. The general health of the scholars during the year past has been good. One death has occurred.

EMPLOYÉS.

During the early part of the year I found it necessary to make a change of teachers. With this exception the employés of this agency are all that could be desired. I cannot speak too highly of the white employés, who are all (save the physician) attached to the industrial-school. The energies of these people have been severely taxed. During the last half year there has been no assistant teacher, as already stated. For some time I was without an assistant matron and seamstress, so that teacher and matron were compelled to fill these positions in addition to their own. The teacher conducts the early morning exercises of the school while the matron becomes the instructress of the evening singing exercises and of the music lessons. My time is much occupied with other matters pertaining to the agency, but I have lightened the labors of these employés as much as possible. We relaxed nothing during this period, but all branches of their studies, whether industrial or in the school-room, were strictly kept up. To curtail or omit any portion of the duties or studies of employés or scholars is to retrograde, and my invariable rule has been to avoid anything of this nature.

The Indian employés are steadily progressing. The carpenter and smith have erected a substantial jail building during the year, and are quite capable of performing the ordinary work of an agency; but there are times when it becomes necessary to introduce skilled-labor in the performance of certain work, and which these Indian employés are incompetent to perform. The irregular employés during the year have performed good service in repairing roadways and bridges, &c., and in clearing a large tract of land.

There are four apprentices at present—1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 1 farmer, and 1 assistant seamstress. The farmer's apprentice has filled his present position long and faithfully, and he is now quite capable and deserving of promotion. I shall impress upon the incoming agent the advisability of this with a view to that end, more especially as this employé, who has hitherto been in the receipt of a salary of \$300 per annum, has been cut down with the commencement of the present fiscal year to a level with the other and younger apprentices, viz, to \$180 per annum. I cannot in justice refrain from mentioning the long and faithful services of the laundress, who has not only been deprived of her hitherto allowed assistant, but I regret the department should deem it advisable to reduce her hitherto inadequate salary from \$150 to \$120 per annum.

POLICE.

The Indian police force virtually came into existence at this agency with the commencement of the fiscal year 1881-'82, and since the day of its formation has given entire satisfaction. Its members are proud of the confidence reposed in them, and vie with each other in carrying out instructions. They are steady and trustworthy, and it is a noticeable fact that while they obey orders to the letter they do not presume upon the authority invested in them. The Indians generally are well pleased with this organization, and it gives them an elevated opinion of themselves and the interest the government takes in their welfare. Altogether the police force is not only a necessity but a wise proceeding. The Makahs have a force consisting of 1 chief, 1 captain, and 7 sergeants and privates, the two first named being in receipt of no salaries for these services, the chief being the agency physician, the captain the interpreter.

At the solicitations of the Quillehute tribe, and as a necessity, I have now obtained authority from the department to augment the force, by appointing two policemen for service with this tribe, and this small addition, although scarcely adequate, will I have no doubt, with the aid they are certain to receive from the headmen of the tribe, greatly cripple the powers of their native doctors, who are a curse to any tribe under their thralldom, as these people have hitherto been. Gambling, immorality between the sexes, and factional disputes (as with the Makahs) will receive a quietus, and the effect generally will be most salutary.

RELIGION.

This agency, although presumably under the care of the Methodist Episcopal body, has received neither aid nor notice in any way from that body during my term of office; it is in name only that this term applies. But on various occasions aid has been received from the Episcopal societies, in Sunday-school papers and other small matters, from the Massachusetts Episcopal Society, and during the present fiscal year more solid aid has been received from the Washington Episcopal Society, in the shape of prayer-books, hymnals, baptismal vows, and catechisms; and in every case this aid has come unsought.

The Rev. J. B. Alexander, Episcopal incumbent at Port Townsend, Wash., during a

term of relaxation paid us a visit recently, and took much interest in the school. The deportment and proficiency of the scholars surprised and pleased him exceedingly, and he assured us of his readiness at any time to further our interests. Thus it will be seen, the religious body whose duty it should be to inquire after us and take some steps toward our advancement ignore us, while another church, upon whom we have no claim, puts forth a helping hand unasked. They have heard of us, they say, for many articles have appeared in the local papers from time to time relative to our school. But this state of things should not be; either the Methodist Episcopal body should earn the honor of being our patrons, or else not assume a claim they have done nothing, of late years at any rate, to justify their holding.

SANITARY.

The agency physician reports the number of cases treated during the fiscal year to be 929, the number of births 28, and deaths 10. It has been already mentioned that births and deaths cannot be correctly given. I will merely sum up by stating the general health of these tribes has been good; that we have had no malignant diseases, if we except scrofula, which is evidently one of the scourges of the Indian race. Great care is taken to enforce cleanliness, which becomes doubly necessary with a fishing people. There is unavoidably a vast amount of refuse in trying out dog-fish oil, in whale and seal carcasses, &c. Sanitary measures are therefore strictly enforced; and I have invariably made this a personal matter, calling to account my police and headmen, should any dereliction occur.

CONSOLIDATION AND CONCLUSION.

As this annual report closes my official career as Indian agent at this agency, I may be pardoned for devoting a small space in a very brief synopsis of the past four and a half years, not a long lapse of time, certainly, but sufficiently so to have worked many beneficial changes here, sufficiently long to make my labors among these people a labor of love. One is scarce apt to realize this to be the true feeling until the end arrives, but there is much to admire and respect in these half enlightened Indians. Were all tribes as loyally disposed, but little trouble would be given our government, and this fair land would be less red with the murder of the innocent. On my assuming the duties of agent, I found these people (all save the school) as ignorant and uncivilized as it was well possible for them to be. Filthier in their habits they could not be; many of the adults in an all but state of nudity; unwashed and unkempt; during their winter *ko-quai-lies* (religious feasts) cutting and lacerating themselves, running wooden skewers through the arms of their women, with other sights equally sickening—a determined stand against this was at once taken—and yet withal these people were loyal. I shall leave them with many substantial houses, clean and neat, with stoves and delf-ware, with knives and spoons instead of greasy fingers, with sewing-machines in many of these houses, and native women who know how to use them, with dressmakers, who work for other members of the tribes, with a well-organized police force, and a bench of justices picked from themselves, and with this same people properly clothed, with gardens and cultivated patches, with hay stored in their barns for food and fodder during winter, and instead of the potlatch, a winter's supply of the necessities of life coming by the mail boat, which they have ordered, their orders written out by their own people. But I shall leave them with a sad heart, for I shall leave with the memories of happy days spent in their midst. I shall miss the merry voices of the school children, the musical clatter of their knives and forks at the dinner table, and their merry laughter, all of which had almost become second nature to me. But I shall leave them with the good will of the tribes, and with a good report of them to my successor, Mr. Oliver Wood, who has been appointed to the consolidated agencies of Neah Bay and Quinaielt.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. WILLOUGHBY,
United States Indian Agent, Neah Bay Agency, Wash.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASH. TER.,
August 19, 1882.

Sir: I have the honor of submitting my fifth annual report for this agency, and although there has not been any remarkable degree of advancement in morals, religion, education, or industry, I am inclined to the belief that the general improvement

made will compare favorably with that of other agencies where the Indians are as widely scattered as those belonging to this.

This agency is located on the coast, about 30 miles north of Gray's Harbor, and at the principal village of the Quinaielt Indians. This band numbers 145, and is scattered along the Quinaielt River a distance of 10 miles. At each place where located they cultivate small patches of land and raise quite an amount of vegetables and hay. Some of them raise quite enough to last during the winter. I have in many instances paid the Indians in government supplies for clearing their land, and the employes have assisted them in plowing, planting, and cultivating their crops, which has enabled them to raise more than all other Indians belonging to the agency.

As stated in former reports it is not possible to aid the Indians living north of the agency to any extent, as nature has formed an impassable barrier which prevents any intercourse with them except by sea in a canoe or on foot at very low tides, and all work approximating to farming is done in the rudest manner. Their main dependence is hunting fur seal during the spring, and in salmon fishing in the Columbia River in June and July. From these employments they obtain means to purchase a reasonable amount of clothing and necessary supplies, which, with the vegetables raised by them, and the abundance of fish in the streams and game in the forest, make them quite well fixed for food and clothing. The Queets are 20 and the Hohs are 35 miles north of the agency.

Quite a number of the Quinaielt Indians engage in seal hunting and large numbers of them are employed by the oyster companies on Shoalwater Bay, and fishing companies on the Columbia River, during the proper seasons.

The Chehalis and Gray's Harbor Indians are scattered on both sides of the harbor, and up the Chehalis River, nearly 50 miles from the coast. Those around the harbor, with two or three exceptions, make their living by hunting and fishing, with an occasional day or week's work for some of the ranchmen in their vicinity. They have small ranches and raise some stock, hay, and vegetables. Those up the river do considerable work for the farmers, and some of them are doing some farming on their own account and will raise quite enough to supply them with food.

The Shoalwater Bay Indians are almost entirely dependent on oystering and fishing for a living, and they command as good wages as whites engaged in the same occupation. A day-school was opened on the 1st of August, 1881, at Georgetown, their principal village, Rev. Edward Davis teacher, and there was a fair attendance during the year and excellent progress made. Some of the older scholars, that had a limited knowledge of the English language at the opening of the school, could at the end of the year read quite intelligently in the Third Reader and write communications on subjects they were familiar with, so they could be well understood by others. School was held until the last of April, when, all the Indian supplies being exhausted, I gave a two months' vacation, to enable them to lay in a supply for the coming year.

The school at the agency has been well attended during the past year, and made more progress than any previous year in the history of the school. All the children of this tribe, the Quinaielts, of suitable age, except three, have been regular in their attendance during the ten and a half months in which school was held. The Queets and Hohs have always opposed sending children to school, and living remote from the agency I have had considerable difficulty in getting scholars from them, and in future the difficulty is likely to be greater than ever, as there has been some sickness in the school and four scholars have died, two of them Queets. None but those familiar with Indian service can understand the difficulties an agent has to contend with in overcoming the prejudice of Indians caused by the death of their children in school. The feeling of those living in the immediate vicinity is always bitter, and those living at a distance are strong in the belief that the deaths were caused by the substitution of civilization for that of Indian customs and habits. And to add further to the difficulties the Indian Bureau passes in a left-handed compliment by reducing the salaries of all the school employes, the teacher to \$600, matron to \$300, and cook to \$240 per annum, a trifle more than enough to pay board for the matron and cook, and then request the agent to increase the school already numbering thirty in regular attendance. A decrease in salary, already small, is not calculated to increase usefulness or a desire for progress among employes in ordinary pursuits, and the rule holds good in public service.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has given substantial aid in supplying such books, magazines, and papers as was necessary for Sabbath-school and Sunday worship. An invoice of books and magazines, amounting to \$30, was supplied to this school. And one of \$20 to the day-school at Shoalwater Bay, for all of which I am under obligations to the Rev. Alfred M. Able, of Jonestown Pa.

The season has been unfavorable for farming, and the harvest will be less than that of last year. The rains continued so late in the spring that the usual amount could not be planted, and the frequent rains since then have hindered cultivation. In former seasons the weather has been fine during haying. This year there has been very little good hay weather, and the crop is seriously damaged.

It is not possible to make self-supporting farmers of these coast Indians, for the reason that the farming lands are only to be had in isolated patches along the streams that flow into the sea, and the expense of clearing and preparing these lands in a manner suitable for farming would be more than enterprising white people would pay, and I feel safe in saying that if this reserve was thrown open to white settlers it would be many years before respectable people would undertake to make homes on it. The situation is very discouraging to an agent that desires to make progress in industrial pursuits. No matter how hard he may labor or how painstaking he may be, when the annual statistics are made up they indicate but little improvement, and any one not familiar with the situation would, on reading the statistics, be inclined to the opinion that the agent had done little else than draw his salary.

Two dwellings were erected during the year, one for the agent, the other, a double tenement, for two employes and their families. Since the erection of the houses changes have been made in employes, and but one being allowed I have repaired the old boarding-house and arranged it for two families. The teacher and teamster, whose wives are employed as matron and cook, occupy the lower floor, the upper floor being used for a sleeping room for the school-girls. I found on examination that the old school-house was unfit for further use for that purpose, and have substituted the vacant dwelling, and have made such changes in the partitions as were necessary for school purposes.

The three Indian police allowed have done good service during the year in assisting to maintain order and discipline, not only at the agency, but also among those bands living at a distance. Several times during the year some disorderly ones living remote, and feeling that they were beyond my reach, would create a rumpus and defy all attempts to quell them. The police have never yet failed to arrest all such and bring them to the agency, where a few days in confinement on meager diet, and handcuffed or chained to the wall, would elicit promises of good behavior that are rarely broken. The Indian police are an indispensable auxiliary to the Indian service.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is improving, and their disposition to doctor the sick in accordance with ancient custom is lessening. The old ones still hold out and try to maintain their influence with the younger ones, but the influence is waning, and some of the Indian doctors now employ the agency physician, and admit their inability to effect cures under their old method.

It is to be regretted that the Indian department will not ship supplies for this agency in time for the agent to have them brought around in a small coasting vessel and land them through the surf while the weather is favorable, instead of shipping them in winter and compel constant teaming on the beach during the entire inclement season to keep the agency supplied and perform other necessary work. Last year I landed through the surf the flour for the agency, (seven tons), 20,000 feet of lumber, and other material for buildings in two days and in splendid condition. What was landed in two days through the surf, at a cost of \$92, could not have been hauled from Gray's Harbor to the agency in one year with the agency team. I asked permission to purchase certain supplies and land them in the same manner this year, but as yet authority to do so has not yet been granted, although the department is well aware that it would be a great saving in time, labor, and expense.

I transmit herewith the statistics of the schools and the industries. I would be happy to make a better showing, but the facts will not allow it, and rose-colored statements are not wanted. Hoping the information given may be clearly understood, I close my report.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUYALLUP, NESQUALLY, &C., AGENCY,
Olympia, Wash., Sept. 1, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your circular letter of July 15, 1882, I have to submit the following as my seventh annual report as United States agent for the Indians of this agency, this being my tenth year in the Indian service in this Territory:

There are four reservations and seven outside bands belonging to this agency, all fully described in my last annual report, giving location, area, and description of each of said reservations, with the number belonging to each, and the number of Indians belonging to each of said bands, &c. (See report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1881, pp. 163 to 168.)

CONDITION, HABITS, AND DISPOSITION.

The condition of the Indians of this agency is semi-civilized. The blanket as an article of dress and the breech-clout have for many years been wholly discarded, and all dress like the whites. They all use coffee, tea, sugar, flour, &c., and the cooking utensils as the whites, and their dwellings, bedding, &c., are constructed after the manner of the whites. Their habits, as a general rule, are thriftless. The idea of becoming wealthy seems never to enter their heads. The supply of their present necessary wants is all they ever aspire to. Many of them do a vast amount of hard, rough work for the whites in the way of clearing up, ditching, and fencing lands, harvesting, logging, &c., but they almost universally spend their wages as fast as earned. Their disposition, except when intoxicated by the white man's whisky, is always peaceable, quiet, and harmless.

CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF PROGRESS.

Their character among the whites for truth and veracity, for the payment of debts, punctuality, &c., is not good. The extent of progress among adults during the year, like the growth of forest trees, is but little observable, except in Christianity, which is spreading among them and is creating an improvement in their moral deportment. Progress among the pupils of the two industrial boarding-schools at the Puyallup and Chehalis reservations has been marked and gratifying.

EVENTS AND CHANGES.

No events or changes among the Indians of this agency outside of the ordinary routine have occurred during the year; but by the Indian appropriation act, approved May 17, 1882, and which took effect July 1, 1882, this agency was abolished and consolidated with the Tulalip and S'Kokomish agencies, and Agent Eells, of S'Kokomish Agency, has been appointed to the consolidated agency, and will obtain his commission and take charge of the same about the 1st of October next. I therefore ceased to be Indian agent for this agency on the 1st July last, but have been continued in charge of the same, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, till Mr. Eells can take charge. This agency being abolished, this is the last report that will be made for it as a separate agency.

HISTORY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Said history from beginning to end is of like unremitting labor, mostly in the office, occasioned by the complicated, cumulative, redundant, circumlocutory system of accounts required of an Indian agent from which he is seldom able to determine when he is or will get through with accounting for and explaining any item of government funds or property that has passed through his hands. It appears to me that the most vitally important duties of an Indian agent are among the Indians of his charge, urging them on by every means possible to that degree of civilization that they may be safely citizenized and melted into the body politic of our nation. But standing between the government, his sureties, and the penitentiary, he has but little time to devote to said important duties under the system of accounts.

A commodious and much needed addition to the Puyallup boarding-school buildings, 60 by 28 feet and two stories high, was constructed during the past year, and so far completed as to be in use. Said buildings are now capable of comfortably accommodating 80 boarding pupils. A like needed addition was recently constructed to the boarding-school buildings at the Chehalis Reservation, 20 by 50 feet and two stories high, and so far completed as to be in use.

Both of the school farms have been improved and made more productive during the past year. The statistics of the Puyallup, Nesqually, Chehalis, and Squaxin reservations herewith inclosed show a gratifying increase of acreage under cultivation, amount of agricultural products, and in the number of live stock upon the first three named reservations, but upon the Squaxin Reservation a decrease in acreage under cultivation and in amount of agricultural products. Nearly all the Indians of the Squaxin Reservation were engaged during the year oystering, which has been profitable, hence they have been absent from and neglected their homes on the reservation.

UNITED STATES INDIAN POLICE

have from the first proved themselves prompt, obedient, and reliable, and are an efficient power in educating Indians in the observance of law and order. But their pay—only five dollars per month—is too small where they receive no rations in addi-

tion, as is the case in this agency. Where a policeman is required to do duty, sub-sist himself and family, and furnish his own horse, as is often the case, five dollars compensates but for a very few days at the lowest daily wages.

SCHOOLS.

Too much importance cannot be attached to industrial boarding-schools for Indians, as they are the only means by which Indians can be brought up to a sufficient degree of civilization as to be safely and beneficially enfranchised with all the rights and privileges of citizens; and the further such schools are removed from Indian reservations and contact with the parents and tribes of the pupils the better, as then the manners, customs, industries, &c., of the surrounding whites are soonest absorbed, and the native Indian languages—the greatest barriers to their civilization—are soonest supplanted by the English, the only medium through which they can acquire civilization in our country. Schools on reservations, properly conducted, are next in importance to those outside. Attendance upon such schools should be made compulsory, and the system so perfected that no Indian child in the limits of the United States could be allowed to grow up without passing through some one of these civilizing mills. The annual report of Prof. T. R. Wilson and of Prof. G. W. Bell, principals of the two industrial boarding-schools belonging to the agency, are herewith sent, and commended to careful perusal, as they show the status and efficiency of said schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In addition to the recommendation in my last annual report (see Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1881, p. 167) I earnestly recommend that two span of strong work-horses be purchased, one for use on the Puyallup school farm, and one for use on the Chehalis school farm. Such teams are greatly needed on both of said farms, especially on the latter, where the government horses have become so enfeebled by age and long service as to be of but little use.

ADIEU.

Having labored unremittingly among the Indians of this agency in different capacities for the last ten years, and become personally acquainted with all the members of the different tribes and bands, and having acquired the confidence of all, and the most earnest good will of the better disposed among them, it is with some feelings of sadness that I leave them, from not having been able to do more for their elevation than I have. But having faithfully and conscientiously discharged my duty towards them to the best of my ability, and not having in that time bettered myself one dollar in worldly wealth, it is a matter of much satisfaction to me to know that I have laid up some treasure where it will be available to my credit in eternity.

Very respectfully,

R. H. MILROY.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 8, 1882.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report as principal of Puyallup industrial boarding-school.

In the fall of 1881 we built and partly finished an addition to our school building, 28 by 60 feet, two stories high, which adds to the comfort of the pupils and increases our school facilities. The work of instruction has been performed by myself, Mrs. Z. N. McCoy, first assistant, and Peter Stanup, an Indian, second assistant.

Early in the history of my connection with the school I discovered that much labor and time had been lost in trying to teach the pupils the English language, while permitting them to use the Indian language in all their conversation. Of all the Indians on the reservation who had enjoyed the advantages of the school for nearly a generation very few could read and write or understand arithmetic sufficiently to weigh hay, or conduct even their own small business operations in a business-like way. So soon as they left school they returned to the Indian mode of life and thought, and forgot what little they had acquired of English, because in all their school experience they had not acquired any facility in the use of English words or their definitions. Hoping to remedy this trouble, I made an order early in 1882 that the pupils

must use the English language exclusively in all conversation among themselves, but permitting them to talk to their parents and friends in their own language. This order stirred up the Indians considerably, being somewhat encouraged by outside parties to look upon the order as an act of oppression. There was a similar state of things with reference to some fines imposed on some of the parents for stealing their children away from the school during a small-pox panic, which occurred late in 1881. We insisted, however, on the observance of the order, feeling that we should do well if we did nothing more this entire year than to teach the sixty or seventy children here to use the English language; but we find that all the pupils are making much more substantial progress in consequence of the rule. We have not had much trouble to enforce it, and now it is rare to hear one attempt to use the Indian.

The number of pupils has averaged about sixty during the year, though we have had some seventy-seven different pupils. Three or four have gone home and died; some have been dismissed on account of eyes or health failing; a few have run away, and one ran away and got married. We propose to capture the runaways and teach them better ways.

The health of the school has been good; no disease has prevailed. The discipline and animus of the school was much improved during the year, in which I had very efficient aid from my first assistant, Mrs. Z. N. McCoy, whose connection with the school was terminated with the last fiscal year, certainly not for want of efficiency.

My experience in the Indian work confirms me in the opinion that to civilize and educate the Indian so as to become incorporated into the regular citizenship of the nation is the only feasible solution of the Indian question; and that this is a work requiring time, patience, and tact. It has been my aim to try to infuse into the children a love for truth and a spirit of industry and fidelity. My work is to be judged by my school.

Very respectfully,

T. R. WILSON,
Principal.

General R. H. MILROY.

CHEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION,
Chehalis County, Wash. Ter., August 25, 1882.

DEAR SIR: The steady march of time has once more brought me face to face with the duty of preparing an annual report of work and facts pertaining to this reservation, and the Indian boarding-school established here for the benefit of the rising generation of the Chehalis tribe of Indians.

PUPILS.

We have thirty children enrolled as pupils, and boarding in the school. Of this number twenty-four are full-blooded Indians, thirteen boys and eleven girls. Three boys and three girls are mixed blood, commonly called half-breeds. There is also one white boy, a little son of the industrial teacher, who is permitted to attend classes every forenoon. Two pupils have graduated into the Forest Grove training-school, under the care of Captain Wilkinson. I have no doubt but other pupils could have been gathered into this school, which has steadily grown in favor with the tribe, according as the teachers have won the good will and confidence of the older and more influential Indians, but they could not be accommodated. I have pursued the system of school and class drill and instructions reported last year, finding it satisfactory, and the results good. The pupils have made fair progress during the past year. The school is graded into two divisions, each division under care of a teacher. Four hours per day, in the forenoon, are spent in the school-room, including one short recess. We use the series of text-books that has been officially adopted by our territorial board of education for exclusive use in our public schools.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

In the afternoon the larger boys, as in past years, are under the supervision of the industrial teacher. Mr. George W. Mills, a good and loyal citizen, who served his country two years in the ranks of the Union Army. Mr. Mills is a practical farmer as well as a mechanic, and makes an efficient employé. The younger children are, during these hours, under the care and eye of the assistant teacher, who spends part of her time every afternoon aiding them to learn their lessons. The larger girls are taken in charge at the same time by the matron (Mrs. Mills), by whom they are in-

structed in making and mending clothes. Some of them are capable of cutting, fitting, and making dresses, which will compare very favorably, indeed, with the work of white girls of like age in schools of the same grade and character as this over which I preside. By the "cook and laundress" they are taught general housework, such as washing, ironing, and cooking, and they have learned to do their work with neatness and dispatch.

Last year I reported the organization of a Presbyterian Church, with fifteen members, of this reservation. Since that time the number has increased to nearly forty, twelve of the number being pupils in our school. On Sundays we gather all the school children, with other members of the tribe, into the school-room, and conduct a Sunday-school, which is under the supervision and tuition of the employes. Several of the Christian Indians render active and valuable assistance in this good work. A few of the "Gospel hymns," and the Lord's Prayer have been translated for them. These they sing and recite in concert, with considerable spirit. Stirring addresses are also delivered by the better-inclined Indians, all in their own tongue. It will be seen from the foregoing facts that our aim is not only to develop the minds of our pupils by mere scholastic education, but also to build up manhood and character in them by a combination of manual, intellectual, moral, and religious instruction which will promote simultaneously in both sexes all the proper qualities of human character.

FARM.

We have 26 acres of land under crop requiring the working of the soil (besides a portion of hay), namely: 1 acre of wheat, $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres of oats, 4 acres of potatoes, and 34 acres of rutabagas, cabbages, beans, carrots, and other vegetables. Last year we raised 713 bushels of oats, 63 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of potatoes, and about 16 tons of rutabagas, carrots, cabbage, &c. The crop is not as heavy as that of last year, and there are several acres less of land under hay crop.

There are four horses on the reserve, the same team which I reported last year, four cows, four head of young stock, two yearling cattle, and two calves.

TRIBE.

From January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881, there have been eleven births and four deaths among these Indians. It will thus be seen that the sanitary condition of the tribe is good, and such as to contradict the generally received idea that the Indians of this country are destined soon to pass away forever. It is true that this may have been an exceptionally healthy year, but I prefer to account for the encouraging fact upon the theory that this tribe has largely passed through the transition period from barbarism to civilization. After this critical time has passed with any tribe, and they really become civilized and Christianized, I see no reason for aught else than a healthy growth of population from year to year.

To be convinced that these Chehalis tribe of Indians, with some exceptions, are as really and highly civilized as the peasantry of European lands, and not a few citizens of this "land of the free," you have only to visit their homes, look at their little farms and farming utensils, wagons, horses, cattle, plows, harness, &c., see them laboring honestly in their own fields or in the service of white neighbors, meet with them in Christian worship, and hear their songs and prayers and talks on the Lord's holy day. I do not wish to represent this reservation as a perfect paradise. The serpent is here; and these people are lineal descendants of Father Adam and Mother Eve. But considerable progress has been and continues to be made along the line of civilization. As I reported last year, "The voices of drunken revelry or heathen incantations are no more heard on this reservation."

I much regret that, on account of your appointment to a more important agency, we are to lose your wise, general planing and zealous pushing of our work, because I feel assured that much of our success has been due to your judicious supervision of the various departments of our civilizing machinery, and certain it is that you may carry with you from this field of operations the assurance that your energies have not been spent in vain among the Indians of the Chehalis tribe.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BELL,
Teacher Chehalis Indian School.

General R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent for Puyallup,
Nesqually and other Indian Tribes:

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASH. TER.,
August 31, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my twelfth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

Two tribes are assigned to the care of this agency—the S'Kokomish or Twanas, most of whom live on or near the reservation, and the S'Klallams, who live in villages scattered along the borders of Hood's Canal, Puget Sound, and the Straits de Fuca, at distances varying from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles from the agency. The latter tribe have had but little aid from the government, and depend entirely upon themselves for their own support. At Dungeness, fifteen or twenty of them purchased a tract of about two hundred acres of land, upon which they have formed a settlement. At this place there has been a day school successfully kept up for several years past. During the past year a good teacher has been employed there, and the school has been well conducted. During the month of January last a very severe and fatal form of measles prevailed among the scholars and Indians, and a number of them died. This suspended the school for a time and was very discouraging, but with this exception the school has had a prosperous year.

AT CLALLAM BAY

a number of Indians also joined together and purchased a tract of 150 acres of land. They have commenced a settlement in imitation of those at Dungeness, but have not made very much advancement as yet. Times have been very good during the past spring and summer; labor of all kinds has been in demand, and in consequence the Indians belonging to this tribe have had plenty of money, and there has been an increase of drunkenness among them. Otherwise their condition has been much the same as heretofore.

THE S'KOKOMISH

or Twana tribe, who live on or near the reservation, and are more immediately under the care of the agent, have not retrograded in this respect as have the S'Klallams. A number of them have purchased the timber from whites on two tracts of land in the vicinity of the reservation, and have been logging thereon successfully. They have a camp at each of these places, and do all the work themselves, including the cooking and the driving of the teams, which they own themselves.

Logging being the principal business on Puget Sound, it is extremely unfortunate that the Indians have not the right to cut and haul the timber from their reservations, thereby giving them a good business and steady income and being protected from the temptations to vice and drunkenness, to which they are exposed when brought into contact with the lower classes of civilization, where they are forced to be when driven from their reservations to gain a livelihood.

This has been the first full year that this reservation has been conducted with no working men employed at the agency except Indians. The experiment has proved measurably successful, but has laid a heavier burden upon the agent. They work quite well, but seem to need a leader or foreman to plan the work and do the thinking for them, and also to infuse life and energy into them.

During last fall the boundaries of their allotments were resurveyed and marked out at small expense, the Indians doing all the work except using the compass. In consequence of the great demand for labor at remunerative prices, not as much work has been done in the way of improvement on their claims as in some former years.

THE BOARDING-SCHOOL

at the agency has shown better results than ever before. This has been partly owing to a good force of teachers and school employes and partly to the gain resulting from their long training. During the winter the scarlet fever attacked the school and was fatal in some cases, and many others were seriously and dangerously sick for a long time. Good care and faithful nursing on the part of the matron, however, saved most of them. This malady also carried off a number of the tribe, so that the rate of mortality has been much greater during the past year than for several years previous.

As this is my last annual report as agent here it is but natural to look back over nearly twelve years of continuous service and note the results. Rome was not built in a day, and the task of civilizing Indians cannot be accomplished in a few years. Comparing their present condition with what it was when I first came here, I can see a great change. Whether they will keep up to their present standard when left to some degree to themselves, or retrograde, remains to be seen.

I take great pleasure in expressing my thanks to all the officers of the departments

with whom I have had official intercourse for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have ever been treated, and above all to the great Giver of all good for the prosperity and success with which I have been attended during my sojourn here
Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP AGENCY, *August 22, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report for the year ending June 30, 1882. The population of this agency is as follows: Males, 1,385; females, 1,420; three-fourths of whom support themselves by laboring in civilized pursuits, and the remaining one-fourth partly by government supplies and partly by fishing, hunting, and berrying. They cultivate with fair success about 790 acres of land, each family having from 1 to 40 acres under fence; they have raised during the present year about 950 bushels of wheat, 3,630 bushels of oats, 23,500 bushels potatoes, 1,200 bushels turnips, 325 bushels onions, and 850 bushels peas, and a large quantity of cabbages and other vegetables. They have also cut and saved about 970 tons of hay. While a good many are industrious and improving, there are others who are falling back into their old habits; this is the case on the Lummi since the farmer was discharged.

The Swinomish Indians, with the aid of the farmer, have completed the dike and dams, which is a very substantial and creditable work; they have also made 6,000 rails to help fence the marsh land, and when fenced it will be the best piece of land in Whatcom County; and if properly cultivated will be more than sufficient to support all the Indians on the reservation.

EDUCATION.

The agricultural and industrial boarding-schools, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, are progressing finely. The pupils excel in writing and arithmetic. When the addition to the male school (which is nearly finished) will be completed, there will be room for 100 children. Under the contract there were only 50 scholars paid for, which is too small for this agency, where there are 528 children of school age. Many applications have been made by parents for their children which were refused for want of means.

DAY-SCHOOLS.

The day-schools had to be discontinued for want of attendance, the parents taking the children with them when leaving the reservations to go fishing. When the farmer was with them he induced the parents to leave the children with their friends, and thereby kept a fair attendance in the school, but when he left they went when and where they pleased, and neglected the school.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition has been fair. A great many come to the physician for treatment, and many others send for him, while there are some who adhere to their old habits and call the Indian doctors. There were several cases of pneumonia last spring, but none proved fatal when attended by the physician. The prevailing diseases are rheumatism, lung diseases, and scrofula. The death rate is accurately reported in the statistics, but the births are not, as the Indians are averse to reporting them, from some unknown cause.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Several of the Indians get their principal support from fishing and berrying, some by hunting and trapping, while others work in saw-mills and logging camps, some for farmers, and some are engaged cutting cord-wood from logs brought into the bay by the tides. Many of them work on small patches of land for themselves, and show a disposition for thrift and industry. If the land would be given them in *severalty*, it would be a great inducement for them, as they would be certain that the improvements they would make could not be taken from them. As it is they are reluctant to make much improvements, as they allege they might lose them.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés have worked faithfully during the year at their different occupations. The three apprentices improved very much, and gave good satisfaction. They resigned at the end of the year, on account of the small pay, five dollars per month and rations. They have taken up their homes on the Lummi reservation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The chief improvements made are the new school-house, 24 by 50 feet, three stories high, which is well advanced towards completion; two new houses for Indians; a new shaft and other repairs in the saw-mill, and the bridge between the agency and the boarding-school repaired, besides many small repairs for Indians. All the lumber, except 2,500 feet of rustic, was made in the mill, which is in good order. The Indian sawyer does very fair work under instructions from the mill-wright. The Indian farmer does well, and is attentive to all in his line.

The Indian police have been faithful, and always ready when called on in their line of duty. They do very well on the reservation, but cannot be relied on to go to make arrests outside.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'KEANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YAKAMA AGENCY, WASH. TER.,
Fort Simcoe, August 15, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my seventeenth annual report from this agency:

LOCATION.

When the several tribes forming the Yakama Nation, in their treaty with the United States in 1855, selected this reservation for their future home, they well knew what they were about. Nowhere through all Eastern Washington and Oregon can a location be found combining the advantages of this. Commencing at the headwaters of the Ahtanum, the mountains sweep round in a half circle on the west and south, their sides clothed with an abundance of excellent timber, and giving rise to the Ahtanum, the Simcoe, the Topnish, and the Sattas, beside numerous smaller streams, which, breaking from the mountains, unite with these in the main valley below. The valleys of these streams are extremely fertile, while the hills between are covered with the finest grass. As these streams debouch from the mountains on the west and south, their valleys converge, till as they approach the Yakama River to the northeast, they all unite to form what is called the lower Topnish range. As the streams near their mouths, the water flows near the surface, numerous branches leave the main stream to the right and left, and after a course of some miles again unite, thus keeping the soil always moist, affording an exhaustless range for stock, and the finest farming land in the world. From the junction of the Simcoe with the Topnish, this magnificent body of land stretches away off to the east and north for more than 25 miles, making a range for cattle and horses which perhaps has no equal between the Rocky and Cascade mountains.

THE PEOPLE.

The Yakama Nation is composed of some ten or fifteen different tribes and bands, who confederated under the name of the Yakama Nation to make the treaty with the United States. Though now so mingled by intermarriage and the accessions from outside tribes that it is difficult to distinguish them, tribal jealousies exist, and sometimes cause embarrassment in dealing with them.

POPULATION.

No census has been taken since the winter of 1880 and 1881, and I am therefore unable to give any definite information on this point other than contained in my last report. A close observation, however, has satisfied me that the number then given (3,400 parties to the treaty) may be taken as approximately correct, allowing for a slight increase occasioned by the excess of births over deaths.

FARMING OPERATIONS—MILLS, ETC.

Our harvest last year was unusually bountiful. My last report was made before the crops were all gathered, and gave 42,000 bushels of wheat, and 8,500 of barley and oats as the estimated yield. This was probably somewhat less than the amount actually harvested. This year an unusually large amount of ground was sown to grain, but owing to the excessive drouth the crops will not be likely to be more than half an average. Fortunately the most of our people have wheat remaining from last year, while the department has a surplus of several thousand bushels. Other crops, such as corn, potatoes, turnips, &c., having been irrigated, promise fairly, so that we have no fear of a lack of subsistence.

The grist-mill has ground for our Indians since last harvest 13,243 bushels of wheat. Many, however, living on the Ahtanum, and Yakama, prefer taking their grain to the citizen mills in their immediate vicinity, so that no correct idea can be formed of the actual amount of Indian wheat made into flour.

Our Indians, last winter, displayed great activity in cutting and hauling logs to the steam saw-mill. During May, June, and a part of July it was kept in steady operation, cutting over a half million feet of lumber, besides a large amount dressed, and some fifty or sixty thousand shingles. About the middle of July the mill was closed to give the people employed there opportunity to gather their harvest, leaving several hundred thousand feet of logs yet unsawed. Great anxiety is manifested for good houses and barns, and now that the pressing labors of the harvest are over our principal energies will be directed to that end.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

One of the most gratifying evidences of progress is the intense desire felt by all to give their children an education. But one or two years ago it was difficult to gather as many as forty children for our boarding-school, and to do this required the most earnest solicitation and even positive pressure. Now, however, we are compelled to turn away scores, though our accommodations have more than trebled. In my report last year I mentioned that I had nearly completed a new school building, 72 by 28 feet, and two stories high, and had also erected a large addition to our boarding-house. Both these and a comfortable dwelling for the superintendent of teaching were completed, ready for occupancy by November 1st, at which time our school opened. Having but two teachers I fixed the maximum number of pupils at one hundred and ten. These were immediately offered, and we were reluctantly compelled to turn away many, though they were so earnest that ten more of the brightest were taken, making the largest number one hundred and twenty. With their progress I was more than satisfied. In propriety of deportment, and the rapidity with which, after they acquired the language, they mastered the rudiments of an English education, they would compare favorably with any like number of white children.

During the summer I have built a neat, comfortable, school-house for the Piutes, capable of accommodating all their children, and school has opened with fair prospects of success. Here, in industrial schools, is the true solution of the problem of Indian civilization.

THE PIUTES.

These people were brought here as prisoners, some three years ago, utterly destitute, and though their permanent location here has been determined on, their condition is so different from the Yakamas as to demand a separate notice. Without doubt they would long since have contentedly accepted the situation but for outside interference. Unauthorized statements have been made to them that the department designed returning them to their old homes at Malheur; that they were to be permanently located there, &c., so that their minds have been kept in a continual ferment. Last fall, doubtless through a misapprehension of the intentions of the department, a messenger was dispatched by the military authorities at Vancouver, who informed them that preparations had been made to escort them to their old home, and going beyond his instructions, he promised to come for them this spring with teams, and subsistence, and escort them back. So firmly were they convinced the department had determined to return them that I found it impossible to make them believe to the contrary, and when my plans for their location were completed, and the spot selected, all but about forty positively refused to move, and it required great firmness and some pressure to induce them to go. When, however, they were settled there, they willingly went to work, and manifested much interest in the improvements being made.

An irrigating ditch five and a half miles long was constructed, capable of carrying water sufficient to irrigate several hundred acres. The Piutes were set to

work burning the sage brush, and clearing the land; plows were started, and more than one hundred and thirty acres were broken, of which over one hundred were sown to wheat and barley, and planted to corn, potatoes, melons, turnips, &c., and some thirty allowed to remain fallow. A good substantial fence was made enclosing from two to three hundred acres, a comfortable dwelling built for the superintendent and teacher, and the necessary outbuildings, barns, storehouse, issue-house, &c., erected, and, as has been stated, a school-house capable of accommodating all their children, put up. Their crops are the best on the reservation. While the wheat elsewhere is a partial or total failure, the Piutes will harvest from fifteen to eighteen bushels per acre.

They are becoming reconciled to their home. Early in the summer the greater number were permitted to visit the fisheries, to secure a supply of fish for their subsistence during the winter. While there their camp was visited by two emissaries from other bands of Piutes, who endeavored to persuade them to cross the Columbia River and escape to their former home, Malheur. About two hundred listened to them, and did make an effort to escape, but the greater number, including some of those who in the spring declared they would never locate on the Yakama Reservation, not only refused to cross the river, but used every effort to prevent the others crossing. Nearly all the fugitives were soon overtaken, and returned to their camps. I believe that from this time, if treated with kindness, yet firmness, the Piutes will make equal or greater relative progress than the Yakamas.

POLICE FORCE.

The organization of the Indian police was a happy conception of the department. At this agency the force has given frequent proof of its efficiency, and been a powerful factor in elevating and civilizing the Indians. The members not only regard themselves as set to preserve order, but realize that from them is expected an example that other Indians may imitate. In the late attempted flight of the Piutes, and in the detection and arrest of parties for selling liquor to Indians, as well as in the general preservation of order, the police force has rendered service that can hardly be overestimated.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

There has been a steady improvement, a constant, upward growth; not so rapid in some directions as could be wished, and sometimes fluctuating, yet on the whole satisfactory. Should a stranger visit our reservation whose ideas of Indian character had been formed from narratives of frontier life, and tales of painted savages in blanket, breech-clout and moccasins, he would hardly be able to comprehend the situation. He would see many neat, comfortable farm-houses, handsomely painted, well-filled barns and granaries, sheds with good wagons, handsome carriages, reapers and mowers, and improved farm machinery; would see well-tilled fields, substantial fences, and all the evidences of comfortable competence. Should he enter the house, he would find nothing materially different from the houses of ordinary farmers in fair circumstances, except the color of the occupants. He would see the sewing-machine, the clock on the mantel, the newspaper, the magazine and the Bible on the center-table. Should he accept an invitation to dinner, he would find the Indian women fair cooks and competent housekeepers. These of course represent the most advanced class, those who have most profited by the instruction given them; but their number is considerable, and I am glad to say constantly increasing. When I visit these houses I can hardly realize that these are the same Indians I found twenty years ago in their paint and feathers, dirty, degraded, and ignorant. Truly a great transformation has been effected. From these I can look down through the different stages of improvement, to those who still cling to the customs and traditions of their fathers—who have no desire for civilization, and move forward no further or faster than the new order of things compels them. For even the wildest must make some advancement; the most savage and intractable cannot fail to comprehend that a spirit of progress is all around them, and a return to the old savage customs impossible. This country is awakening to a new life. On every side is heard the hum of busy industry. The locomotive's whistle is penetrating valleys that have heretofore been the homes of wild beasts, the pick and shovel of the grader is levelling the hills, and filling the ravine, and those who are most wedded to their savage customs are bound to catch something of the spirit that is around them. Whether they advance in the right direction is the problem.

Each year's experience of Indian character more firmly convinces me that solid, lasting, real improvement must be based on a groundwork of moral and religious conviction. The heathenish superstition of the Indian is so interwoven with the habits of his daily life that the one cannot be changed till the other is eradicated. There must be no half-way work. A superstructure of enlightened civilization can

never be built on a foundation of savage superstition. The Bible and the plow must go hand in hand. The Sunday-school is as necessary for the training of Indian youth as the industrial-school, for to educate and teach him to work without correct principles to guide him is but to increase his power to do evil; but let education and knowledge to labor be built on a foundation of religious principle, and the Indian boy grows up not only capable of caring for himself, but of benefiting and blessing his people. It has been my policy to place Indians in all departments of labor where competent, and dispense with white employés, except so far as might be necessary for oversight and instruction. To this end the larger boys, as they come from the school, are given employment in the shops, in the mills, and on the farm, so that while they are qualifying themselves for future usefulness their moral character is still under our supervision. I am more and more convinced that Christian truth brought to bear practically on the character of a savage people is the only way by which they may be reclaimed. As the orb of day lifts the world from mists and darkness, and presents its beauties to the eye, so the truths of religion are seen in all their sublimity and grandeur when the Gospel is received by a heathen people, and its transforming influences manifested in their hearts and lives. To bestow material gifts in the absence of that change of character that comes from a sincere acceptance of the truths of the Bible is no real benefit to the Indians. Such gifts never satisfy them. They engender indolence, and in many ways are fruitful of evil. Make the tree good and its fruits will be good, make the heart right, and the life cannot be far wrong. If we can succeed in building up moral character among them, so that the Indians are no longer thieves, liars, gamblers, or polygamists, nearly the whole work of their civilization is accomplished, and they only need to be taught to labor.

I am aware there is a common sentiment that the Indians are a doomed race, and can never exist in the presence of civilization. With this heresy I have always taken direct issue. I have always believed in the manhood and capacity of the Indian, and contended for the possibility of lifting him to a high state of civilization. That failure has attended so many efforts to elevate him is no mystery to me. Looking at the question from a Christian stand-point, I cannot see how the result of many of these efforts could have been different. Nor can these failures be attributed to any defect in the Indian character. His first and great want is moral character. As a Christian teacher I have believed it possible that this indispensable condition of civilized life might be imparted to him. I have sought to inspire him with a love of virtue by my own example and that of my employés. I would as soon let loose a band of wolves among a flock of sheep as permit men of immoral character on an Indian reservation. To lay a foundation of virtue and good principles, of love of the right because it is right, has been the endeavor of my life. Some results have attended my labors. I have seen many from painted, blanketed Indians, ignorant, superstitious, and depraved, come to be "clothed and in their right mind." I have watched their first efforts to follow the instructions given them; their awkward attempts to cultivate the soil and open a farm. I have seen the satisfaction with which they gathered the first fruits of their labors, the confidence it gave for a more extended trial the next year, and so I have seen them year by year grow into the possession of a competence, with good houses and well-filled barns, with herds of cattle and horses, wagons, and carriages, and I have noted how their intelligence seemed to expand, and their faith become firmer and firmer fixed, as their possessions increased. And I have seen others, with greater advantages from nature, and equal assistance, remain almost stationary. They try to farm a little, and sometimes raise a fair crop; they have horses and a few cattle, but their family and social relations remain as they were; they are kept in constant poverty by gambling, they are still ignorant, poor, depraved, and superstitious. The last sentence explains the difference. While accepting the material assistance tendered them, they have rejected the far more valuable moral and religious instruction, without which the first is utterly useless.

For more than twenty years, with an interval of only sixteen months, I have continuously resided on this reservation. For nearly eighteen of those years I have been agent here. I have seen the little boys who were brought to me ragged and filthy, whom I have washed and clothed with my own hands, whom I have taught and guided, grow up into men. I have married them and baptized their children. I have anxiously watched them through all these years, and rejoiced as I saw them grow up useful and respected, firmly fixed in moral and religious truth, the hope and support of their people. But I feel that my work here is now done, and other hands must take up the burden I have borne so long. They will not find it so heavy as I found it. If the foundations I have fixed with so much anxiety and labor shall remain; if the seed which I have sown through all these years shall continue to grow and spread and bear fruit, I shall feel that my labor has not been in vain.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, KESHENA, WIS.,

October 2, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the number and general condition of the Indians of this agency. There are three tribes, as follows: The Menomonees, Oneidas, and Stockbridges, numbering respectively 1,500, 1,500, and 140.

MENOMONEES.

The Menomonee reservation is situated between Shawano and Langlade counties, in Northern Wisconsin, and contains ten townships, the greater portion of which is covered by a dense forest of timber, principally maple, hemlock, and pine, the last named being estimated at about 250,000,000 feet. A great portion of it being of superior quality, and near the streams, would sell for over \$1,000,000 if sold during the ruling high prices. This timber is fast going to destruction, caused by heavy winds and forest fires, and should be sold at the earliest possible date at a fair sale, and the funds realized therefrom invested in government bonds and placed to the credit of the tribe, the interest to be paid to them annually in substantial improvements on their farms after the lands are allotted to them. About 5,000,000 feet of the

Dead and down timber

was manufactured into saw-logs by the Indians during the past winter, and sold for their benefit at prices ranging from \$7.10 to \$10.35 per thousand feet, from which they realized about \$47,000, which is considered a clear gain to the Indians, as the timber would have gone to waste if left but a short time. There is still remaining a large amount of this class of timber which the Indians will prepare for market if they can realize a fair price therefor. The Menomonees are mostly engaged in agriculture, in which their advancement will be slow until their land is allotted in severalty. Then, and then only, will they feel as though they were building up homes for themselves. They have a saw and grist mill, situated at Keshena Falls, one mile from the agency, where they saw the lumber and shingles necessary for their building operations and get their grain ground.

The schools

on the reservation, three in number, are in a flourishing condition. The boarding-school, situated at the agency, has an average attendance of 44. It is presided over by a white teacher with one assistant, under whose instruction the pupils are steadily advancing. The other schools, two in number, both day schools, are situated one six and the other fifteen miles from the agency, in large Indian settlements, and are in charge of Indian teachers who fully understand the requirements of their position.

Religion.

The Roman Catholic denomination have two churches on the reservation, with three priests and two lay brothers to look after the religious welfare of the tribe. About two-thirds of the tribe are enrolled as members of said church, the balance adhering to old Indian customs and the ways of their forefathers.

Intoxication

is indulged in to some extent by the young men of the tribe, most of whom are engaged a portion of the time in work on the river for lumbermen outside of the reservation, which places them in a position where it is easy for them to procure liquor as long as they possess the necessary funds.

The agency farm,

containing about 110 acres, has produced a good crop of grain, potatoes, and corn, which is shown in my statistical report.

THE ONEIDA RESERVATION

is situated a few miles southwest from the city of Green Bay, and contains about 65,000 acres, over half of which is first-class farming land. They have many fine, large farms, and are all well advanced in agriculture, and have been specially favored the past year, having abundant crops of grain, potatoes, corn, hay, &c., as will be seen

by my statistical report; but they are continually urging the allotment of their land in severalty, which would be a great incentive to further improvements. They have five schools, all of which are well attended and show marked improvement. Two of the schools are presided over by members of the tribe in a manner truly creditable to themselves. The tribe are all Protestants, and their spiritual welfare is carefully guarded by Rev. S. W. Ford, of the Methodist mission, and E. A. Goodnough, of the Episcopal faith. They are very energetic in their work and are accomplishing much good. Each has charge of one of the day schools.

The liquor traffic finds a number of devotees on this reservation; it being so near villages and cities where they do their trading it is easily procured, and it requires the utmost vigilance on the part of the agent and police to restrain them.

THE STOCKBRIDGE

Reservation is situated seven miles west from Keshena, and contains 18 sections, which is mostly good farming land. The Indians are all engaged in agricultural pursuits and reap fair crops, but there is no marked improvement in their condition. Their great love of whisky, and their constant quarrelling among the different factions of the tribe, in a great measure retards their progress. They have one school, which has been moderately attended, the majority of the tribe taking little, if any, interest in educational matters. They have one church, presided over by Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland, of the Presbyterian denomination, who is an Indian, a member of the tribe, and teacher of the school. This tribe should be made citizens at an early day. This would do more for their advancement than any other method, and would end their tribal quarrels.

The following table shows the number of persons found guilty of disposing of intoxicating liquors to Indians of this agency, with fines, terms of imprisonment, &c.

Number of persons.	Fine.	Term of imprisonment.
3.....	\$1 00	And 30 days in Milwaukee County jail.
1.....	1 00	And 25 days in Milwaukee County jail.
2.....	1 00	And 25 days in Milwaukee House of Correction.
3.....	1 00	And 20 days in Milwaukee House of Correction.
4.....	1 00	And 40 days in Milwaukee County jail.
1.....	1 00	And 40 days in Milwaukee House of Correction.
1.....	1 00	And 35 days in Milwaukee House of Correction.
2.....	1 00	And 3 months in Milwaukee House of Correction.
1.....	50 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.
1.....	50 00	And 20 days in Milwaukee County jail.
2.....	25 00	And 30 days in Milwaukee County jail.
1.....	60 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.
1.....	100 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.
1.....	10 00	And 1 day in Milwaukee County jail.

Respectfully submitted.

E. STEPHENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE INDIAN AGENCY, ASHLAND, Wis.,
August 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with department instructions of date July 15, 1882, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this agency.

There are embraced in this agency eight reservations, located at distant points in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and occupied by members of the Chippewa tribe of Indians.

THE BAD RIVER RESERVATION,

located upon the river of the same name, in Ashland County, Wisconsin, contains 124,333 acres of heavily timbered land. Four hundred and sixty-two members of the band occupying this reservation receive the benefit of annuity goods and provisions furnished by the government, and distributed by me, during the past year. One hundred and thirty-one patents for 80 acres of land each (so nearly as the legal subdivisions by the government survey will allow) have been issued to Indians who have made application for lands in fee. It requires much labor to clear these lands and prepare them for crops, but this once accomplished they are very productive, and a

number of the Indians already realize, from the cultivation of their lands, an income sufficient to satisfy their needs. The desire to acquire land and to make homes for themselves is increasing among them. The young men are industrious workers, and find, when not engaged for themselves, ready and remunerative employment in the saw-mills, lumber-camps, and other industries in the vicinity of the reservation.

Surrounded as they are by white settlements, with between thirty and forty whisky shops within easy access, it is impossible to prevent their obtaining liquor, yet the vice of intoxication is decreasing among them, and there are to my knowledge no habitual drunkards and fewer cases of intoxication than among the same number of whites.

The school conducted under the charge of the Rev. Isaac Baird and assistants, and supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions is doing good work, though the attendance is limited, owing to so many Indians living at such a distance from the school as to render the attendance of the children impracticable.

The government employes upon this reservation are a farmer (white) and a blacksmith (Indian). The blacksmith is also allowed two apprentices, but the compensation for these is so small (five dollars per month and rations) that it is impossible to retain them for any length of time, as boys of sufficient age and capability to receive the appointment can readily earn a dollar and a half per day at other work.

The authority recently communicated to me from the department allowing the Indians to cut and dispose of the timber upon their patented land, will, I think, if proper care is taken that they receive fair compensation for the product, be of great benefit to them, furnishing them means for the clearing and improvement of their farms and an opportunity to acquire habits of transacting business.

THE RED CLIFF RESERVATION,

Bayfield County, Wisconsin, with an area of four sections of land, is situated upon the shores of Lake Superior fronting upon the Apostle Islands and has a population of about seven hundred twenty (720) supporting themselves principally from cultivation of their lands and from employment furnished by the lumber and fishing interests at the neighboring village of Bayfield. The members of this band all live in comfortable houses principally constructed from the proceeds of their own industry, the government furnishing assistance only to the extent of providing lumber and nails for roofs and floors. Many of them are good, practical farmers, and the area of land cultivated is yearly increasing. This band is largely composed of mixed bloods and the principal drawback to their advancement is the facility with which they can procure whisky, notwithstanding my earnest endeavors to prevent the traffic.

The agency having for many years been located immediately adjoining their reservation, they have received more assistance and benefit from it than the other bands, and having been longer in direct and constant communication with the whites, they have, to a greater extent, adopted the habits of civilization than the other bands under my charge. Many of them have been recognized as citizens by the town in which they live, and some have been elected to and efficiently fulfilled the duties of town and county officers. The full rights of citizenship should be conferred upon this band at an early day, as they are fully competent to take care of themselves, and most, I think all of them, would prefer being recognized as citizens to receiving further aid from the government.

The government employes upon this reservation are a farmer (white) and a blacksmith (Indian) who are earnest, and endeavor to instruct and assist the Indians in their agricultural and other pursuits. The blacksmith is also allowed two apprentices, but meets the same difficulty in retaining them to which I have alluded in the case of the blacksmith at Bad River. There is upon this reservation a good warehouse, and dock much out of repair but which is of great service to the Indians, enabling them to sell the wood cut in the process of clearing their farms to the steamboats engaged upon the lakes. It is essential that repairs be made upon this dock soon or it will be in danger of being completely destroyed by the furious storms which prevail during the autumn months.

The school, conducted by Miss Van Arle, of the Catholic Society of St. Francis, is well attended and the progress of the pupils in their studies is very satisfactory. The school-house and furniture is furnished by the government; books and tuition by the sisters of the order of Saint Francis.

THE LAC COURT D'OREILLES RESERVATION,

in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, is located upon the Chippewa River and Lac Court D'Oreilles, contains 69,136 acres of land, and has a population of about 1,100 Indians. This reservation is heavily timbered with pine and other woods, and much of the soil is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes. The younger Indians as a class are industrious and thrifty, and are making rapid progress in civilization. The lumbering inter-

ests upon the Chippewa River, in their vicinity, furnish in the various operations of cutting and driving the logs employment for many of them during the winter and early spring, and a ready market for the products of their farms. I am pleased to report that instead of squandering their earnings from day to day, as was formerly the case with them, I saw many of them last spring on their return from the camps investing their surplus earnings (from \$75 to \$150 each) in provisions, implements, &c., and in the employment of assistance in clearing and planting upon their patented and allotted lands.

I have received for distribution to this band, during the year, 186 patents conveying title from the government for the lands allotted in severalty to Indians. The sentiment in relation to receiving lands in fee instead of holding them in common is much changed, and I am in receipt of many applications for allotments from those who have hitherto refused to receive them.

I am much gratified by the rapid improvement made by the Indians upon this reservation, the credit of which is largely due to the tact, efficiency, and industry of Assistant Farmer William Wetenhall. The government employes upon this reservation are a teacher, farmer, assistant farmer, and blacksmith, the latter an Indian.

The school is just established and under the charge of Rev. D. J. Miner, and has a regular attendance of about thirty scholars, being all that can be accommodated. There is also at Puhquahwang, upon this reservation, a school supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, conducted by Mr. Louis Maunypenny, a full-blood Indian, who is doing excellent work.

There should at once be erected a house for government farmer and a shop for the blacksmith, the building now occupied for the latter purpose being small, low, dark, and in a state of dilapidation rendering it entirely unfit for the purpose, and not being owned by the government.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU RESERVATION,

situated in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, upon the Flambeau River and lake of same name, contains 69,324 acres of land, and has a population of about 700 Indians, who derive their subsistence chiefly from hunting and fishing, a few being employed in lumber camps in the vicinity. There are no government employes upon this reservation, and but little progress has been made in agriculture.

The proximity of villages along the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, where whisky is to be had in abundance, has had a demoralizing effect upon them, and during my visit to them of some three days in May I saw more drunkenness than I have witnessed during the term of my service among all the other Indians in the agency. I made complaint to the United States district attorney against parties furnishing them with liquor, but have not learned the result. I regret that the exceedingly limited appropriation made by Congress for this agency does not permit of any regular employes upon the Lac du Flambeau, Fond du Lac, or Grand Portage reservations, the Indians being so far from the agency that they are practically deriving very little benefit from it except the very small amount of gratuities distributed annually. Of the Lac du Flambeau Indians, there were present at the annual distribution in May last 485 persons who received each a portion of the goods. There is no road to the reservation practicable for hauling in the goods, so that the distribution must be made at the nearest point on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The lands of this reservation are held in common by the Indians, no lands having been allotted in severalty.

THE FOND DU LAC RESERVATION

is located upon the Saint Louis River, in Carlton County, Minnesota; contains 100,121 acres of land, mostly timbered with pine, maple, birch, and evergreens. A large portion of the soil if cleared and cultivated would be productive of crops adapted to this climate. There are located upon this reservation about 400 Indians who have among them no resident government employé. Some attention has been paid to agriculture, but their subsistence is mainly derived from hunting, fishing, gathering berries, &c.

During the last two years the lumbering interests of the Saint Louis River have been developed to some extent, and two large saw-mills have been constructed immediately adjoining the reservation. Many of the younger men find employment here, and I learn are becoming steady and reliable workmen.

The lands upon this reservation are held in common, no allotments in severalty having been made. A few of these Indians have cleared up tracts of land, and have built upon them without assistance a better class of house than is usual, and they are anxious to secure title to the results of their industry, which natural wish I trust may be granted to them. Could a competent man with some knowledge of mechan-

ical work be placed among them as farmer, I should anticipate good results from his efforts, but this, I understand, the limited amount of the appropriation renders impossible. At the annual distribution of annuity goods and provisions, but 160 of them shared in the distribution, the remainder preferring to rely upon their own exertions for their support.

THE GRAND PORTAGE RESERVATION

is situated upon the shore of Lake Superior, in Cook County, Minnesota, near the Canadian boundary line. It contains 51,840 acres of land, and there are comprised in what is known as the Grand Portage band about three hundred (300) Indians, though but very few of them make their homes upon the reservation. The land is mostly of poor quality, being mountainous and rocky, though a few hundred acres at the location of the village could be very easily cleared and made tillable. There is employed at this agency a school teacher, who has charge of the government property, and there should also be employed a farmer to teach and assist them in the cultivation of their land. Their subsistence is now chiefly acquired from work on government improvements at the Grand Marais harbor of refuge, distant about 30 miles, and from hunting, fishing, and such employment as they can get from adjacent settlers along the coast of Lake Superior.

This reservation is only accessible by water, and the delivery of the annuity goods at this agency is invariably delayed in transportation or otherwise until so late in the fall that it brings my visit to them at a period the least satisfactory for forming a judgment of their condition and resources. It also comes at a season when heavy gales of wind prevail upon the lake, making the trip anything but a pleasant one. At my last visit some eight inches of snow fell during my stay of one week. These Indians are anxious that a further supply of working cattle be issued to them, and also that a farmer and seeds be furnished to give them a start in farming, which requests I regret to say I have been unable to comply with, owing to lack of appropriations for the purpose. Two hundred of this band were present and participated in the last annual distribution of annuity goods and supplies.

THE BOIS FORTE RESERVATION

at Nett Lake and Vermillion Lake, in Saint Louis and Itasca counties, Minnesota, contains about 109,000 acres of land, and at the last annual payment there were present and participating in the distribution 700 Indians. This band is the only one in the agency to which an annual money payment and also a payment in goods and provisions is made in fulfillment of the treaty by which their lands were ceded to the government. The Nett Lake Reservation, for which provision was made in the treaty, being inaccessible for the delivery of their supplies, a small reservation has been set apart for their use upon Vermillion Lake, where are located the government employes, a blacksmith and farmer, and where have been constructed during the past season a substantial warehouse and school-house with residence for teacher.

These Indians, who have until recently been isolated and entirely savage, are now making rapid advancement in civilization. They are docile, anxious for instruction, and are turning their attention to farming with satisfactory results. During my visit to them, in accordance with instructions from the department, which was made during the latter part of June, I was agreeably surprised at the amount of land which I found under cultivation, and at the care with which it was attended, and the fine promise of good crops. The total area was of course small, but it had all been reclaimed from the forest, and had required much labor to prepare it for cultivation. I have hopes that next year the amount of land in seed may be more than doubled. The employes are efficient, and possess the confidence of the Indians.

The iron mines now in process of development adjacent to this reservation are furnishing employment to many of the younger men, who are thus acquiring habits of regular labor, and I am assured make very efficient workmen. The difficulty and expense of transporting provisions to this locality is somewhat discouraging to those who would earn their bread by labor, as, although the wages are fair (\$2 per day), they go but little way toward supporting a family with flour at \$20 per hundred pounds. The indications are, however, that railroad communications and the increase of home production will soon adjust values upon a more satisfactory basis.

There has been much sickness and considerable mortality among the children of this band during the past year, consumption being the prevailing disease.

The cattle issued to these Indians have not been of much benefit to them, they being as yet too nomadic in their habits to allow of their giving proper attention to their stock, and I have consequently discouraged their applications for a further supply at present.

I am in general well satisfied with the progress made by the Indians of this agency

during the past year. There have been no serious difficulties with or among them. Some minor troubles among individuals have caused me annoyance from my want of authority to settle the difficulties, and I would be much pleased to see the State laws extended over these reservations, as it is now impossible to right the wrongs committed by one upon another. There have, however, been no serious difficulties and less lawlessness than in adjacent white communities. As I have before intimated, a much larger appropriation could be expended to advantage for the benefit of the tribes comprised in this agency.

With thanks for the kindness and promptness with which my suggestions and requests in the interests of the Indians of this agency have been met,

I remain, very respectfully,

W. R. DURFEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Carlisle Pa., September 30, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to present my third annual report.

The following table gives statistics of number and changes of students during the year:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New students received during year.		Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Apaches.....	1	1	2	1					3	2
Arapahoes.....	14	10	5	6	2	3			17	13
Caddoes.....			1						1	
Cheyennes.....	34	8	7	8	10	3	1	1	30	12
Comanches.....	11		3		3				11	
Creeks.....	10	15			3				10	15
Delawares.....				1						1
Gros Ventres.....	1								1	
Iowas.....	3	2							3	2
Kaws.....			4	1	1				3	1
Keechies.....	1								1	
Kiowas.....	8	4	3	3	7	2			4	5
Lipans.....	1	1							1	1
Menomonees.....	6	3	1		2				5	3
Miamies.....			1						1	
Modocs.....			2	2					2	2
Navajoes.....				1						1
Nes Percés.....	3	2	1			1			4	1
Northern Arapahoes.....	11	2			1		2		8	2
Omahas.....			20	11					20	11
Ogees.....	11	5	10	10		1			20	14
Ottawas.....			2						2	
Pawnees.....	2	2	7	2					9	4
Peorias.....			2							
Poncas.....	7				2				5	
Pueblos.....	10	8		2		2			10	8
Sacs and Foxes.....	1								1	
Sioux, Rosebud.....	27	9			25	9	1		1	
Sioux, Pine Ridge.....	9	6			5	5			4	1
Sioux, Sisseton.....	5	5			1	1			4	4
Seminoles.....				2						2
Shoshones.....	2								2	
Towsonies.....		1								1
Wichitas.....	2	3	4	1	1	1		1	5	3
Total.....	180	87	75	51	62	28	4	2	188	108

Although I have succeeded in increasing the proportion of girls, it will be seen that we still have an excess of eighty boys.

The capacity of our buildings is comfortable for three hundred pupils, one hundred and twenty-five of whom should be girls. The plan you have sanctioned, of placing out a number in farmers' families, enables a material addition to this number, and I

have every reason to confidently assume the care of the sixty-five Sioux and twenty Navajoes ordered, in addition to our present number of two hundred and ninety-six, or a total of three hundred and eighty-one. No feature of our work is more productive of good results than that of temporary homes for our students in good families. In this way barriers of ignorance and prejudice between the races are removed, and Indian youth have opportunity of measuring their own capabilities with those of white children. The order and system so necessary in an institution retards rather than develops habits of self-reliance and forethought; individuality is lost. They grow into mechanical routine. The thousand petty emergencies of every day family life they do not have to meet. Placed in families where they have individual responsibility, they receive training that no school can give. Eighty-nine of our students have thus had homes for all or part of the vacation, and I have found suitable homes for forty-eight the ensuing winter, the usual arrangement being that they shall work morning and evening for their board and clothes and attend public schools. The number placed out for vacation this year was not so large as last year, for the reason that the sending home of so many of our larger boys and girls made it impossible for us to spare all that were applied for. It was required that those taking students should defray their traveling expenses and pay them some wages. In order to make the results of this work a matter of permanent record, I addressed a circular letter of inquiry to all who had our pupils during the vacation, asking full and frank replies. The questions and the answers, so far as received, are as follows:

First question. "Was the general conduct of the pupils good, fair, or bad?"

Answers. "Good," 36; "very good," 23; "excellent," 8; "very satisfactory," 6; "fair," 3.

Second question. "Was the pupil generally industrious or idle?"

Answers. "Industrious," 33; "very industrious," 18; "generally industrious," 17; "remarkably industrious," 3; "fairly industrious," 3; "idle," 3.

Third question. "Please give the kinds of work performed."

Answers. "General farming," 37; "general housework," 17; "light farm work," 7; "light household duties," 6; "blacksmithing," 5; "harvesting," 4; "fruit culture," 1.

Fourth question. "In comparison with other races, was the pupil quick and apt to learn or the contrary?"

Answers. "Quick and apt," 27; "equal to any race," 14; "compared favorably," 8; "quite equal to average," 8; "more apt than majority of whites," 7; "about the same as other races," 7; "willing but slow," 3; "slow to learn," 2.

Fifth question. "What wages were paid?"

Answers. No regular wages, 17; \$1, per month, one; \$2, three; \$3, seven; \$4, thirteen; \$5, fourteen; \$6, four; \$7, one; \$8, three; \$10, three; \$15, three; per day during harvest, \$1.50, 6. In every case wages was paid directly to pupil.

Sixth question. "How was pupil treated—as member of the family or otherwise—and with what effect?"

Answers. As members of family with good effect, 58; like other white helpers, 10; as member of family with doubtful effect, 2; as domestics, 6.

I quote from remarks accompanying some of the replies received about our pupils: "Says he wants to learn every kind of work, and we try to give him a share of the various kinds, as he never worked on a farm before." "Deficient in good will to incite to worthy action; an even temperament, rather careless of future events." "A fine girl, and will make a bright woman." "A very good temper, hardly ever angry." "Always kind and polite in his deportment." "Respectful and obliging." "Will make a very useful woman." "Well pleased with the boys." "Willing and anxious to learn; a good kind boy, a favorite with white boys he is allowed to associate with." "At school stood high in her classes, and still higher in the estimation of her teachers and fellow pupils." "Very conscientious; not governed by eye service, but obedient, of a pleasant temper, and in all respects trustworthy." "Extremely tractable, more so than white children of the same age." "Kind, even tempered, but generally reserved." "The more that is made of him the better he is." "Unwilling to be told about work that was not done right." "No fault to find with them." "I could rely upon him when out of my sight; he did not need constant watching." "Fast losing all trace of Indian ways and falling in with those of white men." "Satisfied with his conduct in all respects." "Does not always obey my wife as promptly as he should." "Satisfied with his conduct in all respects." Says he wants to stay in this country." "Sometimes sullen and stubborn, much like other children." "Deserves great praise." "A gentleman." "I tried to teach him English grammar in order to improve his language, which was very defective, but found that he did not sufficiently understand the meaning of the words." "They imitated the better qualities of their white companions, and were disgusted with their vices." "Were quite popular; held their own socially and industrially."

The students above reported on belonged to different tribes, as follows: Cheyennes, 14; Creeks, 13; Arapahoes, 10; Pueblos, 10; Osages, 9; Sioux, 8; Comanches, 6;

Pawnees, 3; Northern Arapahoes, 3; Apaches, 2; Iowas, 2; Menomonees, 2; Poncas, 2, and the Nez Percés, Ottawas, Miamias, Lipans, and Kiowas, each 1.

On the 19th June the students from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies, in Dakota, who would have completed their three years' course in October, returned to their homes, with the exception of four boys and one girl from Pine Ridge and one boy from Rosebud, who refused to go home, even with the promise that they should return to the school. These Sioux children came to the school October 5, 1879, right from camp, never having been in school, and not knowing any English. When they returned most of them had gained a material knowledge of plain English; the most advanced read in the Third Reader; were working in the four rules in arithmetic; had begun to study geography, and could write fairly intelligent English letters. There were various degrees of aptness shown. Two boys were so hopelessly dull they could not be taught to read, but they excelled in labor. The same difference in natural ability was shown in the acquirement of industrial knowledge. The students from the Cheyenne and Arapaho and Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita agencies, who would also have completed their three years' course in October, returned to their homes on the 1st of July. Their progress was about the same relatively as that of the Sioux, but a number of them had been in agency schools before coming to Carlisle.

Three years in school is not education, and judgments based upon the success or failure of those who have made this mere beginning can only be imperfect. Before returning students I wrote to their respective agents, stating what each one could do and asking work for them. Agents Hunt, Miles, and McGillicuddy promptly responded to this request, furnishing employment so far as practicable to these returned students, and I have some very satisfactory accounts of a number of them.

In school-room work the maxim has been to "make haste slowly," trying to lay strong and sure foundations. As the students have become more familiar with the English language and more accustomed to habits of study they have taken greater interest in school work, so that it has been easier for both teachers and pupils. In the lower grades the teaching is almost entirely from objects, and the word method which is used makes our students remarkably correct in their spelling. Every lesson is made to serve a two-fold purpose of instruction, and whether it be reading or arithmetic the mastery of the English language is held to be not less important than the mastery of the lesson. The more advanced pupils have had a daily exercise in English composition in keeping a diary of the events of school life. Younger students were given pictures to describe in their own words, and by this exercise were successfully trained not only in writing, spelling, and reading, but in quickness of thought and observation. An evening study hour under the direct supervision of the teachers of their several sections has been of great benefit to the older students. Our annual examination was held on the 1st of June, but school exercises were continued through the month.

Our students must sooner or later earn their own living, and we endeavor to give industrial instruction the precedence over the only less important training of the school-rooms. The system of having the boys who are learning trades work half of each day and attend school the other half has been continued with the most satisfactory results. The gain both in the acquirement of literary and of labor knowledge has been almost as great as if the student were confined wholly to the one or the other.

The most satisfactory progress of the year was in English speaking. A reward was offered to all who should for a week speak nothing but English; then a second reward for speaking only English for a month. Both rewards were earned by nearly the whole school, thus successfully demonstrating to them that they could talk English. It was then strongly insisted that they should talk nothing else, and a daily record was kept in the case of each student. The result was that in a very short time Indian languages were entirely laid aside. Ignorance of our language is the greatest obstacle to the assimilation of the Indians with our population. It will be better for all when tribal names, distinctions, and languages are obliterated. The plan of exclusive schools for Germans was tried in the State of Pennsylvania, and found to be foreign to the interests of the commonwealth, in that it banded together a large mass of people to peculiar and special interests in each other rather than in the general welfare. Exclusively Indian schools will keep the Indians a separate and peculiar people forever, by educating them entirely to race sympathies, and limiting their ambitions and aspirations to mere tribal affairs. Without experience outside of the tribe they will never gain courage for other than tribal life. Theory fails, but experience does the work.

The total number of apprentices under instruction during the year was 134. Forty-two is the largest number our limited shop room will allow to be at work at once, but by the division of apprentices into morning and afternoon sections we are able to keep 84 under daily instructions. During the eleven months from October 1, 1881, the date of my last report, to September 1, 1882, our manufactures have been:

13 spring wagons.....	\$1,040 00
1 buggy.....	80 00
177 sets double harness.....	3,320 52
6,744 articles tinware.....	970 32
160 pairs shoes.....	320 00
	<hr/>
	5,730 84

The values given are at the government contract price. In addition to the above have been current and needed repairs. In the shoe-shop about 1,800 pairs of boots and shoes have been mended, mostly half-soled. The tin-shop has had much outside work in repairs to roofs, pipes, &c. The blacksmith shop has had repairing of farm implements, horse-shoeing, &c. The carpenter and his apprentices have finished the hospital building, and have been kept busy by numerous repairs and changes to buildings. Most of the clothing for our 180 boys has been made in the tailor-shop. After some little difficulty with instructors, who insisted that Indians could not be taught to make yeast, I have succeeded in getting a Cheyenne and an Arapaho boy trained to make their own yeast and bake the bread, and now the bakery is under the entire charge of Little Elk, one of our Cheyenne boys, baking a barrel and a half of flour a day into bread. The farmer has had under his direction all the boys not in the shops, and has been very successful in teaching them, the large ones particularly, in the skilled parts of farm labor. Our crops of wheat, oats, and rye were out with a cradle, raked and bound by the boys, who also cut the hay with scythes; and so through all the various branches of agriculture we have held to the system that would be the greatest advantage to them, because of their poverty and inability to procure machinery when they begin life for themselves. Our two school papers are now entirely under the mechanical management of Indian boys, the smaller paper, *The School News*, being edited by them. It has a monthly circulation of — copies.

Our manufactures were very much decreased by delay in receiving shop supplies after the beginning of the new fiscal year, the delay extending through July and part of August. Your order of December 30, directing that no further payments be made to apprentices, was also unfortunate. The small wages they had received (16½ cents a day for time actually employed) was a great stimulus, giving them a present and tangible result of their labor. I held them to their work, but zeal and interest was gone. Through your recent order, authorizing me to resume payments to them, I hope soon to recover the lost ground. The majority of the apprentices deposit most of their earnings in the savings bank. It is desirable that they should all have a little capital to begin with when they go out from school, and if earned and saved in small sums through a long period they will use it more wisely than if it came to them by any easier method.

In the sewing-room the girls make all their own garments, a portion of the boys' clothing and underwear, and all the sheets, pillow-cases, &c., used. Each girl is especially trained in mending and plain sewing; all who are large enough learn to use the sewing-machine. The past year has shown much improvement in the quality of work in this department. A number of the older girls are becoming quite skillful in cutting and fitting dresses. In the laundry the girls wash and iron about 2,500 pieces each week, with very little outside help, and in a very creditable manner. Miss Corson, of the New York Cooking School, gave a very successful course of lessons in cookery, and facilities for instruction in the culinary department have been improved. It is so arranged that each girl takes her turn not only in the sewing-room, laundry, and kitchen, but in performing general household duty, so that she may become equally skilled in all the various branches of domestic knowledge.

Discipline is maintained with as few regulations as possible. A multiplicity of requirements perplexes the pupil who, even with the disposition to obey, has difficulty in remembering them all. If many minor points are insisted upon there is danger that important principles will not receive due prominence. Adherence to the few rules laid down, and then suggestions rather than commands on less essential points, we find the best course. Tact and patience are the great requisites. The moderate amount of military drill received by our boys is of great value as a means of physical training and giving habits of prompt, unquestioning obedience. The girls come so constantly under the individual influence of their matron and teachers that their management is greatly simplified. There have been few cases of special discipline. The custom in aggravated cases of trial by a court composed of the older pupils has been continued with success.

All our students attend Sabbath-school, the girls in our own chapel, the boys at the different churches in Carlisle. Sabbath afternoon services have been conducted by Rev. Dr. Lippincott, of Dickinson College, to whom I am greatly indebted for faithful and zealous services as chaplain. These influences have produced gratifying results.

We impress upon our students the importance of such labor knowledge as will enable them to earn a living among and in competition with white people. If they can-

not succeed here where everything helps, how can they succeed among their own people where everything hinders? But why should they be remanded to such trial and failure? Evidence is not wanting that if the avenues to civilized life are opened they will enter and take no mean part. Treated like other folks they act like them. In contact with civilized life they speedily become civilized. The Indian question is broad as the country. Each State is to blame. Why should there be East or West in its settlement? Why should not every State have schools, and these schools be made introductory to civilized contact, and so in time all Indian children grow into a knowledge of and a desire for American citizenship?

I have received in contributions during the year \$7,243.31, which has supplemented the short allowances from government and enabled numerous advantages that would otherwise have been lost. A large proportion of this material sympathy has come from the Society of Friends, though many others East, West, North, and South have aided as well. To these and to the other friends who have taken our pupils into their families during vacation and for winter schooling we are much indebted for the degree of success obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Lieutenant and Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., September 8, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report in reply to your communication of July 15. I do not fill out the blanks forwarded, as they are not applicable to the work here, but have endeavored to supply the required information as nearly as possible in accordance with your directions. The teachers in our Indian department have opportunities for close and constant observation, and have individually furnished me with full reports, from which I quote and in which I would draw your attention particularly to their suggestions as to the methods of teaching adopted.

The total attendance during the year has been 96, including 3 Seminole negro slaves, as against 90 in the year previous. The number now actually connected with the school is 84; 30 girls and 54 boys. One boy (Sioux from Fort Berthold) has died, five have been returned to their homes for ill health and three for other causes. In addition to the number given above (84) there arrived at the school on August 22, a party of six Omaha Indians, including a sister of Bright Eyes, and a husband and wife with two children, one a boy of ten, the other an infant. These were sent by Miss Alice C. Fletcher, who desires also to send 10 girls from the Omaha Agency. These, with three from Indian Territory, and four from Dakota, who are shortly expected, will run our number up to something over 100.

For the summer vacation 19 boys and 8 girls have been sent to Berkshire, Mass., under the charge of Hon. Marshall Bidwell, of Monterey, Mass., who has found homes for them among the country farmers, where they get a discipline and experience which the experiment of last summer has shown to be of great value. Mr. Bidwell informs us that their record is in every way satisfactory: "They have done themselves credit this season, as have those who have preceded them in former years." More are desired than we have been able to send.

During the school year there have been in the regular classes of the normal school fifteen Indians (senior class 3, middle class 1, junior class 11), the remainder being separated into six divisions according to their ability and progress in English. It is evident that as the majority of these have little or no knowledge of the language the teaching must be for a long time wholly oral. The course which has been developed by the necessities and circumstances of the case I can best briefly describe by quoting from the report of Miss H. W. Ludlow, teacher of English:

"FIRST YEAR.—1. *Teaching by objects.*—Names of things: Boy, book. Description of qualities: Tall boy, red book. Pronouns: You, I, it, &c. Actions performed, asserted, commanded: I walk, she walked, walk. Actions described: I walk fast. Objects or actions joined; Mary and Sarah, they ate and drank. Position of objects or acts: The boy is under the table; I jumped over the fence. Classes of objects are naturally taught together to aid the memory by association, and the object itself is used whenever possible. Toys and pictures representing them are used in other cases. Dr. Peet's 'Language Lessons for Deaf-Mutes' and Prof. J. H. Worman's 'Modern Language Series' we find very helpful.

"2. All sorts of talking games have been devised, and the class is often taken out for a walk during school hours and taught the names of natural objects.

"3. Short dialogues, memorized and repeated daily, have been useful in giving confidence and familiarizing the pupils with common expressions.

"SECOND YEAR.—Cheap chromo-lithographs, large enough for all to see, are now employed to develop the power of expression. Perhaps the teacher begins 'I see a horse.' Some one is sure to take it up, and soon all are vying with each other to tell what they see in the picture before them. A still more interesting step is to *imagine*, as for example, 'Let us imagine the inside of a house,' &c. The next step is to write some of the phrases given in the form of a little story or description, then to copy and memorize them. In the last half of this second year a vigorous drill was begun in verbs to break up baby talk and secure accuracy of expression. At first the indicative present of the verb 'to be' was given. When this was mastered it was joined with other verbs, and as soon as they began to see that they had thus gained a key to all verbs their delight was unbounded. It was then very easy to go on to all the simple tenses, calling them only yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, or once, now, by-and-by. Letter writing is used to some extent, the letters being written on the board by the teacher, the sentences given orally by the pupils.

"THIRD YEAR.—Natural history has been of great value in exciting them to talk. Living animals or prepared specimens are used so far as possible, and Prang's Zoological Series. Drill in verbs still continues with increasing interest to the class, the roots of the verbs being given under the to them significant title of 'chiefs,' and they take pleasure in arranging under each 'chief' his own followers, and then giving them their places in sentences. All this takes much time, but they have excellent memories.

"FOURTH YEAR.—In this year, for the first time, a book has been placed in the hands of the talking class—'Reed and Kellogg's Language Lessons.' It seemed time to give them some systematic ideas of the construction of English and a sense of the language as a whole, and the result has been most satisfactory. The long-coveted dictionary has also been given them, and one of their most highly enjoyed exercises is to hunt up the new words they find in their language lessons.

"In geography our Indians are reported as being thoroughly at home. It has a flavor of the earth, and brings before them vividly the life and surroundings which are dear to them. The first lessons are accompanied by drawing physical features on the blackboard and molding in sand. A watch was the beginning of our class in geography. Object lessons in its size, shape, use, &c., at the same time teaching them '60 seconds make one minute,' &c., took fully two months. When they learned 24 hours make one day they were shown the globe for the first time, and told of seasons, climates, motion of the earth, &c. After lessons on the zones, in which pictures of life in Alaska, the United States, and South America were used, they were allowed to make a hemisphere, draw the lines for the equator and tropics, and in each zone pictures of the houses, animals, and vegetation which they thought would be found there. They did very well, and one little man of about thirty-five was so astonished at his own work that he was found gazing at it with folded hands long after the bell had rung for dinner. After drawing, molding, talking, they are given definitions, and committing them to memory is their special delight. An outline map of lakes, rivers, and canals is the first map used, and from this they go on to regular map work, bounding, locating, and drawing with wonderful exactness. Guyot's method of locating things in the room and on the place is followed, and they make picture maps of their own rooms, the school grounds, &c. With all this they use the sand table."

Instruction in American history is, as may be imagined, somewhat difficult, and is further complicated for the teacher by her realization that "there is some doubt as to how the graphic descriptions of the aborigines, with scalping knife and tomahawk, will strike their descendants, and how they will relish the comments of the historian, sometimes by no means flattering. In point of fact, however, they seem to take it all calmly, and it is a study in which their interest seems easily awakened. A simple text book, Quackenbos' Primary History of the United States, has proved well suited to their capacities, and they are taught also orally and from the blackboard."

In spite of the fact that arithmetic is exceedingly hard for the majority of them, their progress this year has been very encouraging. "They make mechanical combinations quite readily, but they find it hard to reason in a language not wholly under their command. It necessitates carrying on two trains of thought when the problem itself requires their undivided attention. They get a thorough drill, however, in simple arithmetic and are certainly improving."

In their sewing and cooking classes (the latter established this year) the girls have had thorough and efficient instruction. In regard to the first-mentioned, the matron in charge reports: "When I came to the normal school, a little more than two years ago, I found seventeen Indian girls connected with the sewing school. With one exception their work had to be cut out and basted. Several of the girls returned to their western homes last fall, and before they left they had cut and made complete sets of underclothing for themselves and assisted in making their own dresses. Nine of them remain; five of these can cut and fit their own dresses, and their sewing will compare favorably with any class of girls of their age. At the opening of last term

our class numbered 28, and since that time they have cut and in part made 122 dresses with at least 350 other articles. When we consider how unaccustomed they are to industrious habits, their youth, and the other demands made upon their time for school and house work, I think none will deny them a good measure of credit for industry and ability to learn."

They are interested in their cooking lessons, which are purely practice work (that is the work is done by the girls themselves), but "are not quick and require much drilling. Weekly lessons of one hour and a half have been given to twenty Indian girls in the making and baking of bread, roasting and boiling of meats, the preparation of soups, stews, beef-teas, gruels, &c., for the sick, as well as in the cooking of vegetables, eggs, plain puddings, muffins, &c. The work of the cooking classes has been for the most part turned over for use in the Indian-diet kitchen, where those of the boys and girls considered to be in need of a fuller and more easily digested diet than that of the ordinary dining room have taken their meals."

The girls are all, so far as practicable, trained in housework, and the fact that they do not take to it naturally and can with difficulty be made to see the importance of it is only the logical result of their previous habits of life.

During the school year 61 Indians have been employed in the various industrial departments, as follows:

Farmers.....	8	Printers.....	2
Carpenters.....	14	Wheelwrights.....	5
Shoemakers.....	11	Painters.....	2
Tinsmiths.....	7	Harness-makers.....	4
Butcher.....	1	Engineers.....	4
Blacksmiths.....	3		

Vacation, from June 15 to October 1, necessitates some changes, and at the present date the arrangements are as follows:

Carpenter shop.—Twelve boys engaged in making window and door frames, tables, school seats, and desks, and in the erection and repair of school buildings.

Paint shop.—Two boys engaged in painting and calcimining new buildings and oiling and varnishing school-furniture.

Harness shop.—Three boys engaged in the manufacture of plow harness for the Interior Department and in manufacture and repair of a general line of team harness.

Tin shop.—Six boys engaged in the manufacture of tin-ware on contract with the Interior Department, and in the manufacture and repair of tin and sheet-iron work, and in putting tin roofing on school buildings.

Printer, 1; engineer, 1.

Shoemaker shop.—Ten boys engaged in the manufacture of brogans for Interior Department; samples of which, exhibited in Boston, August last, at the warerooms of Messrs Houghton, Coolidge & Co., were pronounced by experts to be "as good as those made in Boston of the same grade." In the opinion of Mr. Coolidge, "they are superior to anything which could be produced without machinery by three men out of a hundred in our Northern factories." These 35 boys are divided into three squads, which are sent out alternately for three weeks at a time, to the Hemenway farm, where they are employed entirely in farm work, the change being found very beneficial to them. The 22 girls remaining at the school during the summer are kept at their house work, sewing, and other domestic duties, and both boys and girls receive regular daily instruction in classes, from 1 to 2.30 p. m.

Our Indian apprentices have been working in a shed, a mere make-shift; but we are now putting up for them a building, the funds for which are contributed by friends, to cost \$5,000, and to contain a shoe factory and repair shop, a harness shop, tin shop, and blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop. While it is difficult to estimate the exact amount of production in our various industrial departments, the value of the results obtained is beyond question, and I would say here that my experience leads me to urge the increase both in the East and West of advantages for the mechanical education of Indians.

The physical condition of our students has been more encouraging during the present session than ever before, owing largely to the attention given them by the school physician, Dr. M. M. Waldron, who reports as follows: "Since my arrival three students have been sent home on account of ill health. Two boys have died here from phthisis. One of these had been sick for several months, and died last October; the other was in an advanced stage of phthisis at the time of his arrival; was never able to enter school, and declined gradually till his death. Several other students, both boys and girls, who were not in sound health at the time of their arrival have steadily improved, and are now able to fulfill all the requirements of the school. The rule that regular habits of life promote health finds no exception among our Indian pupils. The per cent. of death compares favorably with that at the agencies. Indian girls in school are less subject to illness than boys, probably because from childhood they have been accustomed to more regular occupation."

I add to the above, as showing some of the practical difficulties met with, a quotation from the report of the trained nurse who, for two years, has had charge of our invalid Indians: "An Indian is at first loath to confess himself sick even though his body may be racked with pain. He knows if he gives up that he will be laughed at by the other boys, and pretty thoroughly ignored even by his best friends. However, when he makes up his mind that he is ill he takes white man's medicine without making any trouble, though he is apt to have theories of his own on the subject. Many see and appreciate the fact that they have mortal bodies and must care for them, but the majority are perfectly reckless in this regard. Left in bed on a summer night at ten o'clock, midnight may find half of them rolled up in sheets asleep on the verandah roofs. When remonstrated with they appear to appreciate theories as to the effect of night dews on delicate lungs, and go quietly to their rooms, but the next hot night they do the same thing again. A boy who has had hemorrhages will take off his warm underclothing in winter weather whenever the spirit moves him, or go all day in soaking wet clothing without giving the matter a thought. Picking ripe fruit on the place being a forbidden luxury, the Indians anticipate the order, and eat most of it while it is green. An occasional midnight war dance on a moonlight night, in the lightest of clothing, has added a complication to the treatment of some diseases, and fanning the place from which a mustard plaster has just been removed, hardly increases the chances of a patient's recovery from pneumonia. They are on the whole, however, quick to see their faults when brought to their notice, and ready and willing to do what is required of them."

The religious work for the Indians, has been, during the past year, in the hands of the school chaplain, Rev. H. B. Frissell, assisted by Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Hampton, who has for three years taken pastoral charge of all Indians previously connected with the Episcopal Church. Those from Catholic agencies attend mass on Sunday. These gentlemen unite in the belief that the Indians are especially interested and earnest in regard to everything pertaining to their religious life. They are capable of receiving strong and deep impressions, and though they are not easily got at, both by reason of their mental characteristics and their inability to understand English, yet it is believed that there is an excellent foundation to build upon.

The (for us) vexed question of the mingling of races, seems to have satisfactorily settled itself with little or no interference on the part of our officers. I am convinced that there is nothing better for a wild Indian boy, fresh from the plains, than to room for six months with a good colored student, for such companionship does much, in a quiet way, for his habits, manners, and morals. In this connection I desire to express my appreciation of the services of Capt. G. Le Roy Brown, whose eight years' experience at the West has specially qualified him to deal with Indians. The Hampton school has always been, and is still, a private corporation, but as it has for some years acted in the capacity of a State agricultural college for the colored race, it has thereby become entitled to a resident army officer. This position has been filled during the past year by Captain Brown, U. S. A., and the results of his systematic discipline and care are already apparent and of great value to the school.

The monthly allowance for our Indian students is from \$2.50 to \$5, according to the amount and value of their labor. With this they are obliged, after the first outfit, to purchase all but their clothing, in order that they may learn the use of money.

During the school year they work, as a rule, half days, studying the other half, with holiday on Saturdays.

I beg your attention to the fact that last year I asked for and you recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$175 apiece per annum for Indians sent by government to Hampton. Permit me now to renew through you the same request, on the ground of its reasonableness and justice. I can see no ground whatever for the reduction of prices from the \$175 asked for to the \$167 apiece appropriated. We had agreed to \$167 four years ago, when expenses were less, when all was experimental, when, perhaps, funds for the purpose were low, and before Congress had had opportunity to act; but we have before protested, and now protest, against being held to it, the actual amount per year being upward of \$225 apiece, which is the amount given to Carlisle school. Not but that we can be forced to the same or even lower rates (as we have been) rather than give up the work, but in view of the services of this institution to the Indians directly, and indirectly through creating public sentiment, and when in behalf of the friends of the red man we offer to collect from the public all over \$175 apiece, besides over \$12,000 a year (so far) for buildings, workshops and outfits, it does not seem fair for Congress to add to this self-imposed burden so long as our work is well done. Reasonable co-operation from the people is most excellent for the cause and is therefore sought. Up to July, 1882, the school had received for the education of Indians as follows:

For buildings.....	\$38, 796 03
For beneficiary fund.....	13, 771 82
For scholarships.....	7, 146 31
From private sources.....	59, 714 16
From United States Government.....	35, 935 98
	<hr/> 95, 650 14

The event of the year was the return in October, 1881, of a party of 30 Sioux Indians (25 boys and 5 girls) to their homes in Dakota, and the arrival the same month of a new party of 45 (31 boys and 14 girls), gathered from the same agencies. Miss Enstis (lady principal of our Indian department) says of this: "The effect upon the school of the return of these scholars to Dakota has been of great value. The remaining scholars have faced the fact of their own return. They watch the reports from Dakota with interest, and seem to be stimulated by the failures as well as by the success of their former comrades." As to the new comers, "they have been carefully selected and prove to be excellent material, being for the most part physically strong. There are many minds among them surprisingly quick and retentive, and in general a determined, earnest, and patient spirit characterizes both their work and their study. They have made better progress in the school-room than any previous party, and the discipline of the school has become a much simpler matter. The excessive reserve of the Sioux, which places them at a disadvantage in comparison with the Southern tribes, is counterbalanced by their retentive memories. The Pimas and Apaches speak English more readily, but have gained no permanent advantage in any other direction. The Indians show immediately an aptitude for independent study which is remarkable. The new boys, fresh from the plains, settle down to evening study with the more advanced scholars, working for an hour and a half without asking for help and apparently without fatigue. There has been a marked improvement during the year in the self-respect and ambition shown by the girls and a corresponding increase of courtesy on the part of the boys, though much is left to be desired in both directions. The new building for the girls has been a strong stimulus to them."

The summing up of our experience so far is that success in educating Indians here depends largely on the opportunities which await them on their return to their homes. Those of us who know them best believe in their ability to stand in an ordinarily healthful moral atmosphere, but the false conditions of life which at present exist in most Indian agencies make their chance a small one. To quote again from Miss Enstis's report: "There is absolutely no position of dignity to which an Indian girl after three years' training can look forward with any reasonable confidence. There is nothing for her but to enjoy or suffer in the present as best she may. Should the United States Government ever find it possible to keep their treaty with the Sioux, which provides for a school and suitable teacher for every thirty children in the tribe, the way might be open for the solution of the knotty problem. Schools in the Indian camps under judicious and vigorous supervision (such as are in a few cases already established by the missionaries) would give honorable work, full of inspiration, to our best Indian girls."

That success with Indians is quite as much a question of men, as of money or of measures, is evident. It is an executive problem. Weak and changing officials in charge of our Indian wards have checked their progress. In view of the difficulties surrounding our returned students, I desire to express our appreciation of the assistance they have received from the following gentlemen, as well as from the Indian agents at the points mentioned: Rev. C. L. Hall, Fort Berthold Agency; Rev. Jerome Hunt, Standing Rock Agency; Rev. Henry Swift, Cheyenne River Agency; Mr. J. F. Kinney, Cheyenne River Agency; Rev. Thomas L. Riggs, Peoria Bottom; Rev. Luke Walker, Lower Brulé Agency; Rev. John Williamson, Yankton Agency; Rev. Joseph P. Cook, Yankton Agency.

The following testimony from the agents and others in immediate charge of the thirty Indian graduates of Hampton (brought in November, 1878), who have now been at home nearly a year, is, I think, creditable to and hopeful for the Sioux tribe, and, although not decisive, yet I respectfully submit, an argument in favor of the Eastern schools established for Indians, and a reason for pushing the *practical* education of their youth in every direction.

Rev. Jno. P. Williamson, a veteran missionary, writes of the six who returned to Yankton Agency—

As far they have all run well. I have not heard a slander against one of them. They attend church regularly; they are recognized as leading spirits among the Christian youth; their appearance is always creditable. Not one white boy in sixteen could do his work or teach as well as David Simmons.

There has since been a less favorable account of the ten girls who live in the camp with their mothers, which is their misfortune rather than their fault. They have, how-

ever, done nothing wrong. There is not the regular employment for girls that there is for boys. The lot and the chances of the former are much harder than the latter. The intelligent, decent Indian girl is a problem; teaching would be her hope if schools were provided.

Major Parkhurst, agent at Lower Brulé, reports, April 20, the five young men returned to his agency:

All the returned boys from Hampton have now come in and are at work, doing much better. George Bushooter is doing well; needs a little direction, but is tractable; his faults are of the head, not of the heart.

Since this report the boy has got into temporary trouble from assuming too much authority.

Henry Rementis is doing well; improving in work, and is at something all the time. Zede was the first malcontent to give in after a long trial; stated that he was sick of doing nothing, and was willing to work as directed; that he would obey me and the master carpenter at all times, and has done so since. I have had no fault to find with his work. James and Joseph hung around the shops for a time, hindering the other boys, telling them they were fools for working, till ordered out of the shop. Finding no other way open, they then applied for work, were talked to firmly and kindly, came under the yoke, and have been well broken in. I have reason to think that some evil disposed person instigated them to insubordination. I am inquired of almost daily about the absent (5) boys at Hampton.

Three boys and one girl are at Crow Creek Agency, the latter keeping her father's store and accounts, and doing well at last reports. The two shop boys, carpenters, are reported as "doing all that could be expected," and the teacher as "doing splendidly." They are exerting a good influence on the Indians around them. An official writes me from Crow Creek as follows:

The boys are great correspondents; they write in both English and Indian and receive many letters. They spend evenings mostly in their rooms, receiving visits from friends, but devote most of their time to reading English books and writing letters. I found the following regulations posted up in the room, signed by the boys:

- No. 1. No play here.
- No. 2. No sit down in the bed.
- No. 3. No chew here.
- No. 4. No spit on the floor here.

Just smoking here.

Please be careful here in this room. Sit down like man and talk like man.

The Indians were at first disposed to regard Hampton as a sort of educational trap set by white men to catch and swallow their children. The return of these scholars has entirely unfixed this prejudice and secured the full confidence of the Indians. They are now anxious to send their children away.

Five returned boys are at Cheyenne River; one is assistant teacher, the rest are mechanics, blacksmiths, and carpenters, making an excellent record; like the others in government shops, at moderate wages, and wholly supporting themselves. All or nearly all at the various agencies live away from the tents or camps in decent rooms at the headquarters. This gives them a great advantage and immunity from temptation. Girls cannot be isolated.

Two boys and one girl are at Standing Rock Agency. Major McLaughlin, in charge, writes: "Both the young men are doing well." A lady missionary reports that "they are quiet, conscientious workers, and have the respect of every one." The girl is working in a missionary's family giving excellent satisfaction.

Five boys and one girl are at Fort Berthold Agency. The girl writes: "Hard out here to be good woman." She has since married a white man of good repute and is doing well. Three of the boys have given good satisfaction as workers; two have again gone to school at Santee Agency; they are but 14 years old.

We had expected that half of them might relapse into barbarism. We now hope that three-fourths at least will do well. I would urgently recommend that every Indian girl competent to teach be guaranteed a school to teach. This would go far towards solving the greatest difficulty in the problem—the fate of the girls.

I would call attention to the fact that the education of the above-named Indians at Hampton cost the government but \$150 a year, for three years (a rate that we never agreed to), and that the expense of their support at home for rations, clothing, &c., would have been, had they not come East, not less than \$50 a year. Contrast this cost of civilizing them with that of each soldier in the West yearly, reported to the last Congress to be \$1,000. The comparative success of arms and of ideas indicates the true policy, a liberal educational policy and wise management, in and for which I have found no more confidence and enthusiasm than among those officers of the Army who have had the most to do with Indians.

From study and from personal observation on the ground, having visited six different agencies the past year, I am convinced that the agent is of all others the man to lead the mass of Indians up to the estate of full citizenship, which is the true objective point. Laws alone cannot do it; the Indian cannot govern himself; he is a child, and needs a father, not a savage needing an executioner. The agent is the Indian's point of contact with civilization, and should be a strong, valuable, representative man, a lesson in character and manliness to the red man, whose own type is not deficient in some of the finest traits. Such men will find him tractable, quick to learn, ready to

work, a difficult subject in many ways, but worthy of the noblest philanthropic effort and of generous government aid. Those who live near him know him as the Southerner knew the negro, in a fixed condition, and often scout the idea of improving him as they would of improving a wild pony. But the West, like the South, may some day change their opinions. The "despised races" are "the rejected stones" of our civilization, but they will yet have their place. The success of educational work for Indians away from their homes depends so directly upon the conditions of life to which students return that hope for their future is justified only as these conditions shall be changed for the better, and that depends on the kind of agents that are appointed. More cruel and unjust to the Indians than any war or plunder of their supplies, is the prevention of their progress by the inefficiency or worse of many public agents who have been sent to care for them. While good Indian agents can be pointed out, it is hardly too much to state that the salaries paid are a prohibitory tariff on first-class men for those positions. Pardon me, sir, if I have gone beyond my province in the above statement. Our work here is only a commencement, where results are determined by remote conditions, of which I have ventured to speak. The civilization of the Indian awaits, I believe, a wise liberality and efficiency at Washington. There can be no true policy with the frequent change of officials in charge. Measures are useless without the right man to execute them, and the right men are practically denied the Indian.

Like the negro, the Indian is more ready for citizenship than we have supposed. Hopeless of the measures that are needed to give the red man a chance to *grow* into citizenship, I believe in granting him the right to vote at once; thus compelling measures at the point of necessity or danger that the dictates of reason and justice have failed to secure.

I find that I have failed to refer to the productions of our Indians workshops. The following-named articles have already been made or are in process of manufacture for the Indian department, about half of them having already been shipped to the agencies:

75 sets double plow harness.

265 dozen tin coffee boilers.

350 dozen tin cups.

2,000 pairs men's brogan shoes.

Prices paid us have been according to the lowest contract prices of last year for the same articles, which have not covered cost of material, of making, boxing, and freights to the New York depot. On this basis students cannot be taught all they need to learn, i. e., the entire process of making shoes by hand. Competing with the largest manufacturers, we must use some machinery, and although six processes are done by hand (making a better shoe), it is impossible to make the article in a way to give the apprentice the best instruction. The quality of our shoes has been declared by Boston experts to be fully up to the market standard. I would recommend that the products of our Indian workshops, so far as available for the public service be taken at actual cost, including material, superintendence, and labor, fuel, and freights, not including wear and tear, insurance and repairs.

I would also recommend a special allowance, say 25 cents a day for a working day of ten hours, for each apprentice who does his duty, one-half to be retained for the purchase of tools, &c., on his return, and to help him along in the sudden descent to his home life, the other half to be expended by him for personal needs; thus teaching him or her the use of money. This to be due after the first six months or a year. We have already made such an allowance with the best results.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTH, *Forest Grove, Oreg., September 14, 1892.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report. At last it would seem that the government has hit upon a plan for the education and civilization of the Indians, promising the highest results. Theories respecting it have been as numerous as the brains that have interested themselves in it. Prizes have been offered for best essays on Indian education, but from past results one would quite naturally conclude that the question had been "how not to do it." Now, it must appear that the question should be, not to give prizes for best theories, but to find men to go and do it and then back them with all the strength of the government in their labors. Isn't it about time to bury that historical omnipresent "Indian who graduated at Yale with dis-

tinguished honors and returned to his people and relapsed into tenfold heathenism," and who is paraded as the only result of the labor of our government for the last two hundred years in educating and civilizing the Indian?

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

As indicated in my last year's report, I obtained the ten children allowed from the Umatillas, and they have done exceedingly well during the ten months of their stay in the school. The least promising at first are now among our best workers on the farm and in the school-rooms. The Umatilla Indians, generally, seem greatly encouraged by their letters and the advancement they have made.

Tabulation of school.—Chehalis 6, Alaskans 12, Nisquallies 3, Oyster Bay 2, Pitt River 2, Pute 1, Puyallup 22, Spokanes 18, Snohomish 1, Umatillas 10, Warm Springs 2, Wascos 12, a total of 91; 54 boys, 37 girls.

BLACKSMITHING.

The apprentices in the blacksmith's shop, seven in number, have, according to their instructor's report, made commendable progress in their craft, and have won friends, particularly in the farming community, by their uniformly pleasant manners, as well as by their good work. The receipts of this shop are as follows:

Cash received for labor for regular and transient customers from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882.....	\$1,038 32
Amount stock on hand.....	50 00
Amount as credit to shop.....	\$1,088 32
Amount paid for stock same period.....	547 08
Amount to credit of shop.....	\$541 24

SHOEMAKING.

The shoe-shop is also located centrally in the town. The apprentices, eight (8) in number, have done good work, and are commended by their instructor for obedience and industry. The receipts are as follows:

Cash received for labor from March 1, to August 31, 1882.....	\$133 95
Amount of work for school, shoes made and repaired.....	212 21
Value of tools on hand, bought during that time.....	10 45
Value of stock on hand, bought during that time.....	44 00
Amount as credit to shop.....	\$400 61
Amount paid for stock, same period.....	169 56
Amount to credit of shop.....	\$231 05

CARPENTERING.

In this department let me condense the work of the last two months, as an unanswerable argument as to what Indian boys can accomplish when inspired by the thought that they are working for their people. They have put up additions to both dormitories, 32 by 32, 24 feet high, 24 stories. Upon the girl's dormitory a sick ward, double walled, 25 by 36, 12 feet high; an addition to the kitchen 14 by 28, 12 feet in height. These additions to the girl's buildings are substantially finished, being clap-boarded and painted. These repairs include two bay windows and four dormer windows. They have also in this time made seven bedsteads. Thirteen boys have done this work, under direction of the carpenter.

FARMING.

In referring to work accomplished upon the farm, I anticipate somewhat the next year's report. In April I was authorized to employ a farmer (please see remarks in reference to the farm) and rent his farm of 45 acres. The work has been done entirely by ten boys, under supervision of the farmer, and his report, which follows, will give the total amount of supplies already received and estimated, viz:

Supplies.	Acres.	Totals.
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 bushels & 300 dozen, table.
Beans	$2\frac{1}{2}$	96 bushels.
Potatoes	7	340 bushels early potatoes; did not do well, owing to drought.
Cabbage	$1\frac{1}{2}$	120 dozen.
Apples	2	150 bushels.
Plums		6 bushels.
Pears		20 bushels.
Pasture	$14\frac{1}{2}$	
Beets	2	56 bushels.
Beets	3	153 bushels.
Turnips	$3\frac{1}{2}$	154 bushels.
Corn	3	1, 272 dozen ears, table.
Hay	6	10 tons (estimated).
Tomatoes	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10 bushels.

In addition to the work done in the shops, the boys have run a sewer 750 feet long at an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and have sawed fifty cords of wood for winter use, besides working in the surrounding harvest fields. The local press of the country notes the fact that without the help of the boys of the Indian school some of the farmers of this section would have had great trouble in harvesting their crops. One paper has raised its warning cry for the protection of white labor against Indian. The boys have worked side by side with the white man, earned the same wages, and, as has been stated, won the credit of working harder than the average white young man, and this in a section of country where it has always been claimed the Indian would not work. Justice and truth demand this statement, even though it may appear rose-colored and may be considered injudicious. Certainly I am justified in giving the testimony of those for whom they have worked.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

The girls have manufactured all their own garments and the boys' underclothing and undress uniforms, in all 1,118 articles, including sheets, pillow-cases, and towels. A large class of the younger girls is instructed in mending and repairing the worn garments of both boys and girls. The order and neatness of their kitchen, laundry, dining, and living and sleeping room, must be seen to be appreciated. They tell their own story of what the girls can do when faithfully instructed and properly encouraged.

In the direction of the proper education of the Indian woman lies the hope of this and kindred schools, and without success here the whole effort must fail. Certainly, without any desire to disparage the work on the reservations by many thorough, conscientious, and competent Indian agents, still the fact, as they must and do admit, remains that it is impossible upon the reservation to cultivate the moral sentiment and purity of life, and so lay the foundation for the true home. Said an enthusiastic Indian agent before a large audience at The Dalles, Oreg., during a visit of a delegation of boys and girls from this school to that place: "You see these young ladies and gentlemen; it is impossible for us to make them such on the reservation in daily contact with their people. I was glad to send children to Forest Grove, and shall be glad to send more."

Here let me note a most encouraging feature which may put to rest the fear expressed by many, that being educated to habits of neatness and order, they are being educated away from their people; on the other hand the fact is, there is being developed in them here, especially in the girls, a tender regard and solicitude for their people, and they show themselves to be aware of the cause so largely of the degradation of their race, viz, the *want of virtue*.

SCHOOL ROOM.

With the exception of grammar, which has been dropped and Swinton's Language Lessons substituted, the course of instruction is much the same as in our common schools. An army officer of high rank, distinguished for his literary attainments, and deeply interested in the success of our common-school system, after a thorough examination of the school, a few days since, said that it was one of the most satisfactory ones that he had ever made; that he had proceeded in the same manner that he would in examining a public school.

EMPLOYÉS.

Have had no little trouble to obtain suitable employés, securing those who are compe-

tent for the meager sum I am able to pay, with the small appropriation made the school; for instance, have secured a man who is a practical house-builder, and carpenter, a good wagon-maker, a fair disciplinarian, and one whose heart is in the work, for \$1,050 per annum; so the government gets disciplinarian, carpenter, and wagon-maker for \$37.56 per month. My blacksmith, at a salary of \$900 per annum, furnishes one set tools, his blacksmith and wagon shops, and his entire services for \$75 per month. My shoemaker rents his shop and gives his entire time at \$50 per month. The farmer, for \$75 a month, rents 45 acres good land, furnishes team, farming implements, and his own time. The physician has, up to this time, given his services and furnished medicine in part for the school for the pittance of \$25 per month, and other employes are as reasonably compensated for faithful service.

HEALTH OF SCHOOL.

This continues to be remarkably good. It has been said that "to educate an Indian is to sign his death warrant." An intelligent care as to the proper division of work, study, and play, and thorough ventilation of sleeping, living, and school rooms, proper food, with milk—no tea or coffee—seasonable clothing, cleanliness, and regularity of habits, as the proof is, signs no "death warrants," but clearly establishes the fact that a proper education of the Indian means life, not death. Since the incorporation of this school but one death has occurred in it. This remarkable sanitary showing has been most gratifying to us, and has done much to reconcile the Indians to separation from their children, and may be accounted for, in part, by the fact that no violent climatic changes have been necessary in bringing the children to Forest Grove from some of their homes, although the majority are from Alaska and east of the Cascade range, and are natives of cold and dry climates.

SUGGESTIONS.

A farm is one of the most urgent requirements of this school; one reasonably stocked and managed upon strong common-sense principles would, in a short time, help largely to make this school self-supporting, beside affording the absolutely necessary training in agriculture to the boys, and the practical education of the girls in their duties as farmers' wives.

The land, 4 acres, upon which the school buildings stand belongs to the Pacific University; it can be purchased for \$375. Certainly it should be paid for. I have recommended this for three years.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. WILKINSON,

First Lieutenant Third Infantry, in Charge of School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

CHAP. 21.—AN ACT for the relief of the Eastern Shawnee Indians at the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory. [Vol. 22, p. 7.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be paid in cash, per capita, to the Eastern Shawnee Indians, at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, from their uninvested funds in the Treasury, the sum of two thousand dollars, in order to relieve their pressing wants and necessities occasioned by the failure of crops during the summer and fall of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Approved March 4, 1882.

Eastern Shaw-
nee Indians.

Relief of.

Appropriation.

[PUBLIC—No. 29.]

CHAP. 46.—AN ACT authorizing the sale of certain logs cut by the Indians of the Menomonee Reservation in Wisconsin. [Vol. 22, p. 30.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby is, authorized to cause to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, after due public advertisement, and in such lots or quantities as he may deem judicious, all pine timber cut upon the Menomonee Indian Reservation during the winter of eighteen hundred and seventy-six and eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, under the direction of the then United States Indian agent, J. C. Bridgman.

Menomonee
Reservation
Wisconsin.

Sale of cut tim-
ber.

SEC. 2. That the proceeds arising from all sales of such timber shall be applied first to the payment of any and all indebtedness incurred for labor, supplies, and other expenses incident to the cutting and sale of said timber, and the surplus, if any, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians, and expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Disposition of
proceeds.

Approved March 22, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]

CHAP. 52.—AN ACT to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska. [Vol. 22, p. 35.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska shall be, and hereby is, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, extended so as to include all that portion of the Territory of Dakota lying south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude and east of the Keyapaha River and west of the main channel of the Missouri River; and when the Indian title to the lands thus described shall be extinguished the jurisdiction over said lands shall be, and hereby is, ceded to the State of Nebraska, and subject to all the conditions and limitations provided in the act of Congress admitting Nebraska into the Union, and the northern boundary of the State shall be extended to said forty-third parallel as fully and effectually as if said lands had been included in the boundaries of said State at the time

Northern
boundary of Ne-
braska extended.

Proviso.

Conditions.

of its admission to the Union; reserving to the United States the original right of soil in said lands and of disposing of the same: *Provided*, That this act, so far as jurisdiction is concerned, shall not take effect until the President shall, by proclamation, declare that the Indian title to said lands has been extinguished, nor shall it take effect until the State of Nebraska shall have assented to the provisions of this act; and if the State of Nebraska shall not by an act of its legislature consent to the provisions of this act within two years next after the passage hereof this act shall cease and be of no effect.

Approved March 28, 1882.

PUBLIC—No. 36.

CHAP. 55.—AN ACT to confirm certain instructions given by the Department of the Interior to the Indian agent at Green Bay Agency, in the State of Wisconsin, and to legalize the acts done and permitted by said Indian agent pursuant thereto. [Vol. 22, p. 38.]

Preamble.

Whereas on the twenty-eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs addressed to the Indian agent at the Green Bay Agency, in the State of Wisconsin, a letter of instructions as follows, namely:

“DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

“OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

“Washington, November 28, 1881.

“E. STEPHENS, United States Indian Agent,

“Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin:

“SIR: I notice in your annual report a statement that the Indians of your agency complain that they are not allowed to dispose of the dead and down timber going to waste on their reserve.

“You are hereby informed that the sale of such timber is allowed by this office; but great care must be taken by you to see that the Indians dispose of only surplus dead or down wood which without such disposition would soon become worthless, and that they do not take advantage of this permission to cut other timber, in violation of section two hundred and sixty-two, ‘Instructions to Indian Agents.’

“Personal oversight should be exercised by you of the bargains and sales made by Indians under this authority, and they should understand that a failure to observe the restrictions of this permission will result in a forfeiture of the permit.

“Yours respectfully

“H. PRICE,

“Commissioner”; and

Whereas, under the authority supposed to be conferred by the said letter of instructions, said Indian agent permitted the Indians upon the reservations under the charge of the said agency to proceed to cut into logs a considerable quantity of timber of the kind designated in said letter of instructions, in which work they are now engaged; and

Whereas the authority of said Commissioner to authorize such sale, disposal, cutting, or removal of such timber has been called in question: Therefore,

Indian agent,
Green Bay
Agency, Wisconsin,
instructions
to, by Commissioner
of Indian Affairs, legalized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the instructions of the said Commissioner of Indian Affairs contained in the above recited letter to the said Indian agent at the Green Bay Agency, in the State of Wisconsin, be, and the same are hereby, ratified and confirmed, and all acts done or permitted by said agent in pursuance thereof are hereby legalized and declared valid; and the disposal of all timber cut or prepared for market, or which may be cut or prepared for market during the logging season of the present year, is hereby authorized in conformity with said instructions; and the logs or timber so cut shall be subject to all remedies which are provided by the laws of the State of Wisconsin to enforce liens upon logs or timber.

Rights of the
State preserved.

Approved March 31, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 46.]

CHAP. 74.—AN ACT to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale of a portion of their reservation in said Territory, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same. * [Vol. 22, p. 42.]

Whereas certain individual Indians and heads of families representing a majority of all the adult male members of the Crow tribe of Indians occupying or interested in the Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana have agreed upon, executed, and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior an agreement for the sale to the United States of a portion of their said reservation, and for their settlement upon lands in severalty, and for other purposes: Therefore,

Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed. Said agreement is executed by a majority of all the adult male members of said tribe, in conformity with the provisions of article eleven of the treaty with the Crow Indians of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and is in words and figures as follows, namely:

Crow Indians, Montana, agreement of, for sale of lands accepted, ratified, and confirmed. 15
Stats., p. 649.

"We, the undersigned individual Indians and heads of families or the Crow tribe of Indians now residing upon the Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana, do, this twelfth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty, hereby agree to dispose of and sell to the Government of the United States, for certain considerations to be hereinafter mentioned, all that part of the present Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River at a point opposite the mouth of Boulder Creek; thence up the mid-channel of said river to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Montana Territory, being the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence east along said parallel of latitude to a point where said parallel crosses Clarke's Fork; thence north to a point six miles south of the first standard parallel, being on the township-line between townships six and seven south; thence west on said township-line to the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to a point either west or east of the source of the eastern branch of Boulder Creek; thence down said eastern branch to Boulder Creek; thence down Boulder Creek to the place of beginning; for the following considerations:

Boundaries of portion of reservation agreed upon for sale.

"First. That the Government of the United States cause the agricultural lands remaining in our reservation to be properly surveyed and divided among us in severalty, in the proportions hereinafter mentioned, and to issue patents to us respectively, therefor, so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress. Allotments in severalty of said surveyed lands shall be made as follows:

Conditions of sale.

"To each head of a family not more than one quarter-section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one quarter-section.

Allotments of land in severalty.

"To each single person over eighteen years of age not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section.

"To each orphan child under eighteen years of age not more than one-eighth of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land not exceeding one-eighth of a section; and

"To each other person under eighteen years, or who may be born prior to said allotments, one-eighth of a section, with a like quantity of grazing land.

"All allotments to be made with the advice of our agent, or such other person as the Secretary of the Interior may designate for that purpose upon our selection, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent making the allotment for each orphan child. The title to be acquired by us, and by all members of the Crow tribe of Indians, shall not be subject to alienation, lease, or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance of the grantee or his heirs, or by the judgment, order, or decree of any court, nor subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable and not subject to

Title inalienable for twenty-five years.

* The agreement of May 14, 1880, signed at Washington [see page 277, Report Indian Office for 1880], was not ratified by the Crow Nation, and the above agreement was substituted therefor.

taxation for the period of twenty-five years, and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restriction, which shall be incorporated in each patent.

Annuity for
twenty-five
years.

"Second. That in consideration of the cession of territory to be made by us as individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow tribe to the Government of the United States, said Government of the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing stipulated and provided for in existing treaties and laws, hereby agrees to appropriate annually, for twenty-five years, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the President, for our benefit, in assisting us to erect houses, to procure seeds, farming implements, and stock, or in cash, as the President may direct.

"Third. That if at any time hereafter we, as a tribe, shall consent to permit cattle to be driven across our reservation or grazed thereon, the Secretary of the Interior shall fix the amount to be paid by parties so desiring to drive or graze cattle; all moneys arising from this source to be paid to us under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

15 Stat. p. 649.

"Fourth. That all the existing provisions of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall continue in force.

"Done at Crow Agency, Montana Territory, this twelfth day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty."

Secretary of In-
terior to carry
provisions of act
into effect.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed a sufficient quantity of land on the Crow Reservation to secure the settlement in severalty of said Indians as provided in said agreement, and upon the completion of said survey he shall cause allotments of land to be made to each and all of the Indians of said Crow tribe in quantity and character as mentioned and set forth in the agreement above-named, and upon the approval of said allotments by the Secretary of the Interior he shall cause patents to issue to each and every allottee for the lands so allotted, with the same considerations, restrictions, and limitations mentioned therein as are provided in said agreement.

Appropriations.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and they are hereby, set aside, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior as follows, namely:

For the expense of the survey of the lands as provided in the second section of this act, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For the first of twenty-five installments, as provided in said agreement, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as the President may direct, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Approved April 11, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 54.]

CHAP. 85.—AN ACT to provide a deficiency for the subsistence of the Arapaho, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita Indians. [Vol. 22, p. 47.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of eighty thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the subsistence of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, in the Indian Territory, the same being a deficiency for the fiscal year of eighteen hundred and eighty-two.

Approved April 21, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 76.]

CHAP. 144.—AN ACT to provide for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas. [Vol. 22, p. 63.]

Lands of Mi-
ami Indians.
Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the unallotted lands of the

Miami Indians in Kansas, including the school sections, shall be disposed of in the following manner, to wit:

That each bona fide settler occupying any portion of said lands at the date of the passage of this act, and having made valuable improvements thereon, or the heirs-at-law of such, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled at any time within one year from the passage of this act to purchase the land so occupied and improved by him, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in each case, according to the government survey, at the appraised value thereof, as heretofore ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. And such persons who are entitled to purchase said lands as aforesaid shall be permitted to make payment therefor in cash or in three equal annual installments, the first installment to be payable on the day of the entry of the land, and the remaining two installments annually thereafter, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of entry.

Sale.

Settlers entitled to purchase 160 acres.

17 Stat's, 631.

Payments.

SEC. 2. That all lands not purchased by said settlers at the expiration of six months from the date of this act, together with all the unoccupied and unallotted lands of the Miami Indians, shall be offered at public sale in the usual manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than the appraised value, notice of said sale to be given by public advertisement, of not less than sixty days in three newspapers having general circulation in the State of Kansas; and any tract or tracts not then sold, together with such as may be hereafter purchased by said settlers, but wherein default may be made in the payment of any portion of the purchase-money, or the interest thereon as herein provided, shall be thereafter subject to private entry at the appraised value of the same.

Lands not purchased by settlers to be offered at public auction.

SEC. 3. That the net proceeds of the sales of said lands, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall belong to said Miami Indians, and shall be disposed of as now provided by law.

Proceeds of sales; how disposed of.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not in any way affect the rights or claims of those individual Miamies, or persons of Miami blood or descent, who are named in the corrected list referred to in the Senate amendment to the fourth article of the treaty of June fifth eighteen hundred and fifty-four, or their descendants. And before the proceeds which have been, or may be hereafter, realized from the sale of said lands shall be applied for any purpose, or distributed, the Secretary of the Interior shall obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General as to what rights or interests, if any, said persons have or had in and to said lands, and if, in his opinion, they are or were entitled to have parcels of said lands allotted to them under the provisions of said treaty, and failed to receive the same, then said Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to each of said persons out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands as aforesaid, a sum equal to the value of two hundred acres of said lands as appraised for the purpose of making said sale, for and in lieu of their interest in said lands, and that of the surplus of said proceeds which may then remain, if any, that they receive their pro rata share thereof the same as other members of said late tribe of Miami Indians.

Rights of individual Miamies preserved. [10 Stat., 1098.]

Approved May 15, 1882.*

[PUBLIC—No. 95.]

CHAP. 163.—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes. Approved May 17, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 68.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* Amended by act of June 27, 1882. See page 129.

[Page 70.]

Inspector of Indian schools. *The President is authorized to appoint a person to inspect all Indian schools, who is hereby required to report a plan for carrying into effect, in the most economical and efficient manner, all existing treaty stipulations for the education of Indians, with careful estimates of the cost thereof; also a plan and estimates for educating all Indian youths for whom no such provision now exists, and estimates of what sums can be saved from existing expenditures for Indian support by the adoption of such plan, whose compensation shall not exceed three thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, and also a further sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for his necessary traveling expenses.

CHOCTAWS.

[Page 72.]

14 States., p. 769. That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the three hundred thousand dollars reserved by the third article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws concluded April eighth, Education of freedmen. of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for the purpose of educating freedmen in said tribes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, three-fourths thereof for the freedmen among the Choctaws, and one-fourth for the freedmen among the Chickasaws; *Provided*, that said sum of ten thousand dollars shall be deducted in like proportion from any moneys in this act appropriated to be paid said Choctaws and Chickasaws; *And provided further*, that either of said tribes may, before such expenditure, adopt and provide for the freedmen in said tribe in accordance with said third article, and in such case the money herein provided for such education in said tribe shall be paid over to said tribe, to be taken from the unpaid balance of the three hundred thousand dollars due said tribe.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

[Page 75.]

Reimbursement to delegation at Washington, D. C. *For payment to the delegation, of the Miami Indians of Kansas now or recently in Washington, the sum of one thousand dollars, to reimburse them for money expended in eighteen hundred and eighty-one, to be paid out of any funds belonging to said tribe and to be immediately available. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to pay per capita to the Miami Indians of Kansas now residing in the Indian Territory the amount found due said Indians at this date on account of proceeds of sales of their unallotted lands in Kansas, as provided by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the same to be immediately available.

PONCAS.

[Page 76.]

Subsistence.

Proviso.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for subsistence of the Poncas, twenty-five thousand dollars; in all, forty thousand five hundred dollars; *Provided*, that the foregoing sums shall be divided pro rata among all the members of said tribe in the Indian Territory and in Dakota Territory.

REMOVAL, SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE, AND SUPPORT OF INDIANS.

[Page 83.]

Pueblo Indians, of New Mexico.

For civilization and instruction of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, including pay of teachers and purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, seven thousand five hundred dollars; and of this sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars may, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, be used in constructing irrigating ditches at Zuni and Jemez Pueblos.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Page 85.]

And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause to be constructed, at a point in the Indian Territory adjacent to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas and near to the Ponca and Pawnee reservations, and upon a section of land suitable in quality and location for the industrial purposes of said school, which section of land is hereby reserved for said purpose, a building suitable in size and convenience for the instruction and care of one hundred and fifty Indian children, and shall cause to be instructed therein, in the English language and in industrial pursuits, the children of such of the Indian tribes located in the Indian Territory as are least provided for under existing treaties or laws; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars of this sum shall be expended in the erection, completion, and furnishing of said building.

Industrial schools to be established in—

Indian Territory.

Provide.

And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby further authorized to cause to be constructed, at some suitable point on the Sioux reservation, in Dakota Territory, and upon a section of land suitable in quality and location for the industrial purposes of said school, which section of land is hereby reserved for said purpose, a building suitable in size and convenience for the instruction and care of one hundred and fifty Indian children, and shall cause to be instructed therein, in the English language and in industrial pursuits, the children of the Indian tribes located on said reservation, or in his discretion the Secretary of the Interior may establish said school in the school building now standing on the Pawnee reservation, in State of Nebraska; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Interior shall not establish said school in the buildings on the late Pawnee reservation, that not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars of this sum shall be expended in the erection, completion, and furnishing of said building.

Dakota Territory.

Provide.

And the Secretary of the Interior is further authorized and directed to provide for the care, support, and education of one hundred Indian children not belonging to the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory at any established industrial, agricultural, or mechanical school or schools other than those herein provided for, in any of the States of the United States, such schools to be selected by him from applications made to him, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum for each child; and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That not more than twenty of said pupils shall be educated in any one State.

Education of Indian children at schools in the States.

Appropriation.

Provide.

And for the purpose of further instructing and civilizing Indian children dwelling west of the Mississippi River, and in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and not belonging to the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, or so many thereof as may be practicable in industrial schools other than those at Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove, supported in whole or in part from treaty and other funds appropriated by Congress, or such as may be established and supported wholly from treaty or other funds so appropriated and for purchasing stock for herding purposes for such industrial schools, and also for the placing of such children, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such children moral, industrial and educational training, for a term of not less than three years, under arrangements in which their proper care, support, and education shall be in exchange for their labor, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Education of Indian children west of the Mississippi River, &c.

[Page 86.]

For the removal, with their consent, of the Mescalero Apache Indians to the Jicarilla reservation, and for the support, civilization, and instruction of the Indians of said reservation, including pay of employees, fifteen thousand dollars; and if said consent shall not be given, then ten thousand dollars of this sum may be expended for the

Removal of Mescalero Apache Indians to Jicarilla Reservation.

support, civilization, and instruction of said Indians at their present agencies, in equal proportions at each agency.

Survey of res-
ervations.

For survey of Indian reservations, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars.

North Carolina
Cherokees.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay counsel fees incurred in defending suits now pending against the North Carolina Cherokees, one thousand dollars, said amount to be paid out of the funds in the Treasury belonging to the said North Carolina Cherokees.

Payment for
damages suffered
from raid of
Northern Chey-
enne Indians, &c.

To pay the following claimants named in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, being Senate executive document numbered one hundred, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, for damages suffered from the raid of the Northern Cheyenne Indians in September, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, to be paid from the unexpended balances of treaty funds belonging to the Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, which are hereby reappropriated for the purpose, namely:

To Dora Westphalen, eight hundred dollars;

To Peter Westphalen, three hundred and sixty-five dollars;

To D. C. Tracy, one thousand three hundred dollars;

To Julia Laing and daughters, Mary Laing, Elizabeth Laing, and Julia Laing, one thousand five hundred dollars;

Also the following sums, to be paid from said unexpended balances of treaty funds belonging to said Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians; To Barbara Springler, one thousand and fifty-nine dollars; Dina Stenner, nine hundred and twenty-five dollars; Frank Sperank, three hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty cents; Ernest Zebig, sixty dollars; Mary Locher, eighty-five dollars; Marie Dennie, six hundred and one dollars; Christopher Abbott, eight hundred and fifteen dollars; A. C. Blume, one hundred and three dollars; Mary Janosek, seven hundred and thirty-one dollars; John Banda, one hundred and thirty-three dollars; Frank Vocasek, seven hundred and forty dollars; Paul Janosek, two hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty cents; in all, nine thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars and ten cents to be immediately available.

Additional
clerks in the of-
fice of Commis-
sioner Indian Af-
fairs.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ, temporarily, sufficient clerical force to effect a prompt settlement of the accounts of Indian agents which have been unduly delayed, four thousand dollars, to be immediately available. And section two thousand and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section two thousand and fifty-six. Each Indian agent shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

R. S. 2056.
Amended.

[Page 82.]
Appropriations
immediately
available.

SEC. FOUR.—That so much of the appropriations herein made as may be required to pay for goods and supplies, and for transportation of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall be immediately available; but no such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any surplus that may remain in any of the said appropriations herein made for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in the aggregate, to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur: *Provided, however,* That funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be so used: *And provided further,* That any diversions which shall be made under authority of this section shall be reported in detail, and the reasons therefor, to Congress, at the session of Congress next succeeding such diversion.

Proviso.

Secretary Inte-
rior to report to
Congress.

Consolidation of
agencies and In-
dian tribes.

SEC. SIX.—That the President may, in his discretion, consolidate two or more agencies into one, and where Indians are located on reservations created by executive order he may, with the consent of the tribes to be affected thereby, expressed in the usual manner, consolidate one or more tribes, and abolish such agencies as are thereby rendered unnecessary; and preference shall at all times, as far as practicable, be given to Indians in the employment of clerical, mechanical, and other help on reservations and about agencies.

Abolition of
agencies.

SEC. SEVEN.—That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to cause to be compiled and printed for the use of Indian Agents and inspectors the provisions of the statutes regulating the performance of their respective duties, and also to furnish said officers from time to time information of new enactments upon the same subject.

Compilation, printing, and distribution of laws and regulations respecting duties of agents and inspectors.

SEC. EIGHT.—That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause such Indians as are now being subsisted, in whole or in part, by appropriations not required in discharge of treaty obligations to be notified that he will recommend to Congress, at its next session, a diminution of such appropriation, and that in consequence thereof their future support will depend more upon their own exertions.

Indians supported by appropriations other than those required by treaty stipulation to be notified of reduction.

Approved, May 17, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 130.]

CHAP. 246.—AN ACT to amend section two of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. [Vol. 22, p. 116.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section two of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas," approved May fifteenth eighteen hundred and eighty-two, be, and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows, viz:

Act for the sale of lands of Miami Indians, Kansas, amended

"**SEC. 2.**—That all lands not purchased by said settlers at the expiration of one year from the date of this act, together with all the unoccupied and unallotted lands of the Miami Indians, shall be offered at public sale in the usual manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at not less than the appraised value, notice of said sale to be given by public advertisement of not less than sixty days in three newspapers having general circulation in the State of Kansas; and any tract or tracts not then sold, together with such as may be hereafter purchased by said settlers but wherein default may be made in the payment of any portion of the purchase money, or the interest thereon, as herein provided, shall be thereafter subject to private entry at the appraised value of the same."

Approved, June 27, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 143.]

CHAP. 268.—AN ACT to accept and ratify an agreement with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation in Idaho Territory required for the use of the Utah and Northern Railroad, and to make the necessary appropriation for carrying out the same. Approved July 3, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 148.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain agreement made by Joseph K. McCammon, Assistant Attorney-General, on behalf of the United States, with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians resident on the Fort Hall Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, subject, nevertheless, to the conditions hereinafter mentioned. Said agreement is executed by a majority of all the adult male Indians of the Shoshone and Bannock tribes occupying or interested in the lands therein more particularly described, in conformity with the provisions contained in article eleven of the treaty with said Indians of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and is in the words following, namely:

Acceptance and ratification of agreement with Shoshone and Bannock Indians for sale of a portion of reservation in Idaho, to Utah and Northern Railroad Company. 15 Stat., 676.

"This agreement, made this eighteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-one between the Shoshone and Bannock Indians resident on the Fort Hall Reservation in the Territory of Idaho, represented by their chiefs and head men and heads of a majority of families, and being a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested

Preamble.

in the lands hereinafter described, of the one part, and the United States of America, represented by Joseph K. McCammon, Assistant Attorney-General, of the other part.

"Whereas the Utah and Northern Railroad Company has applied for permission to construct a line of railroad from east to west through the Fort Hall Reservation, and the said Indians have consented thereto, and for that purpose have agreed, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, to surrender to the United States their title to so much of land comprised in said reservation as may be necessary for the legitimate and practical uses of said road:

Agreement.

"Now this agreement witnesseth that, for the consideration herein-after mentioned, the said Shoshone and Bannock Indians do hereby cede to the United States all that part of the present Fort Hall Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, described as follows, namely:

"A strip of land not exceeding one hundred feet in width (except at Pocatello Station, where it is two hundred feet) as will appear on maps hereto annexed, commencing on the eastern boundary of said reservation, striking the south bank of Port Neuf River, and thence following down Port Neuf Valley, sometimes on the south side and sometimes on the north side of said Port Neuf River, until it reaches the Utah and Northern Railroad, already constructed at a point about five miles east of Port Neuf Station, on said road, a distance of about thirty-six miles, more or less; thence following said Utah and Northern Railroad already constructed, a distance of ten and seventy-three hundredths miles, to a point on said road about six miles west of said Port Neuf Station, on said road; thence leaving said road already constructed and proceeding northwestward along the Port Neuf River aforesaid a distance of eight miles, more or less; thence deflecting from said river westward and continuing to the west boundary line of said Fort Hall Indian Reservation, a distance of about nineteen miles, more or less, from the Utah and Northern Railroad, as shown upon the map or plan thereof hereto attached, marked A; the same being intended to be hereafter used by the said Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, as a right of way and road bed, and containing by actual survey six hundred and seventy acres or thereabouts.

"Also the several pieces or parcels of land situate along and adjoining the said strip of land hereinbefore described as defined in the several plats or maps thereof also hereto attached and marked, respectively, B, C, D, and so forth, the same being intended to be used by the said Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, for depots, stations, sidings, and so forth, and containing in the whole, by actual survey, one hundred and two acres, more or less.

Consideration.

"In consideration of such cession the United States agrees to pay to the Shoshone and Bannock Indians the sum of six thousand dollars, being at and about the rate of seven and seventy-seven hundredths dollars per acre for the lands so ceded, to be deposited in the United States Treasury, to the credit of said Indians upon ratification hereof by Congress, and necessary appropriation therefor, and to bear interest at five per centum per annum; the same to be in addition to any and all sums to which the above-named Indians are now entitled by treaty.

Interest.

Ratification.

"All provisions of existing treaties not affected by this agreement to remain in full force and effect, and this agreement to be subject to ratification by Congress.

Executed at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, the day and year first aforesaid."

Appropriation.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect the sum of six thousand dollars is hereby set aside, out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, and to bear interest at five per centum per annum, such interest to be expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Interest.

Right of way.

SEC. 3. That the right of way over the land relinquished by said agreement to the United States for the construction of said Utah and Northern Railroad, and the use of the several parcels of land so relinquished intended to be used for depots, stations, sidings, and so forth, for said railroad, are hereby granted to said Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the uses and purposes in said agreement set forth; but the land, or any part thereof, relinquished to the United States by said agreement shall not be used for

said railroad purposes by or for the Utah and Northern Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, except upon the condition precedent that the said company, its successors or assigns, shall, within ninety days from the taking effect of this act, pay to the Treasurer of the United States said sum of six thousand dollars hereby appropriated to be paid by the United States for the lands relinquished to the United States by said agreement, and shall within the same time file with the Secretary of the Interior its written acceptance of the conditions of this section. Nor shall said land, or any part thereof, be continued to be used for railroad purposes by or for said Utah and Northern Railroad Company, or successors or assigns, except upon the further condition that said company, its successors or assigns, will pay any and all damages which the United States or said Indians, individually or in their tribal capacity, or any other Indians lawfully occupying said reservation, may sustain by reason or on account of the act or acts of said company, its successor or assigns, its agents or employees, or on account of fires originating by or in the construction or operation of such railroad, the damages in all cases to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Idaho having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That the said United States attorney may accept such sum of money in satisfaction of any such injury or damage as in his discretion may be just; and if so accepted before suit or action is commenced, no suit or action shall be instituted, and if accepted after commencement of suit or action, the same shall be dismissed at the cost of said company, its successors or assigns.

Payment within ninety days.

Payment for damages.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. That all moneys accepted or recovered under the provision of section three of this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and if accepted or recovered on account of damages sustained by said Indians as aforesaid, they shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in their tribal names, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of said Indians, in such manner as he may deem for their best interest, except in the case of an individual Indian, when the amount covered into the Treasury shall be expended for his sole benefit.

Moneys accepted or recovered to be covered into Treasury; if for damages to be placed to credit of Shoshone and Bannock Indians; exception.

Approved July 3, 1882.

[PUBLIC NO. 158.]

CHAP. 284. — AN ACT to accept and ratify an agreement with the Crow Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation in the Territory of Montana required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same. Approved July 10, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 157.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain agreement made between the United States of America, represented by Llewellyn A. Luce, William H. Walker, and Charles A. Maxwell, special agents duly appointed in that behalf by the Secretary of the Interior, of the one part, and the Crow tribe of Indians resident on the Crow Reservation in the Territory of Montana, acting under the supervision and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, of the other part, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed. Said agreement is executed by a majority of all the adult male Indians of the Crow tribe occupying or interested in the lands therein more particularly described, in conformity with the provisions contained in article eleven of the treaty with the Crow Indians of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and is in the words following, namely:

Acceptance and ratification of agreement with Crow Indians for sale of portion of reservation in Montana to the United States, for use of Northern Pacific Railroad.

15 Stat., 652.

Preamble.
13 Stat., 365.

"Whereas by section one of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled 'An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route (thirteenth Statutes at Large, page three hundred and sixty-five), the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances, namely: Beginning at a point on Lake Superior in the State of Minnesota or Wisconsin, thence west-

erly by the most eligible railroad route, as shall be determined by said company, within the territory of the United States, on a line north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude, to some point on Puget Sound; and

"Whereas by section two of said act Congress granted to said company the right of way for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary ground for station-buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations; and

"Whereas by said section two Congress provided that the United States should extinguish as rapidly as may be consistent with public policy and the welfare of the Indians the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this act and acquired in the donation to the road named in the act; and

"Whereas by treaty between the United States and the Crow Indians concluded at Fort Laramie, May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and duly ratified and proclaimed (fifteenth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and forty-nine), a district of country in the Territory of Montana was set apart as a reservation for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of said Indians; and

"Whereas there is no provision or stipulation in said treaty authorizing said company or recognizing its right to construct its road through said reservation; and

"Whereas the said company did, on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, file in the Department of the Interior a map showing the definite location of its line of railroad from the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude west from Greenwich westwardly through said reservation and adjacent territory to the western boundary of the said reserve, as provided by said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the company having first obtained the permission of the Secretary of the Interior to survey its line in said reservation; and

"Whereas the said company desires to construct its line of railroad upon such designated route, and claims the right by virtue of said act so to do:

Agreement.

"Now, therefore, in order to fulfill the obligations of the government in the premises, this agreement, made this twenty-second day of August anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-one, between the Crow tribe of Indians resident on the Crow Reservation, in the Territory of Montana, represented by their chiefs, headmen, and heads of a majority of families, and being a majority of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the lands hereinafter described, the said Indians acting under the supervision and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, of the one part, and the United States of America, represented by Llewellyn A. Luce, William H. Walker, and Charles A. Maxwell, special agents duly appointed in this behalf by the Secretary of the Interior, of the other part, witnesseth. That for the consideration hereinafter mentioned the Crow tribe of Indians do hereby surrender and relinquish to the United States all their right, title and interest in and to all that part of the Crow Reservation situate in the Territory of Montana and described as follows, namely:

Description of land relinquished.

"A strip of land not exceeding four hundred feet in width, that is to say, two hundred feet on each side of the line laid down on the map of definite location hereinbefore mentioned, wherever said line runs through said reservation between the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich on the east and the mid-channel of the Big Boulder River on the west, containing five thousand three hundred and eighty-four acres, more or less. An official copy of said map of definite location was, on this twenty-second day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-one, produced before said special agents and the Indians in council, was fully explained to said Indians, and is hereunto attached, marked A, and made a part of this agreement. Also the several parcels of land situate along and adjoining the said strip of land hereinbefore mentioned between the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude west of Greenwich on the east and the mid-channel of the Big Boulder River on the west, as defined and described on a map produced before said special agents and the Indians in council on the day and date above mentioned, and fully explained to and understood by said Indians; said tracts being designated on the aforesaid map by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K, and containing, respectively,

the following area, that is to say: Tract A, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract B, twenty-eight and fifty-four hundredths acres; tract C, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract E, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract F, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract G, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract H, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract I, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres; tract J, twenty-eight and thirty-two hundredths acres; tract K, twenty-six and twenty-three hundredths acres, aggregating two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less, said map being hereunto attached, marked B, and made a part of this agreement; which last-mentioned tracts are intended for the use of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company for station-houses, depots, switches, and so forth. It is further stipulated and agreed that the United States will not permit the said railroad company, its employees or agents to trespass upon any part of the lands of the Crow Indian Reservation not hereby relinquished, nor permit said company, its employees or agents, to cut any timber, wood, or hay from the lands embraced in said reservation.

Trespass.

"And it is further stipulated and agreed that the Secretary of the Interior, upon such terms as he may see fit to impose, may permit to be constructed, maintained, and used within said Crow Indian Reservation wagon-roads not exceeding three in number, in addition to any established wagon-roads which may be now in use therein; the said three roads to connect with the line of said railroad at such points as the Secretary of the Interior may designate; all of which wagon-roads shall be under the control of the Government of the United States.

Wagon-roads.

"In consideration for the lands hereby relinquished, amounting in the aggregate to five thousand six hundred and fifty acres, more or less, and for the privileges herein granted, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the Crow tribe of Indians the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said tribe of Indians upon the ratification of this agreement by Congress, and the necessary appropriation made therefor, the sum aforesaid to be expended for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct; the same to be in addition to any and all moneys to which the said Indians are entitled under the provisions of the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, hereinbefore mentioned.

Payment to
Crows.

"All provisions of existing treaties with the Crow Indians not affected by this agreement are to remain in full force and effect, and this agreement is to be subject to ratification by Congress.

15 Stats., 649.

"Executed at Crow Agency, in the Territory of Montana, this twenty-second day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-one, as witness the following signatures."

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby set aside, out of any moneys in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Crow tribe of Indians, and to be expended for the benefit of the said Indians in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That the right of way over the land relinquished by said agreement to the United States for the construction of said Northern Pacific Railroad, and the use of the several parcels of land so relinquished intended to be used for depots, stations, sidings, and so forth, for said railroad, are hereby granted to said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the uses and purposes in said agreement set forth; but the land, or any part thereof, relinquished to the United States by said agreement shall not be used for railroad purposes by or for the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, except upon the condition precedent that the said company, its successors or assigns, shall, within sixty days from the taking effect of this act, pay to the Treasurer of the United States said sum of twenty-five thousand dollars hereby appropriated to be paid by the United States for the lands relinquished to the United States by said agreement, and shall within the same time file with the Secretary of the Interior its written acceptance of the conditions of this section; nor shall said land, or any part thereof, be continued to be used for railroad purposes by or for said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its successors or assigns, except upon the further condition that said company, its successors or assigns,

Right of way.

Payment to the
United States.Acceptance
filed with Secre-
tary of Interior.

- Damages.** will pay any and all damages which the United States or said Indians, individually or in their tribal capacity, or any other Indians lawfully occupying said reservation, may sustain by reason or on account of the act or acts of said company, its successors or assigns, its agents or employees, or on account of fires originating by or in the construction or operation of said railroad, the damages in all cases to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Montana having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That the said United States attorney may accept such sum of money in satisfaction of any such injury or damages as in his discretion may be just; and if so accepted before suit or action is commenced, no suit or action shall be instituted, and if accepted after commencement of suit or action, the same shall be dismissed at the cost of said company, its successors or assigns.
- Proviso.** SEC. 4. That all moneys accepted or recovered under the provisions of section three of this act shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and if accepted or recovered on account of damages sustained by said Indians as aforesaid, they shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in their tribal names, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians in such manner as he may deem for their best interest, except in the case of an individual Indian, when the amount covered into the Treasury shall be expended for his sole benefit.
- Moneys accepted or recovered to be covered into Treasury; if for damages, credited to Crow Indians.**
- Exceptions.**

Approved, July 10, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 181.]

CHAP. 356.—AN ACT to provide for the sale of certain Kickapoo Indian lands in Kansas. [Vol. 22, p. 177.]

- Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be appraised and sold, for cash, to the highest bidder, after due advertisement in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, the following-described tracts of land in the State of Kansas, reserved, in accordance with the provisions of the amended eleventh article of the treaty made June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by and between the United States and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, for mill-site and missionary and agency purposes, namely: The south half of section four, township five, range sixteen, and the north half of section nine, township five, range sixteen, for mill-site purposes; the south half of section thirty-three, township four, range seventeen, reserved for mission purposes; lots five, six, and seven, section three, township five, range seventeen, and lot six, section fifteen, township five, range seventeen, reserved for agency purposes: *Provided*, That no tract shall be sold for less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case for less than six dollars per acre.
- Sale of Kickapoo Indian lands in Kansas.**
- 13 Stats., 629.**
- Description.**
- Proviso.**
- Disposition of proceeds of sale.** SEC. 2. That the net proceeds of the sale of said lands, after deducting therefrom the expense incident to said appraisement and sale, shall be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend the interest annually accumulating thereon, and all or any part of the principal fund, at such time and in such manner as he may deem for the best interests of said Indians: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Interior shall direct the payment of said principal sum in installments, the unpaid portion thereof shall continue to draw interest until paid.
- Proviso.**
- Patents to be issued to purchasers.** SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents in fee-simple to be issued to the purchasers of the lands sold under the provisions of this act in the same manner as patents are issued for the public lands.

Approved, July 28, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 182.]

CHAP. 357.—AN ACT relating to lands in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Ute Indians. [Vol. 22, p. 178.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all of that portion of the Ute Indian Reservation in the State of Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Utes be, and the same is hereby, declared to be public land of the United States, and subject to disposal from and after the passage of this act, in accordance with the provisions and under the restrictions and limitations of section three of the act of Congress approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, chapter two hundred and twenty-three, except as hereinafter provided, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Land in Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Ute Indians declared public land, etc.
21 Stat., 203.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, at the earliest practicable day, ascertain and establish the line between the land mentioned in section one of this act and that now or lately occupied by the Southern Utes in said State; and for that purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Boundary line, etc., to be established.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That all entries, settlements, or locations heretofore made, under any law of the United States, by duly-qualified persons, upon a strip of land extending northerly and southerly, not exceeding ten miles in width, within that part of the Ute Indian Reservation in the State of Colorado lately occupied by the Uncompahgre and White River Ute Indians, and bounded on the east by the one hundred and seventh meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, shall legally date from the time they were respectively made; and the rights of said persons shall be in all respects the same as if the lands had been legally subject to their claims when the same were initiated: *Provided, however,* That if homestead entries have been made on said strip, the lands so entered shall be paid for in cash, after proof which would be satisfactory under the pre-emption laws: *And provided further,* That none of said lands shall be disposed of for any consideration other than cash, nor for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Prior entries, settlements, etc., to date from time they were made, respectively.

Proviso.

Approved, July 28, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 184.]

CHAP. 360.—AN ACT to amend section twenty-one hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, in relation to Indian traders. [Vol. 22, p. 179.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-one hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read:

R. S. 2133 amended.

“Any person other than an Indian of the full blood who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country, or on any Indian reservation, as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein, without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians or found in his possession, and shall moreover be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to any person residing among or trading with the Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Creeks, or Seminoles, commonly called the five civilized tribes, residing in said Indian country, and belonging to the Union Agency therein: *And provided further,* That no white person shall be employed as a clerk by any Indian trader, except such as trade with said five civilized tribes, unless first licensed so to do by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under and in conformity to regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior.”

Indian traders.

Proviso.

Approved, July 31, 1882.

PUBLIC—No. 187.

CHAP. 363.—AN ACT to provide additional industrial training-schools for Indian youth, and authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks for such purpose.

Industrial training-schools for Indian youth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to set aside, for use in the establishment of normal and industrial training-schools for Indian youth from the nomadic tribes having educational treaty claims upon the United States, any vacant posts or barracks; so long as they may not be required for military occupation, and to detail one or more officers of the Army for duty in connection with Indian education, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at each such school so established: *Provided,* That moneys appropriated or to be appropriated for general purposes of education among the Indians may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education of Indian youth at such posts, institutions, and schools as he may consider advantageous, or as Congress from time to time may authorize and provide.

Proviso.

Approved, July 31, 1882.

PUBLIC—No. 190.

CHAP. 371.—AN ACT to grant a right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and for other purposes. Approved August 2, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 181.]

Right of way for railroad and telegraph line through lands of Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, granted to Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way is hereby granted to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line, said right of way to be one hundred and fifty feet in width through that part of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations occupied by the Choctaws, and three hundred feet in width at each station for a distance of four thousand feet in length; said right of way to commence at any point to be selected by said company on the line of the Choctaw Nation immediately contiguous to Sebastian or Scott Counties, in the State of Arkansas, and run thence in a southwesterly direction on the most direct and practicable route through the lands of the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the direction of Paris, in the State of Texas; said road to continue to or connect with a proposed road from the city of Paris aforesaid.

Conditions of acceptance.

SEC. 2. That the said Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Choctaws or Chickasaws in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided,* That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Proviso.

Payment for damages, &c.

SEC. 3. That the said railway company shall pay for all property injured or destroyed by said company, and for all material taken and used in the construction, operation, or repairs of said road and telegraph line, and shall take no such material except under contract with the proper authorities of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, and according to the laws thereof: *Provided,* That before the construction of said road through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of said nations, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damages to them by reason of the construction of the said road and telegraph line. In case of failure to make amicable settlements in any case, either national or individual, such compensation shall be determined by appraisement of three disinterested referees, one to be named by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one by the principal chief of said nation claiming damages or to which the persons claiming damages belong, and one by said company. This provision shall also apply to all cases of injury to persons or prop-

Referees to determine, &c., upon failure to make amicable settlement.

erty occasioned by the construction or operation of said road and telegraph line after the construction thereof shall have been commenced. Said arbitrators shall receive not exceeding four dollars per day for each, with mileage not exceeding six cents per mile, and witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by the losing party.

Compensation.
Costs.

In case of failure to pay such award, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and is hereby, authorized to forbid the further passage of trains, or the use of said right of way, and to remove the agents and employees of said company from the limits of said nations, as intruders under the intercourse laws of the United States, until such time as payment shall be made by said company.

Penalty for failure to pay award for damages, &c.

And in addition to the foregoing the injured parties shall have the right of recourse to all legal remedies that may be applicable in like cases in the judicial tribunals; and consent is hereby given that the civil jurisdiction of the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be established by authority of the United States, shall be extended within the territory and limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Legal remedies.

SEC. 4. That for and in consideration of the uses and grants aforesaid the said railway company shall pay quarter-annually to the national treasures of said nations every year during the existence of the rights and privileges granted to said company by this act, to be used for the benefit of schools therein, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, one-fourth of said payments to be paid to the Chickasaws and three-fourths to be paid to the Choctaws; and until the first of such payments be made, no right or power to enter upon said lands, except for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of road and telegraph, shall be acquired under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That if the general councils of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, or either of them, shall within sixty days after the passage of this act, by resolution duly adopted, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then the compensation to be paid for the use and grants in this act made for such dissenting tribe shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, except that one of said appraisers shall be appointed by the council of the dissenting tribe; and the award made shall be paid as and under the penalties provided for in said section three: *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing such taxes as it may deem just and proper upon the railroad hereby authorized for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians so long as they shall occupy and possess the territory or to prohibit any State or States which may hereafter be formed out of said territory from imposing taxes upon said road.

Payments to be made by grantee, to be used for benefit of schools.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Right of United States to impose taxes reserved.

SEC. 5. That within ninety days from the passage of this act the said company shall accept the provisions of this act, and within thirty days thereafter the said company shall fix and determine the general route of its line of road in accordance with this act by filing with the Secretary of the Interior a map of preliminary survey, and by filing copies thereof in the offices of the principal chiefs of said nations respectively; and thereafter no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement along such line within seventy-five feet on either side thereof shall be valid as against the said right of way; and within one year from the date of the acceptance of this act by said company as herein provided, the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map showing the definite location of its line of roads and telegraph as designated in the first section of this act, and shall complete the said road and telegraph through the lands of said nations within the further period of one year.

Limit of time for acceptance of grant, and also for determining route of road.

Definite location of line of road.

SEC. 6. That the said right of way shall not be settled upon, by authority of said railway company, by non-citizens of said nations, except such employees of said company as are necessary to the successful operation of said railway and telegraph line, and their families: *Provided*, That only agents, operators, employees, and sectionmen shall be exempt by reason of such employment from payment of permits, as required of other non-citizens of said nations.

Settlement on right of way by non-citizens prohibited; exceptions. Proviso.

Rates of fare and freight.

Special billing of freight.

Tracks, sidings, &c.

Rental to be paid by other users of road.

Operating and all other expenses based on wheelage of trains.

Individual companies to pay damages caused by operating, &c.

Disagreement as to damages determined by arbitration. Provision.

Bond.

Renewable every five years.

Grantee failing to accept conditions or to comply with provisions of this act.

Secretary of Interior to declare rights of company void.

Chicago, Texas, and Mexican Railway Company to succeed to rights, &c., of the act on complying with terms, &c.

Franchise given to company first obtaining ap-

SEC. 7. That no greater rates of fare or freight shall be charged in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, by said railway company, than the lowest rate authorized by law in the States of Arkansas and Texas, or either of them for services or business of the same kind; and said railway company agree to convey all passengers and to accept and transport all freight that may be offered, and to bill any freight which may be offered for shipment from points on said line by persons lawfully residing or doing business in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation to Chicago, with the privilege of stopping said freight at Saint Louis, by the shipper, on the same terms as if the bills had been made for Saint Louis in the first instance.

SEC. 8. That said company shall provide a sufficient number of tracks to do the business that may be offered, and shall permit any railroad company to have the rights of user of its main tracks and sidings by the payment of a fixed charge as rental therefor. The maintenance of superstructure, tracks, depots, and other buildings and appurtenances, and of stations and operating expenses, and such other expenses as may be imposed by law, shall be based upon the wheelage of such trains as may run over said road, each company paying such proportion as its wheelage shall bear to the total wheelage passing over said road. The rental shall be a fixed charge in addition to maintenance of road, and shall be determined by mutual agreement, or, in case of disagreement, by arbitrators, each party choosing one such arbitrator, the third to be chosen by the others appointed, whose decision upon all points respecting such rental shall be final. Each company enjoying the right of user as aforesaid shall pay for any and all damages to the property of the nation or individuals caused by the running of its own trains to the company owning the franchise hereby granted whenever such company has been required to pay the same under the provisions of this act. If said companies shall disagree as to damages aforesaid, all disagreements shall be settled and determined between them by arbitration, as provided in case of rental: *Provided*, That all trains running over said railroad shall be under the exclusive control of the company owning and operating said railroad.

SEC. 9. That the said railroad company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, to cover any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the failure of said railway company to comply with all or any of the provisions and conditions of this act. Said bond shall be good and valid against said company, its successors and assigns, and shall be renewed at the expiration of every five years, and whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, a renewal of the same shall be deemed necessary for the protection of the interests of the Indians or of the United States.

SEC. 10. That if within ninety days after the passage of this act the company aforesaid shall fail to accept the conditions herein specified by a resolution of its board of directors, certified to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior, or shall fail within one year from the filing of the acceptance of its charter to file its map of definite location in accordance with this act with the Secretary of the Interior, or shall fail to construct its road within the time and as hereinbefore provided, then all the rights of said company under this act shall thereupon cease and determine, and the Secretary of the Interior shall so declare; and thereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall give a consent in writing to the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Texas, which shall succeed to all the rights, privileges, immunities, duties, and obligations hereby conferred by this act upon the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, to the same extent as if said successor had been the grantee first herein named, upon filing with the Secretary of the Interior its acceptance of the provisions of this act within ninety days from the date of the expiration of the period herein granted to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company and upon filing bond as prescribed in the ninth section of this act to comply with the provision of this act, and upon filing with the Secretary of the Interior within twelve months its map of definite location in accordance with this act, and within twelve months thereafter completing said road. And in the event of the failure of the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company to file its acceptance of the provisions of this act within the time

hereinbefore specified, and thereafter to file its map of definite location in accordance with the provisions of this act and to complete said road within the time herein granted then the privileges herein granted to said Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company shall apply to any other incorporated company that shall have first obtained the approval of the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the said successor shall thereafter have the same time to perform in all respects the several acts and things herein enjoined to be done as is by this act given to the original grantee including the definite location in accordance with this act and the filing of bond as herein required: *And provided further*, That any railroad company enjoying the rights conferred by this act shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges, over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 11. Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Proviso.

This act may be altered, &c.

Approved, August 2, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 205.]

CHAP. 390.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two and for prior years, and for those certified as due by the accounting officers of the Treasury in accordance with section four of the act of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, heretofore paid from permanent appropriations, and for other purposes. Approved August 5, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 257.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter stated, namely:

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Page 265.]

To pay the Creek Nation of Indians for one hundred and seventy-five thousand acres of land now occupied by the Seminole Nation, the sum of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, as per agreement made in pursuance of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, which agreement bears date February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and is now on file in the Department of the Interior; said sum to be immediately available.

[Page 266.]

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to afford relief to the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians, located at the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, he is authorized to advance to their agents, from uninvested funds in the Treasury to their credit, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be distributed among said Indians per capita.

For the payment of so much of the outstanding indebtedness, principal and interest, of the Kansas tribe of Indians, incurred under the stipulations of the fourth article of the treaty of October fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as is represented by scrip certificates known as "Kaw" or "Kansas Indian scrip," issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to R. S. Stevens, for improvements made by him for the benefit of said Kansas Indians under certain contracts executed by and between the United States and the said R. S. Stevens, now in the possession of and belonging to any person or persons (mechanics and others) who actually performed the labor in the construction of the buildings and other improvements erected under said contracts, and who received the said certificates, in lieu of cash, in payment therefor, and who shall make satisfactory proof thereof to the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; *Provided*, That the same shall be taken from funds now in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Kansas Indians, derived from

Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians.

Kansas Indians 12 Stat., 1112.

"Kaw" or "Kansas Indian scrip," payment of.

Proviso.

the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas, without regard to the preference given to the payment of the expenses of appraisement and sale of said lands.

"Civilization fund," reimbursement of. Re- To reimburse what is commonly known as the "civilization fund," the amount taken therefrom to defray the expenses of the removal of certain North Carolina Cherokee Indians to the Indian Territory during the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, two thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents.

Osage Indians. This amount, to be expended for the Osage Indians, in accordance with section twelve of the act approved July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, being interest at five per centum per annum, as provided for in said act, and by section two of the act approved May ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, from July first, eighteen hundred and eighty, to April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, on the following amounts, being the net avails of Osage trust and diminished-reserve lands sold by the United States prior to January first, eighteen hundred and eighty two, as follows:

On five hundred and thirty five thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy three cents, from July first eighteen hundred and eighty, to March first, eighteen hundred and eighty one, seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty seven dollars and twenty five cents;

On two million eight hundred and seventy three thousand two hundred and forty eight dollars and ninety nine cents, from March first, eighteen hundred and eighty one, to March first eighteen hundred and eighty two, one hundred and forty three thousand six hundred and sixty two dollars and forty four cents;

On two million eight hundred and seventy three thousand two hundred and forty eight dollars and ninety nine cents, from March first, eighteen hundred and eighty two, to April twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty two, twenty one thousand nine hundred and forty eight dollars and forty three cents;

On one hundred and eleven thousand and twenty dollars and seventy three cents, from July first, eighteen hundred and eighty one, to April twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty two, four thousand five hundred and forty eight dollars and seventy five cents;

On thirty five thousand six hundred and seventy eight dollars and eighty seven cents, from October first, eighteen hundred and eighty one, to April twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty two, one thousand and fifteen dollars and eighty five cents;

On fifty eight thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars and fifty two cents, from January first, eighteen hundred and eighty two, to April twenty fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty two, nine hundred and thirty eight dollars and forty five cents; in all, one hundred and eighty nine thousand nine hundred and fifty one dollars and seventeen cents: *Provided*, That all expenses incident to the disposition of Osage trust and diminished-reserve lands and Osage ceded lands in Kansas shall be paid by the receivers of public moneys out of the sums realized from the sales thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and all sums heretofore paid on account of the disposition of said lands shall be reimbursed the several appropriations out of which the same may have been paid, from the proceeds of the sale of said Osage trust and diminished-reserve lands and Osage ceded lands.

Proviso.
Expenses of
sales, &c. how
paid.

[Page 267.] To pay James L. Henry, of Asheville, North Carolina, for services as attorney in behalf of the North Carolina Cherokee Indians, in the case of Polly Tatham, administratrix of Thomas C. Tatham, deceased, against the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, one hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid out of any funds in the Treasury belonging to said Indians.

Approved, August 5, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 207.]

CHAP. 392.—AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain lands adjacent to the town of Pendleton, in the State of Oregon, belonging to the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and for other purposes. [Vol. 22, p. 297.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the In-

terior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed and laid out into lots and blocks so much of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, lying and being contiguous to or in the vicinity of the town of Pendleton, as may be necessary to allow said town proper and needful extension and growth, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres. That the lands so authorized to be laid out into town-lots shall, in the plan and survey thereof, correspond as near as may be to the plans and survey of the said town of Pendleton, as laid out and established. That at the time of the said survey the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said lots and blocks to be appraised by three disinterested persons, to be appointed by him, who, after taking and subscribing an oath before the county clerk of Umatilla County, Oregon, to faithfully and impartially perform their duty as appraisers of said lots and blocks under the provisions of this act, which oath shall be returned with their appraisalment, shall go in person upon the ground and determine the value of each lot and parcel thereof; making lists thereof particularly describing each lot, block, and parcel, with the appraised value thereof, as by them determined; which said list shall be verified by the affidavit of at least two of said appraisers, made before the said clerk of Umatilla County, Oregon, to the effect that said list is a correct list of the said lots, blocks, and parcels appraised by them, and that the appraisalments thereof are the true value of each parcel appraised, and that the same were determined by them after due and full inspection of each and every parcel thereof.

Sale of land on Umatilla Indian Reservation, near Pendleton, Oreg.

Survey.

Appraisalment.

SEC. 2. That upon the return of said survey and the appraisalment of said lands, if the same shall be approved, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause said lands to be offered for sale at public auction at the door of the court house in the town of Pendleton, which sale shall be advertised, for at least thirty days, in such manner as the said Secretary shall direct. The said sale shall be open, public, and to the highest bidder, and shall continue from day to day until all of the said lands shall have been sold or offered for sale. The said lands shall be offered in single lots and parcels, and no bid shall be received for any lot or parcel less than the appraised value of the same. Payment shall be made as follows: One third at the time of sale, one third in one year, and one third in two years; but no patent shall issue until full payment shall have been made. All lots, blocks, and parcels of said lands not sold at said public sale shall thereafter be subject to private entry at the appraised value thereof. Upon a failure of any purchaser to make any of the deferred payments upon any lot or parcel of said land sold at public auction, for the period of thirty days after demand, the same shall be subject to private entry as unsold lots or parcels, and all payments made thereon shall be forfeited to the fund for the use and benefit of said Indians as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the title to so much of said lands as is covered by a patent issued by the United States to Moses E. Goodwin, on the twentieth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for the north half of the northeast quarter of section ten, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section two, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section eleven, township two north, range thirty-two east of the Willamette meridian, be, and the same is hereby confirmed to the heirs and legal representatives of the said Moses E. Goodwin, now deceased, and to their assigns, upon compliance with the following condition and not otherwise: The heirs and legal representatives of the said Moses E. Goodwin, or their assigns, shall pay for the use of said Indians the value of the said lands at the time of Goodwin's settlement thereon; which value shall be determined by the persons who shall be appointed to appraise the lots and blocks by this act authorized to be laid out and appraised; and the said appraisers shall certify and return their action in this respect in the same manner and at the same time as they do their action in respect of the lands laid out into town-lots: *And provided further*, That any right heretofore acquired by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for right of way for a line of railway and to lands for use and occupancy by said company for station or depot purposes, shall not be affected by this act.

Sale at public auction, after advertisement, to highest bidder.

Payments.

Land not sold at public sale, &c., subject to private entry.

Proviso. Title to certain land confirmed to heirs, &c., of Moses E. Goodwin.

Conditions of confirmation of title.

Proviso. Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

SEC. 3. That the funds arising from the sale of said lands, after deducting the expenses of the survey, appraisalment and sale of the same, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians belonging on said reservation, and shall bear five per centum

Proceeds of sale; disposition of.

per annum interest; and the Secretary of the Interior shall expend, from time to time, for the benefit and support of an industrial school for said Indians on said reservation, so much of the principal and accrued interest thereon as he shall see fit.

Secretary of
Interior to make
rules, &c.
Compensation
of appraisers and
surveyors.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make all needful rules and regulations requisite to carry this act into effect, shall determine the compensation to be allowed the appraisers for their services in appraising said lands, and also the compensation of the surveyor for his services in laying out said lands into town lots.

Consent of In-
dians to be ob-
tained, &c.

SEC. 5. That before the Secretary of the Interior shall execute any part of the provisions of this act he shall obtain the full and free consent of the Indians upon the said reservation to the sale and disposition of the said lands in the manner and for the purposes in this act provided.

Appropriation.

SEC. 6. That the sum of fifteen hundred dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, which said sum, or so much thereof as may be expended, shall be reimbursed to the Treasury out of the sales of said lands.

Boundary line
of reservation.

SEC. 7. That the interior lines of the land by this act authorized to be laid out in town lots and separating the same from the lands of said reservation shall from the date of the approval of said survey by the Secretary of the Interior, be and constitute the line of said reservation between the same and the town of Pendleton.

Approved August 5, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 208.]

CHAP. 393.—AN ACT relating to the registration of trade-marks. [Vol. 22, p. 293.]

Registration of
trade-marks.
21 Stat., 502.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the law entitled "An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks and protect the same," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall prevent the registry of any lawful trade-mark rightfully used by the applicant in foreign commerce or commerce with Indian tribes at the time of the passage of said act.

Approved, August 5, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 209.]

CHAP. 394.—AN ACT granting the right of way to the Arizona Southern Railroad Company through the Papago Indian Reservation, in Arizona. [Vol. 22, p. 296.]

Right of way
to Arizona
Southern Rail-
road Company
through Papago
Indian Reserva-
tion, Arizona.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way not exceeding two hundred feet in width through the Papago Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, shall be, and is hereby, granted to the Arizona Southern Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Arizona, according to the plans of route and survey of the said company now on file in the Department of the Interior, which said plans of route and survey have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, except as to that portion running through said reservation: *Provided,* That the consent of the Indians occupying said reservation be first obtained, and such compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior be paid to him by the said railroad company, to be expended by him for the benefit of the said Indians.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That whenever said right of way shall cease to be used for the purposes of the said railroad company the same shall revert to the United States.

Approved, August 5, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 216.]

CHAP. 432.—AN ACT to reimburse the Creek orphan fund. [Vol. 22, p. 301.]

Creek orphan
fund; appropria-
tion to reimburse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred

and forty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents, with five per centum interest on one hundred and seventy-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents from April sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of reimbursing the Creek orphan fund, which sum has been diverted from the said fund, and is due to the Creek orphans and their heirs under the treaty of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two: *Provided*, That said sum shall, in the discretion of the President, be paid to the Creeks who were orphans on the twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and their heirs under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain who are entitled under the aforesaid treaty of March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two and the provisions of this act, to receive the money hereby appropriated; and it shall be his duty to see that said moneys shall be paid to the actual beneficiaries under said law, the orphans and their heirs, to the exclusion of all claims by attorneys for fees, except such reasonable attorneys' fees as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior after the passage of this act, unless in the judgment of the President it shall be for the best interest of the said orphans or their heirs that the same in whole, or in part, be deposited in the Treasury to their credit as now provided by law for Indian trust-funds, and the interest thereon only to be paid to the actual beneficiaries under this act: *Provided further*, That all bonds heretofore purchased with moneys belonging to this fund shall be the property of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and instructed to charge the sum of sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents, used for general purposes of the Creek Nation, against the general fund of said nation, and said sum shall be retained by the Secretary of the Interior in such installments as shall not seriously embarrass the object of the annual appropriations for the support and necessities of the Creek Nation; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the United States from asserting its right to be reimbursed by the Creek Nation in any future settlements therewith the further sum of one hundred and six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, expended by the United States out of the Creek orphans fund for the support of loyal Creek refugees.

7 Stats., 368.
Proviso.

Secretary of Interior to ascertain and pay the actual beneficiaries.

President of United States may authorize deposit of moneys in Treasury, and pay interest, &c., only. Bonds purchased, etc., to be the property of United States.

Moneys due the United States retained, etc.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 217.]

CHAP. 433.—AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes. Approved August 7, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 302.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, namely:

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

[Page 327.]

For the resurvey of lands within the Sioux Indian Reservation west of Big Stone Lake, Dakota, and retracement of the west boundary of the reservation, four thousand dollars. Resurvey of lands Sioux Indian reservation.

For the survey of the boundary-line between the Crow Indian diminished reservation in Montana Territory and the lands purchased from said Crow Indians by the act of April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as described in said act, four thousand eight hundred dollars. Crow Indian diminished reservation, Montana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Ute Commission: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of expenses of the Ute Commission provided for under section two of the "Act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes," Ute Commission. 21 Stat., 202.

Proviso.

fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the work of said commission shall be completed and final report made prior to September fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty three.

Agent of Eastern Band Cherokee Indians. (15 Stat., p. 223.)

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ an agent for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, in accordance with section three of the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, eight hundred dollars.

Census, etc., of Cherokees east of Mississippi River.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause the census to be taken and a new roll to be made of all the Cherokee Indians residing east of the Mississippi River, eight hundred dollars.

Investigation and report to Congress as to equitable settlement of disputes, etc., between certain bands of Cherokees, etc.

The Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to Congress what in his opinion would be an equitable settlement of all matters of dispute between the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (including all the Cherokees residing east of the Mississippi River) and the Cherokee tribe or nation west; also all matters of dispute between other bands or parts of the Cherokee Nation; also all matters between any of said bands, or parts thereof, and the United States, arising from or growing out of treaty stipulations, or the laws of Congress relating thereto; and what sum or sums of money, if any, should, in his opinion, be paid under such settlement; and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for such investigation.

Expenses of delegates from Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians to Washington, etc.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay expenses of the delegates representing the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians while in the city of Washington, during the months of May, June, and July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, including traveling expenses in coming to and returning home from said city, six hundred dollars, to be paid out of any funds belonging to said tribe.

Secretary of Interior to negotiate with Sioux for modification of treaties, etc.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars; but any such agreement shall not take effect until ratified by Congress: *Provided, however*, That if any lands shall be acquired from said Indians by the United States, it shall be on the express condition that the United States shall only dispose of the same to actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead laws.

Survey and appraisal of Otoe and Missouri Indian lands, etc. 21 Stat., 380.

For the purpose of survey and appraisal of the Otoe and Missouri Indian lands in the States of Kansas and Nebraska (exclusive of such portion thereof as has heretofore been ceded by said Indians as right of way to railroads), in accordance with provisions of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; said sum to be reimbursed to the government out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands.

Purchase and distribution of beef at certain Indian agencies.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of additional beef for Indians, to be distributed by the Secretary of the Interior, at such Indian agencies as the necessities of the Indians shall require, two hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary shall cause a report to be made to Congress at its next session thereafter of his action under this provision.

Support of Indians at Mescalero and the Jicarilla agencies.

For the support of the Indians of the Mescalero agency and the Jicarilla agency, in addition to amounts heretofore appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars.

R. H. Taylor, payment to. 16 Stat., 360.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the amount found due R. H. Taylor, June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, for herding cattle, the sum of three hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-seven cents, appropriated by the act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby reappropriated and made available for this purpose.

Consolidation of agencies.

Where two or more Indian agencies have been or may hereafter be consolidated, the expenditure, at such consolidated agencies, for employees, exclusive of the agent's salary, shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and in no case shall money be expended for such purpose at any such agency, beyond the actual needs of the service.

Purchase of land on old Pawnee reservation, Nebraska, for Indian industrial school.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, in addition to that now owned by the government, on the old Pawnee reservation, in the State of Nebraska, two thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available only in the event that an

Indian industrial school shall be established upon said reserve in pursuance of an act of Congress approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. Proviso, ante, p. 85.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 218.]

CHAP. 434.—AN ACT to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes. Approved, August 7, 1882. [Vol. 22, p. 341.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That with the consent of the Omaha tribe of Indians, expressed in open council, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if necessary, and sold, all that portion of their reservation in the State of Nebraska lying west of the right of way granted by said Indians to the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad Company under the agreement of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior July twenty-seventh eighteen hundred and eighty. The said lands shall be appraised, in tracts of forty acres each, by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by the Omaha tribe of Indians, and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Sale of portion of reservation of Omaha Indians in Nebraska. Survey and sale with consent of Indians, etc.

SEC. 2. That after the survey and appraisement of said lands the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he hereby is, authorized to issue proclamation to the effect that unallotted lands are open for settlement under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. That at any time within one year after the date of such proclamation, each bona fide settler, occupying any portion of said lands, and having made valuable improvements thereon, or the heirs-at law of such settler, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, shall be entitled to purchase, for cash, through the United States public land-office at Neligh, Nebraska, the land so occupied and improved by him, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in each case, according to the survey and appraised value of said lands as provided for in section one of this act; *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may dispose of the same upon the following terms as to payments, that is to say, one-third of the price of said land to become due and payable one year from the date of entry, one-third in two years, and one-third in three years, from said date, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; but in case of default in either of said payments the person thus defaulting for a period of sixty days shall forfeit absolutely his right to the tract which he has purchased and any payment or payments he might have made: *And provided further*, That whenever any person shall under the provisions of this act settle upon a tract containing a fractional excess over one hundred and sixty acres, if the excess is less than forty acres, is contiguous, and results from inability in survey to make township and section lines conform to the boundary lines of the reservation, his purchase shall not be rejected on account of such excess, but shall be allowed as in other cases: *And provided further*, That no portion of said land shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre; *And provided further*, That all land in township twenty-four, range seven east, remaining unallotted on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, shall be appraised and sold as other lands under the provisions of this act. To be appraised in tracts of 40 acres by commissioners, etc.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of such sale, after paying all expenses incident to and necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act, including such clerk hire as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary, shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which income shall be annually expended for the benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Unallotted lands opened up for settlement by proclamation, etc.

SEC. 4. That when purchasers of said lands shall have complied with the provisions of this act as to payment, improvement, and so forth, proof thereof shall be received by the local land-office at Neligh, Nebraska, and patents shall be issued as in the case of public lands offered for settlement under the homestead and pre-emption acts: *Pro-* Rights of settlers, etc., to purchase.

Proviso. Terms of payment.

Forfeiture in case of default etc.

Proviso. Purchase not to be rejected on account of fractional excess, etc.

Land to be sold at appraised value, etc.

Proceeds placed in Treasury United States to credit of Indians, bearing interest, etc.

Patents, when to issue.

Proviso. Indian rights in severalty under existing

- treaties preserved. *vided*, That any right in severalty acquired by any Indian under existing treaties shall not be affected by this act.
- Allotment in severalty, etc. SEC. 5. That with the consent of said Indians as aforesaid the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, either through the agent of said tribe or such other person as he may designate, to allot the lands lying east of the right of way granted to the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad Company, under the agreement of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty, in severalty to the Indians of said tribe in quantity as follows: To each head of a family, one quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years of age, one-sixteenth of a section; which allotments shall be deemed and held to be in lieu of the allotments or assignments provided for in the fourth article of the treaty with the Omahas, concluded March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for which, for the most part, certificates in the names of individual Indians to whom tracts have been assigned, have been issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as in said article provided: *Provided*, That any Indian to whom a tract of land has been assigned and certificate issued, or who was entitled to receive the same, under the provisions of said fourth article, and who has made valuable improvements thereon, and any Indian who being entitled to an assignment and certificate under said article, has settled and made valuable improvements upon a tract assigned to any Indian who has never occupied or improved such tract, shall have a preference right to select the tract upon which his improvements are situated, for allotment under the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That all allotments made under the provisions of this section shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent shall select for each orphan child; after which the certificates issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as aforesaid shall be deemed and held to be null and void.
- Distribution. SEC. 6. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in the preceding section by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indians to whom such allotment shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State of Nebraska, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set part and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided*, That, the law of descent and partition in force in the said State shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered.
- 14 Stat., 668. SEC. 7. That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of said tribe of Indians shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State of Nebraska; and said State shall not pass or enforce any law denying any Indian of said tribe the equal protection of the law.
- Proviso. SEC. 8. That the residue of lands lying east of the said right of way of the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad, after all allotments have been made, as in the fifth section of this act provided, shall be patented to the said Omaha tribe of Indians, which patent shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus patented for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the said Omaha tribe of Indians, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Omaha tribe of Indians, in fee discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That from the residue of lands thus patented to the tribe in common, allotments shall be made and patented to each Omaha child who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during which it is provided that said lands shall be held in trust by the United States, in quantity and upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as are provided in section six of this act, touching patents to allottees therein mentioned. But
- Patents for allotted lands to issue upon approval, etc.; lands to be held by United States in trust for twenty-five years, etc.
- Proviso.
- Indians subject to laws, civil and criminal, of Nebraska; when.
- Residue of lands, &c., patented to Omahas, and held in trust, &c.
- Proviso.
- Allotment of land made to each Omaha child born during and prior to expiration of time of trust, &c.

such conditions, restrictions, and limitations shall not extend beyond the expiration of the time expressed in the patent herein authorized to be issued to the tribe in common: *And provided further*, That these patents, when issued, shall override the patent authorized to be issued to the tribe as aforesaid, and shall separate the individual allotment from the lands held in common, which proviso shall be incorporated in the patent issued to the tribe: *Provided*, That said Indians or any part of them may, if they shall so elect, select the land which shall be allotted to them in severalty in any part of said reservation either east or west of said right of way mentioned in the first section of this act.

Provisos.

SEC. 9. That the commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of five dollars for each day actually engaged in the duties herein designated, in addition to the amount paid by them for actual traveling and other necessary expenses.

Commissioners to receive compensation.

SEC. 10. That in addition to the purchase, each purchaser of said Omaha Indian lands shall pay two dollars, the same to be retained by the receiver and register of the land office at Neligh, Nebraska, as their fees for services rendered.

Fees to register and receiver.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 223.]

CHAP. 439.—AN ACT to authorize the auditing of certain unpaid claims against the Indian Bureau by the accounting officers of the Treasury. [Vol. 22, p. 345.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized and directed to examine and audit all the unpaid claims heretofore filed in the departments for services rendered and supplies furnished under directions of the Indian Bureau or any of its agents; and in cases where said services and supplies are found to have actually been applied to the benefit of the Indians to report to Congress the balances equitably due on said accounts respectively, notwithstanding no sufficient appropriation existed.

Claims under Indian Bureau filed, to be examined and audited; report in certain cases to be made to Congress.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 230.]

CHAP. 446.—AN ACT for the manufacture of salt in the Indian Territory. [Vol. 22, p. 349.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legislative council of the Cherokee Nation may execute a lease of the salines or salt deposits on the plains, not to exceed three in number, located on the lands of the Cherokee Nation lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude in the Indian Territory, and so much land connected therewith as may be necessary for the working of the same, for a period of not exceeding twenty years, with right of a highway for ingress and egress, to be reserved for such purpose and to facilitate the manufacture of salt, and the conditions of which lease shall insure the payment to the Cherokee national authorities of a royalty of not less than one dollar per ton; said lease being subject to such conditions and to the proper jurisdiction of the Cherokee national legislature, and said lease and conditions subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the proceeds of such royalty from the manufacture of salt shall be an addition to the educational fund of said nation: *And provided further*, That said salines shall continue subject to any rights of the United States under sections fifteen and sixteen of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with the Cherokee Indians; and said lease or leases shall be liable to revocation by the legislative council of the Cherokee Nation and the Secretary of the Interior for the non-performance of any of said conditions.

Manufacture of salt in Indian Territory, on lands of Cherokee Nation.

Lease of salt deposits.

Royalty per ton.

Provisos.

Proceeds added to educational fund, &c. 14 Stat., 799.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

[PUBLIC—No. 238.]

CHAP. 474.—AN ACT to amend section forty-seven hundred and sixty-six, title fifty-seven, of the Revised Statutes of the United States. [Vol. 22, p. 373.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-seven hundred and sixty-six, title fifty-seven, of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Manner of payment of pensioners.
R. S., 4766. 927.

Amended.
Pensioners under legal disabilities.
Pensioners in foreign countries.
Proviso.
Invalid pensioners, insane.

Indian pensioners; payment in standard silver.

Payments in cash; when made.

Expenses of agents.

Commissioner of Pensions to examine agencies, &c.

"SEC. 4766. Hereafter no pension shall be paid to any person other than the pensioner entitled thereto, nor otherwise than according to the provisions of this title; and no warrant, power of attorney, or other paper executed or purporting to be executed by any pensioner to any attorney, claim agent, broker, or other person shall be recognized by any agent for the payment of pensions, nor shall any pension be paid thereon; but the payment to persons laboring under legal disabilities may be made to the guardians of such persons in the manner herein prescribed, and pensions payable to persons in foreign countries may be made according to the provisions of existing laws: *Provided*, That in case of an insane invalid pensioner having no guardian, but having a wife or children dependent upon him (the wife being a woman of good character), the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause the pension to be paid to the wife, upon her properly executed voucher, or in case there is no wife, to the guardian of the children, upon the properly-executed voucher of such guardian, and in like manner to cause the pension of invalid pensioners who are or may hereafter be imprisoned as punishment for offenses against the laws to be paid while so imprisoned to their wives or the guardians of their children. And pensions to Indian pensioners residing in the Indian Territory may be paid in person by the pension agent, upon a suitable voucher, at some convenient point in said Territory, which, together with the form and manner of identification of the pensioners, may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; such payments to be made in standard silver, at least once in each current year. And payments in person shall be made to the pensioner, in cash, by the pension agent whenever in the discretion of the Commissioner of Pensions such personal payment shall be by him deemed necessary or proper to secure to the pensioner his rights; and the necessary and actual expenses of such pension agent in making such payments shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior upon properly-executed vouchers, out of the contingent fund appropriated for the use of the Pension Office. The Commissioner of Pensions may, when in his judgment it shall be deemed necessary or proper, visit in person, for the purpose of examination and inspection, or may send any one or more of the officers of his bureau for that purpose, any of the pension agencies or medical examining boards or surgeons; and the necessary and actual expenses of such visits shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior, upon properly-executed vouchers, out of the contingent fund of said bureau.

Approved, August 8, 1882.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

[PRIVATE—No. 10.]

CHAP. 36.—AN ACT for the relief of Frank D. Yates and others. [Vol. 22, p. 3.]

Frank D. Yates, Todd Randall, E. W. Raymond, Stephen F. Estes. Payment to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay the sum of fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-five cents, in proportions as are hereafter mentioned, to the following-named persons: Frank D. Yates, the sum of nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents; Todd Randall, the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars and ten cents; E. W. Raymond, the sum of two thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety cents; and Stephen F. Estes, the sum of two hundred and twenty-four dollars, as a full compensation for and in satisfaction of all claims for transportation furnished and money paid for transportation furnished in the removal of Indian property and supplies belonging to the Whetstone Agency from White River, Dakota, to their new reservation in Dakota, in the years eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

Approved, March 15, 1882.

[PRIVATE—No. 20.]

CHAP. 56.—AN ACT to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle the accounts of Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, United States Army, chairman and disbursing officer of the special Ute Commission appointed under act of Congress of May third, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight. [Vol. 22, p. 6.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, in the settlement of the accounts of Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, United States Army, chairman and disbursing officer of the special Ute Commission appointed under act of Congress of May third, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the same upon the principles of equity and justice, and to award to him credit for disbursements as appear to have been honestly made in good faith and to have inured to the benefit of the Indians or the United States.

Edward Hatch.
Credit in accounts.

20 Stats., 48.

Approved, March 31, 1882.

[PRIVATE—No. 186.]

CHAP. 395.—AN ACT for the relief of Eugene B. Allen. [Vol. 22, p. 81.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Eugene B. Allen, of Leavenworth, Kansas, the sum of twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-four cents, for losses sustained by said Allen growing out of a contract made on the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, between the said Eugene B. Allen and E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by which said Allen agreed to furnish and deliver beef-cattle at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, in the Territory of Dakota.

Eugene B. Allen.
Payment to.

Approved, August 5, 1882.

[PRIVATE—No. 192.]

CHAP. 401.—AN ACT for the relief of Joab Spencer and James R. Mead. [Vol. 22, p. 82.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to Joab Spencer and James R. Mead, late of the firm of Spencer and Mead, whatever sum, if any, he may find due, not exceeding the sum of seven thousand five hundred and nine dollars and eighty-three cents, out of any money due and owing, or that may at any time hereafter become due and owing, the Kansas tribe of Indians, in the State of Kansas, from the proceeds arising from the sale of lands owned by said tribe of Indians in said State of Kansas, in full compensation for the goods and provisions furnished said Indians by said Spencer and Mead during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Joab Spencer,
James R. Mead.
Payment to.

Approved, August 5, 1882.

[PRIVATE—No. 218.]

CHAP. 445.—AN ACT for the relief of Joseph Hertford. [Vol. 22, p. 87.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to Joseph Hertford, of Cairo, Green County, New York, the sum of four hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-three cents, in full for all claims by him for compensation for services as clerk at the Sac and Fox Indian Agency from April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, till July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, inclusive, and from October first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, till December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, inclusive.

Joseph Hertford.
Payment to.

Approved, August 7, 1882.

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Fifteen installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10		\$450,000 00		
Do.	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	do	\$15,000 00			
Do.	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	5,200 00			
Do.	Pay of physician and teacher	do	do	2,500 00			
Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	50,000 00			
Assinaboines	do	do	do	30,000 00			
Blackfoot, Bloods, and Piegans.	do	Eight article treaty of September 1, 1868.	do	40,000 00			
Chippewas and Arapahoos.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 24, 1867.	Fifteen installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10.		300,000 00		
Do.	Purchase of clothing, same article.		do	14,000 00			
Do.	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.		Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	7,700 00			
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods	Three installments, at \$1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 1, p. 619			\$3,000 00	
Chippewas, Boisee	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c.	Three installments, at \$1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 14, p. 766, § 3		4,500 00		
Do.	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Three installments, at \$1,600 each, unappropriated.	do		4,800 00		
Do.	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity \$3,500; goods, &c., \$6,500; provisions, &c., \$1,000; three installments, unappropriated.	do		33,000 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Support of smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated at	Vol. 10, p. 1112	1,800 00			

Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments in money, at \$20,000 each, third article, treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1868.	Vol. 12, p. 694, § 3.	40,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty-six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Vol. 2, p. 904, § 3.	10,000 00		
Chippewas, Pile- yers, and Lake Winnebagoish band.	Forty installments, in money, \$10,664.66; and \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	Vol. 10, p. 1183, § 3. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3.	271,969 92		
Do.....	Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	6,000 00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	9,600 00		
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, &c.....	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	920 00		
Do.....	Interest on \$300,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	19,512 89	\$300,257 92	
Creeks	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	1,500 00		
Do.....	Smiths, shops, &c.....	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	2,000 00		
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	400,000 00		
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistance in agricultural operations, &c.....	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	1,110 00		
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	840 00		
Do.....	Interest on \$675,198 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1860, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	270 00		
Crows.	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	1,000 00		
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	2,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	33,753 40		
Do.....	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Vol. 7, p. 89, § 2. Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13. Vol. 13, p. 684, § 3. Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	304,000 00		
Do.....	Treaty of May 7, 1868.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	4,500 00		
Do.....	Seven installments, of \$1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7.	10,500 00		
Do.....	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8.	2,000 00		

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which invested at 5 per cent. would produce permanent annuities.
Crows.....	Twenty-five installments, of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Twenty-four installments, of \$30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1862.	.....	\$720,000 00	.....	.....
Gros Ventres.....	Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).	.....	\$35,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Iowas.....	Interest on \$37,500, being the balance on \$157,500.	Four installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1071, §9.	.....	.....	\$2,875 00	\$57,500 00
Kansas.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	.....	Vol. 9, p. 842, §2.	.....	.....	10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapows.....	Twenty installments for repairing saw-mill, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	.....	Vol. 10, p. 1076, §2.	.....	.....	4,679 05	93,581 09
Klamaths and Modocs.....	.....	.....	Vol. 16, p. 708, §2.	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow makers' shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Three installments, of \$1,500 each, due.	do.....	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Three installments, of \$3,600 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 700, §5.	.....	10,800 00	.....	.....
Miamies of Kansas.....	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say \$411.43 for shop and \$262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, §5.	.....	.....	674 05	13,481 00
Do.....	Interest on \$21,984.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.	.....	Vol. 10, p. 1094, §3.	.....	.....	1,094 24	21,984 81
Miamies of Eel River.....	Permanent annuities.....	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, §4; vol. 7, p. 91, §3; vol. 7, p. 114, §3; vol. 7, p. 116.	.....	.....	1,100 00	22,000 00
Molais.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855.....	Vol. 12, p. 982, §2.	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....

Nes Percés.....	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863.....	3,500 00	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	.....	.....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Do.....	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10, 1868.	Sixteen installments, of \$12,000 each, due.	192,000 00	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6.	.....	.....
Do.....	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Six installments, of \$37,500 each, due.	225,000 00	.....do.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at.....	6,000 00	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7.	.....	.....
Ombas.....	Twelve installments, fourth series, of \$10,000 each, due.	Twelve installments, fourth series, of \$10,000 each, due.	120,000 00	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4	.....	.....
Oaages.....	Interest on \$60,130, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1828.	.....	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6.	3,458 00	60,120 00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 20, 1865.....	.....	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1.	15,000 00	300,000 00
Ofoes and Misonrias. Pawnees.....	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	60,000 00	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4	.....	.....
Do.....	Annuitiy goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857.....	30,000 00	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.	.....	.....
Do.....	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	.....do.....	10,000 00	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	.....	.....
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,500; and two strikers, \$480.	2,180 00	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	.....	.....
Do.....	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated.....	4,400 00	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4	.....	.....
Poncas.....	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Six installments, of \$8,000 each, due.	48,000 00	Vol. 12, p. 987, § 2.	.....	.....
Do.....	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.....	10,000 00	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2.	.....	.....
Pottawatomes.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	August 3, 1795.....	.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.	357 80	7,156 00
Do.....	do.....	September 30, 1809.....	.....	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3.	178 90	3,578 00
Do.....	do.....	October 2, 1818.....	.....	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3.	894 50	17,890 00
Do.....	do.....	September 20, 1828.....	.....	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.	715 60	14,312 00
Do.....	do.....	July 29, 1829.....	.....	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2.	5,724 77	114,495 40
Do.....	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828.....	5,000 00	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2.	.....	.....
Do.....	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1836; September 20, 1838; July 29, 1829.	.....	Vol. 7, p. 290, § 3; Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; Vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.	1,008 99	20,179 80
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.	July 29, 1829.....	.....	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2.	156 54	3,130 80
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	.....	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; Vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.	107 34	2,146 80
Do.....	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent.	June 5 and 17, 1846.....	.....	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7.	11,503 21	230,064 20

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and annuities which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808.	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2.			\$400 00	\$8,000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$1,000 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	\$2,000 00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2.			7,870 00	157,400 00
Do.	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5		\$200 00		
Seminoles	Interest on \$200,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1834.	\$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 3			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.	Support of schools, &c.	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817.	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent.	February 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4.			1,660 00	33,200 00
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$43,050 transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawanoe.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.	Support of smith and smith's shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 252, § 4.				
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4	1,080 00		3,000 00	60,000 00
Do.	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1054, § 3			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones, western band	Treaty installments of \$5,000 each, under the direction of the President.	One installment to be appropriated.	Vol. 18, p. 690, § 4		5,000 00		
Shoshones, north-western band.	do	do	Vol. 18, p. 693, § 3		5,000 00		

Shoshones, Goship band.	Twenty installments, of \$1,000 each, under direction of the President.	.....do	Vol. 12, p. 682, § 7.	1,000 00	
Shoshones and Bannacks:					
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Seventeen installments due, estimated at \$11,500 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.	195,500 00	
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00	
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	.....do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 32	1,000 00	
Bannacks.	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Seventeen installments due, estimated at \$6,937 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.	117,929 00	
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00	
Do	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty, November 11, 1774.	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6.	4,500 00	90,000 00
Six Nations of New York.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Seventeen installments, of \$130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10	2,210,000 00	
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated.	do	2,000 00	
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Seventeen installments of \$200,000 each, due; estimated.	do	3,400,000 00	
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00	
Do	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	.....do	Vol. 16, p. 254, § 5.	1,100,000 00	
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Pay of blacksmith.	.....do	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00	
Tabeguache band of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	.....do	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.	220 00	
Tabeguache, Muncie, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uteah bands of Utes.					
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	.....do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00	
Do	Thirty installments, of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Sixteen installments, each \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11	480,000 00	
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.	.....do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00	
Do	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.				
Winnebagoes.	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	November 1, 1887, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1882.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4;	40,245 45	804,909 17
Do		July 15, 1870.	Vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.		
			Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.	8,917 02	78,340 41

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	References to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinitely as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of \$25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Six installments due, of \$25,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.	\$150,000 00			
Do.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	do.	300,000 00			
Total				\$1,421,750 00	9,683,728 92	\$349,522 25	\$6,120,045 40

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1882.

Tennessee (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company's) 6's, amounting to \$121,000.00, belonging to the Chickasaw national fund, and \$70,800, in bonds, as follows: Tennessee 5's, \$20,000; Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company's) 6's, \$9,000, and Virginia 6's, \$41,800, belonging to the Creek orphan fund, have been redeemed, the proceeds of which have been deposited in the Treasury, the first amount in lieu of investment, to draw interest at five per centum per annum, under act of Congress approved April 1, 1880, as shown in statement No. 1 and statement D, and the latter amount for payment to said orphans.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G show in detail the various changes in the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

BONDS REDEEMED.

No. 1.—Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November 1, 1881, and amounts deposited in the Treasury, in lieu of investment, under act approved April 1, 1880, at 5 per centum per annum.

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
Tennessee (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company's) 6's.	Chickasaw national fund...	July 1, 1882	\$121,000 00
Tennessee 5s *	Creek orphan fund.....	August 7, 1882	20,000 00
Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company) 6's *	.....do	August 7, 1882	9,000 00
Virginia 6's *	.....do	August 7, 1882	41,800 00
			191,800 00

* The bonds marked * revert to the United States under act of Congress, approved August 7, 1882, the United States having appropriated the face value of the same for payment to the Creek orphans.

Recapitulation showing the aggregate of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes, November 1, 1882.

Whole amount of bonds on hand, November 1, 1881.....	\$1,999,816 83½
Amount of bonds redeemed (as per statement No. 1).....	191,800 00
Total on hand November 1, 1882.....	1,808,016 83½

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$541,638 56	\$31,378 31	\$68,000 00	\$4,080 00
Cherokee school fund....	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	75,854 28	4,621 26	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Cherokee orphan fund....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,223 26	1,833 40	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Chickasaw national fund.	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381	347,016 83½	\$20,321 01	.....	.....
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents....	June 20, 1878	7	450	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund.....	May 24, 1834	7	605	450,000 00	27,000 00	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund.....	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	189,283 90	11,887 03	.....	.....
Delaware general fund.....	May 6, 1854	10	1048	55,000 00	3,520 00	.....	.....
	May 17, 1854	10	1069				
Iowas.....	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	77,300 00	4,801 00	.....	.....
	May 30, 1854	10	1082				
Kaaskias, Peorias, &c.	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20,700 00	1,449 00	.....	.....
Kaaskias, &c., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	19,000 00	950 00	.....	.....
Menomonees.....	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	4,000 00	230 00	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	4,000 00	200 00	*1,000 00	.....
Pottawatomies, education..	Sept. 28, 1833	7	431				
Total.....				\$1,808,016 83½	\$107,791 01	84,000 00	4,980 00

* No interest appropriated on a \$1,000 abstracted bond.

SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	\$12,000 00	.....	\$12,000 00	\$610 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri.....	6	50,000 00	\$50,000 00	.....	.....
State of North Carolina.....	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	118,000 00	.....	118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee.....	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
State of Tennessee.....	5	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia.....	6	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	156,638 56	.....	156,638 56	9,398 31
Total.....	.....	609,638 56	68,000 00	541,638 56	31,378 31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee.....	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).....	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	51,854 28	.....	51,854 28	3,111 26
Total.....	.....	90,854 28	15,000 00	75,854 28	4,621 26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	.....	.....	22,223 26	1,333 40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas.....	6	.....	.....	168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland.....	6	.....	.....	8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee.....	6	.....	.....	104,000 00	6,240 00
State of Tennessee.....	5½	.....	.....	66,666 66½	3,500 00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	347,016 83½	20,321 01
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana.....	5	.....	.....	2,000 00	100 00
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered.....	6	.....	.....	450,000 00	27,000 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	.....	.....	53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	.....	.....	87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad eastern division.....	6	.....	.....	49,283 90	2,967 08
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	189,283 90	11,897 08

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
IOWAS.					
State of Florida.....	7			\$22,000 00	\$1,540 00
State of Louisiana.....	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina.....	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina.....	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total.....				55,000 00	3,520 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida.....	7			16,300 00	1,141 00
State of Louisiana.....	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina.....	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina.....	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total.....				77,300 00	4,801 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee.....	5			19,000 00	950 00
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee.....	5			1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).....	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total.....				4,000 00	230 00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana.....	5			4,000 00	200 00

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000 00	
State of Florida.....	7	132,000 00	
State of Indiana.....	5	6,000 00	\$1,000 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00	
State of Maryland.....	6	8,350 17	
State of Missouri.....	6		50,000 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	
State of Tennessee.....	6	104,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee.....	5	145,000 00	
State of Tennessee.....	5½	68,666 66½	
State of Virginia.....	6	544,000 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	280,000 00	
Total.....		1,808,016 83½	84,000 00

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	\$390,257 92	\$19,512 80
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		49,472 70	2,473 63
Choctaw general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		3,689 00	184 45
Creeks.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675,168 00	33,758 40
Creek orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		6,193 66	309 68
Cherokees.....	July 15, 1870	16	362		724,137 41	36,206 87
	June 5, 1872	17	228			
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		64,147 17	3,207 36
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		427,242 20	21,362 10
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		228,835 43	11,441 77
Cherokee school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		457,903 72	22,895 18
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		959,678 82	47,983 94
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		42,560 36	2,128 01
Delaware general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		267,323 36	13,366 16
Delaware school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		11,000 00	550 00
Iowas.....	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		49,808 37	2,490 41
Kansas.....	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kansas school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		27,174 41	1,358 72
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		2,700 92	135 04
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		20,711 97	1,035 59
Kickapoos.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93,581 09	4,679 05
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		128,571 78	6,428 58
L'Anne and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	31	70		20,000 00	1,000 00
Menomonee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		134,039 38	6,701 97
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	21,884 81	1,094 24
	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,456 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300,000 00	15,000 00
Oaages.....	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	3,060,751 90	153,037 59
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880	21	291			
Oaage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		119,911 53	5,995 57
Ottawa and Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		16,956 25	847 81
Otoes and Missourias.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208		184,737 30	9,236 86
Ponca fund.....	Mich. 3, 1881	21	422		70,000 00	3,500 00
Pottawatomies.....	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064 20	11,503 21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		89,618 57	4,480 93
Pottawatomies educational fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		72,993 93	3,649 70
Pottawatomies mill fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		17,482 07	874 10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000 00	40,000 00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		55,058 21	2,752 91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,870 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		21,659 12	1,082 96
Seminoles.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000 00	25,000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Senecas of New York.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	118,050 00	5,902 50
Seneca fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		40,979 60	2,048 98
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		15,140 42	757 02
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		86,950 00	4,347 50
Shawnees.....	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		1,985 65	99 28
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	July 3, 1882				6,000 00	300 00
Eastern Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		9,079 12	453 95
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405		75,886 04	3,794 30
Ute five per cent. fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000 00	25,000 00
Ute four per cent. fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000 00	50,000 00
Winnebagoes.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909 17	40,245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	356		78,340 41	3,917 02
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the government in lieu of investment.....					14,326,655 97	.....
Amount of annual interest.....						704,432 71

D No. 2.—Funds held by the Government in lieu of abstracted bonds.

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Amounts brought down from statement D					\$14,326,655 97	\$704,432 73
Delawares	July 12, 1862	12	539		406,571 28	20,338 56
Iowas	July 12, 1862	12	539		66,785 00	3,336 75
Total amount in lieu of investment.					14,799,962 25	
Total annual interest on same.						728,098 08

The changes in the statements of funds held in lieu of investment and of abstracted bonds are accounted for as follows, viz:

This fund has been increased by—

The proceeds of sale of Cherokee school lands in Alabama	\$599 65
The redemption of Tennessee (Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company's) G's	121,000 00
The proceeds of sale of Osage trust lands	207,263 00
The proceeds of sale of Otee and Missouria lands	97,641 66
The sum of \$6,000 set aside for the Shoshone and Bannack Indians to draw interest at five per centum per annum, per act approved July 3, 1882	6,000 00
Total increase	432,504 31

This fund has been decreased by—

Amount appropriated by Congress, per act approved August 5, 1882, for the relief of the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	\$15,000 00
Amount appropriated by Congress, per act approved March 4, 1882, for the relief of the Eastern Shawnees	2,000 00
	17,000 00

Net increase	415,504 31
Add amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1881	14,384,457 94

Total as before stated	14,799,962 25
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E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund....	\$156,638 56	July 1, 1881, to January 1, 1882	\$4,699 16
	156,638 56	January 1, 1882, to July 1, 1882	4,699 16
			9,398 32
Cherokee school fund.....	51,854 28	July 1, 1881, to January 1, 1882	1,555 63
	51,854 28	January 1, 1882, to July 1, 1882	1,555 63
			3,111 26
Cherokee orphan fund.....	22,223 26	July 1, 1881, to January 1, 1882	666 79
	22,223 26	January 1, 1882, to July 1, 1882	666 79
			1,333 46
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1881, to January 1, 1882	1,478 51
	49,283 90	January 1, 1882, to July 1, 1882	1,478 51
			2,957 02

F.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
<i>Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.</i>			
Chickasaw national fund	\$8,350 17	July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882.....	*\$485 34

* Less State tax, \$15.66.

G.—Collections of interest made since November 1, 1881, falling due since July 1, 1881.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw national fund.	\$30,720 00	July 1, 1881	July 1, 1882	\$121,000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad 6's..	\$7,260 00
Chickasaw incompetents.	100 00	July 1, 1881	July 1, 1882	2,000	Indiana.....	100 00
Pottawatomies, education.	200 00	July 1, 1881	July 1, 1882	4,000	Indiana.....	200 00
Total	31,020 00			127,000		7,560 00

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E).....	\$16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F).....	485 34
Interest collected on paying bonds due since July 1, 1881 (Table G).....	7,560 00

Total interest collected during the time specified and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes..... 24,845 34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1882, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	\$168,000 00	\$10,080 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5½	60,666 66½	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	8,250 00
Virginia	6	584,800 00	35,088 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Total amount appropriated			94,238 00

RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.

* The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1881, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand Novem- ber 1, 1881.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand Novem- ber 1, 1882.
Proceeds of Sioux Reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	\$206,636 16	\$92,241 16	\$56,610 64	\$242,266 68
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokee, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip		30,525 22	30,525 22	
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokee, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	300 72	298 93	599 65	
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	92,422 81	76,745 85	144,620 48	24,548 18
Fulfilling treaty with Mi- amies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872.	9,417 18	403 28	9,443 93	376 51
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	712 26			712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	2,933,488 90	207,263 00		3,140,751 90
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058 06			4,058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Potta- watomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,767 63			32,767 63
Fulfilling treaty with Winne- bagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621 61			20,621 61
On account of claims of set- tlers on Round Valley In- dian Reservation in Cali- fornia.	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37			594 37
Fulfilling treaty with Chero- kees, proceeds of Osage di- minished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137 41			724,137 41
Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	19,478 55	5,341 15	4,607 14	20,212 56
Fulfilling treaty with Shaw- nees, proceeds of lands.	Acts April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	770 56	300 00		1,070 56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of August 15, 1876.	87,095 64	97,641 66		184,737 30
Total		4,132,501 86	510,760 23	246,407 06	4,396,855 08

STATEMENT OF THE SALARIES AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES PAID AT EACH AGENCY IN THE INDIAN SERVICE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1882, SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH PAID AND THE NUMBER OF INDIANS AT EACH AGENCY.

Names of agencies.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.	Incidental expenses.				Total of incidental ex- penses.	Pay of employes.*		Total pay of employes.
			Traveling ex- penses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and sta- tionery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
Aggregate	244, 215		\$11, 879 00	\$2, 850 97	\$1, 684 47	\$43 12	\$16, 457 65	\$318, 229 69	\$6, 925 19	\$320, 154 88
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River	1, 026	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	25 00							
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1882.			500 00		525 00	2, 816 30	675 00	3, 491 30
Pima, Maricopa and Pa- pago.	10, 249	do	143 89					3, 520 00	327 50	
Moquis Pueblo	1, 813	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	271 05							3, 847 50
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1882.			190 80		414 94	1, 082 00		1, 082 00
San Carlos	4, 578	Support of Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, 1882.		74 50					7 00	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	263 20				337 70	6, 603 93		
CALIFORNIA.										
Hopps Valley	510	Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1882.		15 00			15 00	4, 360 00		6, 610 93
Mission	3, 010	do	138 73					1, 740 00		4, 360 00
		Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882		240 00		9 65				
Round Valley	645	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	115 00				503 38			1, 740 00
		Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1882.						2, 203 25	69 00	2, 272 25
Tule River	699	do	25 00	10 65						
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	75 00				110 65	1, 019 35		1, 019 35
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute	925	Support of Utes, confederated bands, 1882	159 95					4, 510 00	75 00	4, 585 00
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Colorado, 1882.				14 27	174 22			

* Payments to employes at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to the Indians and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

STATEMENT of the SALARIES and INCIDENTAL EXPENSES paid at each AGENCY in the INDIAN SERVICE, &c.—Continued.

Names of agencies.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.	Incidental expenses.				Pay of employes.*		Total of incidental expenses.	Total pay of employes.	
			Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Temporary.			
DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River	3, 188	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882. Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	\$22 00				\$22 00	\$6, 789 60		\$6, 789 60	
Crow Creek	988	Contingencies Indian Department. Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882. Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.	77 60 100 00					6, 533 00	\$504 90	7, 037 90	
Devil's Lake	933	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882. Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	66 60 48 40	\$22 00			187 00	2, 310 82		2, 310 82	
Fort Berthold	1, 352	Support of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1882. Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	25 80				25 80	7, 008 85	140 00	7, 148 85	
Lower Brulé	1, 558	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.	77 25				77 25	9, 271 52		9, 271 52	
Pine Ridge	7, 202	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	9 90				9 90	9, 515 31		9, 515 31	
Rosebud	7, 698	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882. Fulfilling treaty with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.	37 30				37 30	7, 984 81		7, 984 81	
Sisseton	1, 466	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.	60 20				60 20	1, 275 00		1, 275 00	

Standing Rock	2,765	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882.	193 00			9,283 46	290 00	9,643 46
Yankton	1,977	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1882.	289 10	30 75				
		Fulfilling treaty with Sioux, Yankton tribe						
		Support of Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1882.	32 85	24 25				
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.						9,280 03
IDAHO.								
Fort Hall	1,651	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.	28 00				15 00	
		Support of Indians in Idaho, 1882.						
		Support of Shoshones and Bannocks, 1882.	143 00				4,999 70	5,511 67
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1882.	105 25				496 97	
		do						
		Support of mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepstealers, 1882.					3,391 80	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.	65 55				170 80	3,891 80
		do	175 00					
		Support of Nez Percés, 1882.					1,933 94	1,933 94
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1882.	186 50					
INDIAN TERRITORY.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	6,569	Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1882.					6,248 90	226 50
		Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1882.					100 00	
		Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1882.					1,650 00	119 75
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.	109 90					
		Fulfilling treaty with Kansas Indians.		18 40			1,460 00	111 77
		Support of Kansas Indians, 1882.					1,460 00	3,081 77
		Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1882.					4,145 00	
		Fulfilling treaty with Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1882.					406 04	106 00
		Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1882.					2,397 30	
		Support of Wichitas and other affiliated bands, 1882.					2,500 00	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.	42 25	38 70			81 05	9,554 34
		Support of Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1882.					2,028 05	2,179 92
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.	258 85					
		do	279 56	19 20			70 00	
		Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias.					3,783 01	8,916 51
		Support of Poncas, 1882.					5,290 13	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.	208 00				208 00	5,290 13
		Support of Pawnees, 1882.					5,623 35	5,623 35
		Support of Modocs in Indian Territory, 1882.		20 00			504 79	
		Support of Quapaws, 1882.					165 24	

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STATEMENT of the SALARIES and INCIDENTAL EXPENSES paid at each AGENCY in the INDIAN SERVICE, &c.—Continued.

Names of agencies.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.	Incidental expenses.				Pay of employes.*		Total pay of employes.
			Traveling ex- penses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and sta- tionery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total of incidental ex- penses.	Regular.	Temporary.
INDIAN TERRITORY.— Continued.									
Sac and Fox	2, 147	Fulfilling treaty with Eastern Shawnees						\$165 32	
		Fulfilling treaty with Senecas						840 00	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	\$572 95	\$56 25					
		Support of Indians of Central Superintendency, 1882			\$18 45		\$647 65	5, 384 06	\$61 12
		do						1, 245 00	
		Support of Kickapoo, 1882						674 19	
		Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Fox of the Mis- sissippi						1, 778 80	
Union	60, 036	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	236 13		8 71		244 84	313 83	267 77
		do	581 45	30 00	45 00		656 45	2, 120 00	54 00
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox	350	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882		42 00			42 00	600 00	
		Fulfilling treaty with Sac and Fox of the Mis- sissippi							600 00
KANSAS.									
Pottawatomie	695	Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies						874 95	
		Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoo						769 20	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	247 25	8 00			255 25		
MICHIGAN.									1, 634 15
Mackinac	9, 785	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882	301 08	32 20				360 00	
		Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1882						700 00	
		Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882		250 00			583 28		
MINNESOTA.									1, 060 00
White Earth	4, 382	Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnegoshish bands						2, 285 00	
		Support of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, 1882						2, 606 77	

[illegible]

* Payments to employees at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to the Indians and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

STATEMENT of the SALARIES and INCIDENTAL EXPENSES paid at each AGENCY in the INDIAN SERVICE, &c.—Continued.

Names of agencies.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.	Incidental expenses.				Pay of employes.*		Total pay of employes.	
			Traveling ex- penses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and sta- tionery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Temporary.		
NEW YORK.										
New York.....	5, 116	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.....	\$122 45	\$15 00			\$550 00		\$550 00	
OREGON.										
Grande Ronde.....	786	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1882.....					1, 647 53		1, 647 53	
Klamath.....	1, 023	do do Support of Indians in Southern Oregon, 1882.....		\$15 75			1, 925 86			
Siletz.....	998	Support of Klamath and Modoc, 1882.....	77 25				3, 193 71		5, 119 57	
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1882.....					4, 817 91			
Umatilla.....	879	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.....	90 00				167 25		4, 817 91	
Warm Spring.....	885	Support of Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1882.....		47 50	\$75 00		4, 960 80		4, 960 80	
		Support of confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1882.....					3, 437 60			
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1882.....	17 00				300 00			
UTAH.										
Ouray.....	1, 400	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.....	16 10					\$4 50	3, 737 60	
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.....	220 50				4, 941 18	161 77		
Uintah Valley.....	971	Support of Utes, confederated bands, 1882.....					689 62	209 50	5, 747 02	
		Support of Utes, confederated bands, 1882.....					1, 703 12			
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1882.....	96 30				2, 465 64	251 33		
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.....	169 00				500 00		5, 129 99	
WASHINGTON.										
Colville.....	3, 568	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882.....	117 50	420 00			2, 784 24	160 00	2, 894 24	
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1882.....								
Cash Bay.....	1, 019	do do.....	49 00							

Misqually.....	1,098	Support of Makahs, 1882.....	.....	.....	49 00	675 00	.....	675 00
		Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.....	41 75	.....	.....	.....	105 00	2,805 00
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Washing- ton, 1882.....	24 00	374 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quinaltolt.....	528	do.....	127 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Support of Quinaltolt and Quillehutes, 1882.....	.....	.....	127 40	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00
S'Kokomish.....	675	Support of S'Kallams, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	2,685 06	.....	2,793 76
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Washing- ton, 1882.....	106 00	.....	106 00	.....	106 70	.....
Tulalip.....	2,806	do.....	221 23	.....	.....	.....	17 50	.....
		Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes, 1882.....	.....	.....	221 23	3,820 85	25 00	3,863 35
Yakama.....	3,420	Support of Yakamas, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	7,062 81	.....	7,062 31
		Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.....	14 50	53 09	67 59	.....	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.								
Green Bay.....	3,140	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.....	257 34	50 00	307 34	6,104 10	31 00	5,135 10
		Support of Menomonees, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 50	.....
La Pointe.....	4,616	Contingencies Indian Department, 1882.....	540 38	.....	.....	75 00	58 00	.....
		Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	5,773 70	.....	.....
		Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Bois de Forte band, 1882.....	.....	.....	648 38	1,460 00	.....	7,494 20
WYOMING.								
Shoshone.....	1,782	Support of Shoshones and Bannocks, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	2,846 70	.....	.....
		Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1882.....	.....	.....	.....	3,840 30	.....	.....
		Incidental expenses Indian service in Wyoming, 1882.....	421 37	.....	421 37	.....	.....	6,687 00

* Payments to employees at several of the agencies were made from permanent funds belonging to the Indians and not from current appropriations, and therefore do not appear in this statement.

У Я

КСТБ А

family goods and supplies.

mainly goods and supplies.

AGGREGATE OF FOREGOING TABLE.

Pay of Indian agents.....	\$84,552 77
Pay of special agents.....	3,398 18
Pay of interpreters.....	23,711 64
Buildings at agencies and repairs.....	36,000 06
Vaccination of Indians.....	1,430 35
Medicines and medical supplies.....	15,794 99
Annuity goods.....	667,727 02
Subsistence supplies.....	2,302,739 13
Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies.....	210,581 73
Expenses of transportation and storage.....	285,261 16
Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.....	25,265 37
Advertising, expenses, and telegraphing.....	14,180 12
Payments of annuities in money.....	285,819 36
Pay of regular employes at agencies.....	324,639 52
Pay of temporary employes at agencies.....	8,345 66
Support of schools*.....	244,209 18
To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.....	233,364 48
Traveling expenses of Indian agents.....	12,947 45
Traveling expenses of special agents.....	2,790 76
Incidental expenses of agencies.....	6,231 00
Pay of Indian police, scouts, and equipments.....	75,975 61
Presents to Indians.....	330 00
Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors.....	19,963 01
Agricultural improvements.....	6,756 31
Miscellaneous.....	4,650 97
Total amount expended from each appropriation.....	4,897,165 83
In hands of agents†.....	40,387 74
Balance unexpended‡.....	187,095 23
Amount appropriated.....	5,124,648 80

*This amount does not include all funds disbursed for school purposes, as it does not include all school employes, or the subsistence and clothing furnished to children in boarding-schools, which appear in the columns of "Indian labor," "Subsistence supplies," "Annuity goods," and "Agricultural and miscellaneous supplies." Neither does it include a considerable amount paid from trust funds and permanent treaty funds belonging to the Indians.

†This amount in hands of agents was doubtless disbursed before the date of this statement, but the accounts representing the disbursements have not yet reached this office.

‡A large portion of this balance will be required to meet outstanding liabilities on account of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882; claims on account of which have not yet been settled.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS ESTABLISHING AND DEFINING EXISTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS.*

ARIZONA.

Colorado River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 22, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Arizona be withdrawn from sale and added to the reservation set apart for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865 (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 559), viz: All that section of bottom-land adjoining the Colorado Reserve, and extending from that reserve on the north side to within six miles of Ehrenberg on the south, bounded on the west by the Colorado River and east by mountains and mesas.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 16, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that a tract of country embraced within the following-described boundaries, which covers and adds to the present reservation as set apart by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865 (Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 559), and enlarged by executive order dated November 22, 1873, viz:

Beginning at a point where the La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River, four miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said Arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said crest of mountain in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction across the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a southeasterly direction to the point of beginning, be, and the same is hereby withdrawn from sale and set apart as the reservation for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 15, 1876.

Whereas an executive order was issued November 16, 1874, defining the limits of the Colorado River Indian reservation, which purported to cover, but did not, all the lands theretofore set apart by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and executive order dated November 22, 1873; and whereas the order of November 16, 1874, did not revoke the order of November 22, 1873, it is hereby ordered that all lands withdrawn from sale by either of these orders are still set apart for Indian purposes; and the following are hereby declared to be the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian Reservation in Arizona and California, viz:

Beginning at a point where La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River and four miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a direct line toward the place of beginning to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence down said west bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Pima and Maricopa or Gila River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 31, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona, viz: Township 4 south, range 7 east, sections 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, north half of

* Other Executive orders relating to Indian reserves which have been restored to the public domain may be found in annual reports of Indian office from 1877 to 1881.

section 35 and section 36; township 5 south, range 7 east, northeast quarter of section 1; township 4 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 19, west half and southeast quarter of section 29, sections 30, 31, 32, and southwest quarter of section 33; township 5 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 3, section 4, north half of section 5, north half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 6, and northwest quarter of section 10, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as an addition to the Gila River Reservation in Arizona, for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 10, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all the public lands embraced within the following boundaries lying within the Territory of Arizona, viz, commencing at the mouth of the Salt River, running thence up the Gila River to the south line of township No. 2 south, Gila and Salt River base line; thence east with said line to the southeast corner of township No. 2 south, range 6 east; thence north with said line to a point two miles south of the Salt River; thence following the course of said stream in an easterly direction, and two miles south of the same, to the west line of the White Mountain Reservation; thence north with the line of said reservation, or the extension of the same, to a point two miles north of said river; thence in a westerly direction, following the course of said river, and two miles north of the same, to the east line of range 6 east; thence north with said line to the northeast corner of township 2 north, range 6 east; thence west with the north line of said township to the Gila and Salt River meridian line; thence south with said line to the Gila River, and thence by said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 14, 1879.*

In lieu of an executive order dated January 10, 1879, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of said Pima and Maricopa Indians, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Indians by act of Congress approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stat., 401), the several tracts of country in said Territory of Arizona lying within the following boundaries, viz:

Beginning at the point where the range-line between ranges 4 and 5 east crosses the Salt River; thence up and along the middle of said river to a point where the easterly line of Camp McDowell military reservation, if prolonged south, would strike said river; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Camp McDowell reservation; thence west along the southern boundary-line of said Camp McDowell reservation to the southwest corner thereof; thence up and along the west boundary line of said reservation until it intersects the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in township 3 north, range 6 east; thence west along the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in townships 3 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, to the northwest corner of section 31, township 3 north, range 5 east; thence south along the range-line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the place of beginning.

Also all the land in said Territory bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the old Gila Reservation; thence by a direct line running northwesterly until it strikes Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River; thence down and along the middle of said Salt River to the mouth of the Gila River; thence up and along the middle of said Gila River to its intersection with the northwesterly boundary line of the old Gila Reservation; thence northwesterly along said last-described boundary-line to the place of beginning.

It is hereby ordered that so much of townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, lying south of the Salt River, as are now occupied and improved by said Indians, be temporarily withdrawn from sale and settlement until such time as they may severally dispose of and receive payment for the improvements made by them on said lands.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 5, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following described lands, situated in the Territory of Arizona, viz:

Beginning at a point where the south boundary of section 15, township 3 south,

range 3 east, intersects the western boundary of the present reservation south of the Gila River; thence west along the south boundary of sections 15 and 16, township 3 south, range 3 east, to the southwest corner of section 16; thence north along the section line to the northwest corner of section 16; thence due west along the south boundary of sections 8 and 7, in township 3 south, range 3 east, and sections 12, 11, and 10, in township 3 south, range 2 east, to the southwest corner of section 10; thence north along the west boundary of sections 10 and 3, to the northwest corner of section 3, in township 3 south, range 2 east; thence west along the north boundary of said township to the southwest corner of section 33, in township 2 south, range 2 east; thence north along the west boundary of sections 33 and 28 to the northwest corner of section 28; thence northwest in a straight line to a point on the Gila River meridian 2 miles south of the initial point on the Gila River base line; thence north along the Gila River meridian to the middle of the Gila River; thence with the boundary of the present reservation along and up the middle of the Gila River to a point where the said boundary leaves the said river; thence continuing along said boundary south $18^{\circ} 38'$ east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in addition to their present reservation in said Territory; *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead and pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, prior to the date of this order, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Papago Indian Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 1, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or entry and set apart for the use of the Papago and such other Indians as it may be desirable to place thereon, the following tract of country around San Xavier del Bac, in Arizona, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 9, township 15 south, range 13 east; thence west one-half mile to the quarter-section corner; thence south three miles to the section line between sections 21 and 28 of same township; thence west along north boundary of sections 28, 29, and 30, up to the northwest corner of section 30, same township; continuing thence due west nine miles to a point; thence south seven miles to a point; thence east three miles to the southwest corner of section 30, township 16 south, range 12 east; thence east along the south boundary of sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, township 16 south, range 12 east, and sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, township 16 south, range 13 east, to the southeast corner of section 25, same township; thence north along the range line between ranges 13 and 14 east to the northeast corner of section 24, township 15 south, range 13 east; thence west to the northwest corner of section 22, same township; thence north to the place of beginning, to be known as the Papago Indian Reserve.

U. S. GRANT.

Suppai Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 8, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract Creek, two miles below the lowest fall, south of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due east two and one-half miles; thence in a northerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due east of the middle of said creek; thence due west five miles; thence in a southerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due west of the middle of said creek; thence due east two and one-half miles to the place of beginning, to embrace the settlements and improvements of the Suppai Indians, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Suppai Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 23, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz:

Beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract Creek, two miles below the lowest

fall north of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due east two and one-half miles; thence in a southerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due east of the middle of said creek; thence due west five miles; thence in a northerly direction twelve miles to a point two and one-half miles due west of the middle of said creek; thence due east two and one-half miles to the place of beginning, to embrace the settlements and improvements of the Suppai Indians, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Suppai Indians, and the executive order dated June 8, 1880, withdrawing from sale and setting apart a reservation for said Indians, is hereby revoked.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 31, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following described country lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz, so much of the bottom land of the cañon of Cataract Creek, bounded by walls of red sand-stone on the east and west, as is included within certain lines, viz, on the south, an east and west line (magnetic) crossing said cañon at a narrow pass marked by a monument of stone, placed in the summer of 1881, by Lieut. Carl Palfrey, of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, about two miles above the village of the Yavai Suppai Indians, and on the north, a line bearing N. 55° E (magnetic) crossing said cañon at the crest of the third falls of Cataract Creek, and marked by Lieut. Palfrey, by two monuments of stone, one on each side of the stream, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Yavai Suppai Indians, and the executive order dated November 23, 1880, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart a reservation for said Indians, is hereby revoked.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

White Mountain or San Carlos Reserve.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870.

SIR: I respectfully forward the following description of the proposed Indian reservation in Arizona; the boundaries of the reservation to be as follows, as shown in red on the accompanying map: Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa, to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; then in the direction of the Picache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek, and then up the Pinal Creek to the top of the Pinal Mountains; then following the crest of the Pinal range, "the Cordilleras de la Gila," the "Almagra Mountains," and other mountains bordering the north bank of the Gila River, to the New Mexican boundary near Steeple Rock; then following said boundary north to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the starting point.

H. M. ROBERT,
Major Engineers.

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory, September 5, 1871.

SIR: As the White Mountain region has been set apart by the War Department as an Indian reservation, and there are several bands of peaceably disposed Apaches, who have for many years lived in this country, who cannot be removed without much suffering to themselves, risk of war and expense to the government, I have concluded to select the White Mountain Reservation, the boundaries of which were defined in letter of H. M. Robert, major of engineers, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870, as one of the Indian reservations upon which the Apache Indians of Arizona may be collected, fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and protected, agreeable to the power conferred upon me at the sug-

gestion of the President by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, under date July 21, 1871, and supplementary orders July 31, 1871, copies of which are herewith inclosed.

Agreeable to your wish that I should name the articles and amount of provisions to be issued, I would suggest that one pound of beef and one pound of corn per capita be issued with salt daily, and sugar and coffee occasionally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. JOHN GREEN,
*First Cavalry U. S. A., Commanding
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory.*

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: Reservations for the roving Apache Indians of New Mexico and Arizona were selected under your instructions of 21st July, 1871, as follows:

* * * * *

For the Coyotereros and Chilions of Arizona at Camp Apache in White Mountain, Arizona.

For the Arrivapis and Pinals at Camp Grant, A. T.

* * * * *

A detailed description of the Camp Apache Reservation, which was established by Major-General Thomas, will be found on file in the War Department.

I also requested, with the advice of General Crook and the several post commanders, that temporary asylums, where the Tontos, Hualapais, and western band of Apache Mohaves might be protected and fed, should be established at Camp McDowell, Beal Spring, and Date Creek, until such times as the Indians collected there could be removed to the above reservations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this department by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, one of the board of Indian peace commissioners, who recently visited Arizona, wherein he states his views in relation to the Apache Indians, and describes certain tracts of country in Arizona and New Mexico which, during his recent visit to said Indians, he has selected to be set apart as reservations for their use, as authorized to do by orders issued to him before visiting the Apaches.

I have the honor to recommend, in pursuance of the understanding arrived at in our conversation with the Secretary of War on the 6th instant, that the President issue an order authorizing said tracts of country described in Mr. Colyer's letter to be regarded as reservations for the settlement of Indians until it is otherwise ordered. * * *

I would further suggest that the War Department will, for the present, select some suitable and discreet officer of the Army to act as Indian agent for any of the reservations in Arizona which may be occupied by the Indians, under the order herein contemplated. Such agents will be superseded by persons hereafter appointed by this department, at such times as the President may hereafter deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

These recommendations were approved by the President as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1871.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, who will take such action as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

And indorsed by General Sherman thus:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington D. C., November 9, 1871.

GENERAL: I now inclose you copies of a correspondence between the Secretary of the Interior and War Department on the subject of the policy that is to prevail in Arizona with the Apache Indians. The Secretary of War wishes you to give all the necessary orders to carry into full effect this policy, which is the same that prevails in the Indian country generally, viz, to fix and determine (usually with the assent expressed or implied of the Indians concerned) the reservation within which they may live and be protected by all branches of the Executive Government; but if they wander outside they at once become objects of suspicion, liable to be attacked by the troops as hostile. The three reservations referred to in these papers, and more particularly defined in the accompanying map, seem far enough removed from the white settlements to avoid the dangers of collision of interest. At all events these Indians must have a chance to escape war, and the most natural way is to assign them homes and to compel them to remain thereon. While they remain on such reservations there is an implied condition that they should not be permitted to starve, and our experience is that the Indian Bureau is rarely supplied with the necessary money to provide food, in which event you may authorize the commissary department to provide for them, being careful to confine issues only to those acting in good faith and only for absolute wants.

The commanding officer of the nearest military post will be the proper person to act as the Indian agent until the regular agents come provided with the necessary authority and funds to relieve them; but you may yourself, or allow General Crook to appoint these temporary agents regardless of rank.

The citizens of Arizona should be publicly informed of these events, and that the military have the command of the President to protect these Indians on their reservations, and that under no pretense must they invade them, except under the leadership of the commanding officer having charge of them.

The boundaries of these reservations should also be clearly defined, and any changes in them suggested by experience should be reported, to the end that they may be modified or changed by the highest authority.

After general notice to Indians and whites of this policy, General Crook may feel assured that whatever measures of severity he may adopt to reduce these Apaches to a peaceful and subordinate condition, will be approved by the War Department and the President.

I am your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, *General*.

General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Military Division Pacific.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 14, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for certain Apache Indians in the Territory of Arizona, to be known as the "Chiricahua Indian Reservation," viz:

Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains or Stevens Peak range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 55 miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning.*

It is also hereby ordered that the reservation heretofore set apart for certain Apache

*The above-described Chiricahua Reservation was restored to the public domain by the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 30, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 14, 1872, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for certain Apache Indians, viz: Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains, to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains, or Stevens Peak Range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary fifty-six miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Indians in the said territory, known as the "Camp Grant Indian Reservation," be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

It is also ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and added to the White Mountain Indian Reservation in said Territory, which addition shall hereafter be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation," viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the White Mountain Reservation as now established, and running thence south to a line 15 miles south of and parallel to the Gila River; thence west along said line to a point due south of the southwest corner of the present White Mountain Reservation, thence north to the said southwest corner of the aforesaid White Mountain Reservation; and thence along the southern boundary of the same to the place of beginning; the said addition to be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Reservation," which will make the entire boundary of the White Mountain Reserve as follows, viz:

Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa to a point due north of Sombbrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombbrero or Plumoso Butte; thence in the direction of the Piache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek, to the top of the Pinal Mountains; thence due south to a point 15 miles south of the Gila River; thence east with a line parallel with and 15 miles south of the Gila River to the boundary of New Mexico; thence north along said boundary line to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1873.

Respectfully submitted to the President, with the recommendation that all that portion of the valley of the Gila River in the Territory of Arizona hitherto included in the San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation as established by executive order, dated December 14, 1872, lying east of and above the site of old Camp Goodwin, be restored to the public domain, as recommended by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 5, 1873.*

Agreeable to the above recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the land therein described be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 21, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying east of 109° 30' west longitude be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 27, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying west of the following-described line, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the present reserve, a point at the southern edge of the Black Mesas, due north of Sombbrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombbrero or Plumoso Butte; thence southeasterly to Chromo Peak; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the San Pedro River; thence due south to the southern boundary of the reservation, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 26, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point known as corner I of survey made by Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, in March, 1876, situated northeast of, and 313 chains from, flag-staff of Camp

Apache, magnetic variation $13^{\circ} 48'$ east; thence south $68^{\circ} 34'$ west, 360 chains, to corner II, post in monument of stones, variation $13^{\circ} 45'$ east; thence south $7^{\circ} 5'$ west, 240 chains to corner III, post in monument of stones, variation $13^{\circ} 43'$ east; thence north $68^{\circ} 34'$ east, 360 chains to corner IV, post in monument of stones, magnetic variation $13^{\circ} 42'$ east; thence north $7^{\circ} 15'$ east, 240 chains to place of beginning, comprising 7,421.14 acres, be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 31, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain, to wit: Commencing at a point at the south bank of the Gila River, where the San Pedro empties into the same; thence up and along the south bank of said Gila River ten miles; thence due south to the southern boundary of the said reservation; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary thereof; thence up said western boundary to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

CALIFORNIA.

Hoopa Valley Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 23, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the south and west boundaries and that portion of the north boundary west of Trinity River surveyed, in 1875, by C. T. Bissel, and the courses and distances of the east boundary, and that portion of the north boundary east of Trinity River reported but not surveyed by him, viz: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the reservation at a post set in mound of rocks, marked 'H. V. R., No. 3'; thence south 174° west, 905.15 chains, to southeast corner of reservation; thence south 724° west, 480 chains, to the mouth of Trinity River," be, and hereby are, declared to be the exterior boundaries of Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, and the land embraced therein, an area of 89,572.43 acres, be, and hereby is, withdrawn from public sale, and set apart for Indian purposes, as one of the Indian reservations authorized to be set apart, in California, by act of Congress approved April 8, 1864. (13 Stats., p. 39.)

U. S. GRANT.

Klamath River Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 10, 1855.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 8th of August last to the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, advising him of the approval by the President of the United States of the recommendation of the department that it was expedient to expend the money appropriated on the 3d of March last for removing the Indians in California to two additional military reservations, I have the honor now to make the following report:

On the 15th of August last the acting Commissioner inclosed a copy of your letter of the 8th of that month to the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, with directions to select these reservations from such "tracts of land adapted as to soil, climate, water privileges, and timber, to the comfortable and permanent accommodation of the Indians, which tracts should be unincumbered by old Spanish grants or claims of recent white settlers," limiting the dimensions of the reserves to within 25,000 acres each, and to report to this office a description of their geographical position in relation to streams, mountain ranges, and county lines, &c., and indicating the same upon a map. A copy of that letter is herewith, marked A. By the last mail from California, I have received from Superintendent Thos. I. Henley a report upon this subject, dated the 4th ultimo (a copy of which is herewith, marked B), by

which it appears he recommends as one of the reservations aforesaid "a strip of territory one mile in width on each side of the (Klamath) river, for a distance of 20 miles." The superintendent remarks upon the character of the country selected, and incloses an extract from a report (also herewith, marked C) to him of the 19th of June last, by Mr. S. G. Whipple, which contains in some detail a description of the country selected, habits and usages of the Indians, &c., but no map is furnished.

It will be observed from this report of the superintendent that he has deemed it important to continue the employ of an agent and to prepare for raising a crop in order to assure the Indians of the good faith of the government and to preserve the peace of the country. Considering the great distance of this reserve from the seat of government and the length of time it necessarily requires to communicate with an agency at the Klamath, it is desirable that some definite action be taken, if practicable, before the sailing of the next steamer, to leave New York on the 20th instant.

I, therefore, beg leave to ask your attention to the subject, and if you shall be of the opinion from the representations made by the superintendent in California and Mr. Whipple that the selection at the mouth of the Klamath River is a judicious and proper one, that it be laid before the President of the United States for his approval, but with the provision, however, that upon a survey of the tract selected that a sufficient quantity be cut off from the upper end of the proposed reserve to bring it within the limitation of 25,000 acres, authorized by the act of 3d March last.

I also inclose herewith a copy of another letter from Superintendent Henley, of 4th ultimo (marked D), in which he states, in relation to the other reserve, that it is intended to locate it "between the headwaters of Russian River and Cape Mendocino." In reference to both of these proposed reserves, and as connected with the means to be used to maintain peaceable relations with the Indians, the superintendent is of opinion that it is of great importance to provide for crops, and that to do so an agent in each instance is necessary. As this last-named selection has not been defined by any specific boundaries, and no sufficient description is given as to soil, climate, and suitableness for Indian purposes, to enable the department to determine the matter understandingly, of course nothing definite can now be done. But it may not be improper to consider the subject in connection with the general intent as to the particular locality in which it is proposed to make the location.

The reserve proposed on the Klamath River and Pacific coast does not appear from the map of the State of California to be very far removed from Cape Mendocino, or a point between that and Russian River; and as provision is made only for two reserves in the State, other than those already in operation, the question arises whether it should not be situated farther in the interior, or perhaps eastern part of the State, than the point referred to. The Noome Lacke Reserve is situated in one of the Sacramento valleys, at about the latitude of 40° north and 122° of longitude west, about the center of that portion of the State north of the port of San Francisco. As, therefore, the proposed Klamath Reserve, being northwest from the Noome Lacke Reservation, would appear to be adapted to the convenient use of the Indians in that direction, the question is suggested whether the other reserve should not be located farther east and north, say on the tributaries of either Pitt or Feather rivers. As in the case of the proposed reserve of the Klamath, I am desirous of obtaining your opinion and that of the President of the United States, with such decision as may be arrived at under the circumstances, in season to communicate the same by the next California mail, for the government of the action of Superintendent Henley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 10th instant, and its accompanying papers, having relation to two of the reservations in California for Indian purposes, authorized by the act of 3d March last.

The precise limits of but one of the reservations, viz, a strip of territory commencing at the Pacific Ocean and extending one mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, are given, no sufficient data being furnished to justify any definite action on the other.

I recommend your approval of the proposed Klamath Reservation, with the provis

ion, however, that upon a survey of the tract a sufficient quantity be cut off from the upper end thereof to bring it within the limit of 25,000 acres authorized by law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

Let the reservation be made, as proposed.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

Mission Indian reserves.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 27, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the county of San Diego, Cal., viz: San Bernardino base and meridian.

Portrero—Including Rincon, Gapich, and La Joya, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, and 29;

Coahuila—Township 7 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36; township 7 south, range 3 east, sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; township 8 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4; township 8 south, range 3 east, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6;

Capitan Grande—Township 14 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; township 14 south, range 3 east, sections 31 and 32; township 15 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; township 15 south, range 3 east, sections 5 and 6;

Santa Ysabel—Including Mesa Grande, township 11 south, range 2 east, south half of section 21, northwest quarter, and east half of section 28, and sections 25, 26, and 27; township 11 south, range 3 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 29, 30, and 32; township 12 south, range 2 east, sections 3, 10, 14, 15, and fractional section 13; township 12 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 12, and fractional sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, and 14;

Pala—Township 9 south, range 2 west, northeast quarter of section 33, and north half of the north half of 34;

Aqua Calienta—Township 10 south, range 3 east, southeast quarter of section 23, southwest quarter of 24, west half of 25, and east half of 26;

Sycuan—Township 16 south, range 1 east, section 13;

Inaja—Township 13 south, range 3 east, northeast quarter of section 35;

Coemit—Township 13 south, range 3 east, north half of northeast quarter of section 25,

be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Lower California.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 15, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in San Bernardino County, Cal., viz:

Portrero—Township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36;

Mission—Township 2 south, range 3 east, sections 12, 13, and 14;

Aqua Calienta—Township 4 south, range 4 east, section 14, and east half of southwest quarter and northeast quarter of section 22;

Torres—Township 7 south, range 7 east, section 2;

Village—Township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16;

Cabezon—Township 7 south, range 9 east, section 6;

Village—Township 5 south, range 8 east, section 19;

Village—Township 5 south, range 7 east, section 24,

be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Southern California, in addition to the selections noted and reserved under executive order dated 27th December last.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 3, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following lands, situate in California, viz, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16 and 36, San Bernardino; township 7 south, range

2 east, section 36; township 14 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 11 south, range 3 east, section 36; township 9 south, range 2 west, north half of northeast quarter, section 33, being lands withdrawn from the public domain for the Mission Indians by President's order of December 27, 1875; also the following: township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36; township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16, being lands withdrawn by President's order of May 15, 1876, for the same purpose, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 25, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections and all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, township 2 south, range 2 east; township 3 south, range 1 east; and township 3 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also all tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 29, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of township 4 south, range 4 east; township 4 south, range 5 east; and township 5 south, range 4 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be and the same hereby are withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes for certain of the Mission Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 17, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that so much of the order of December 27, 1875, as relates to the Aqua Calienta Indian Reservation in California be, and the same is hereby, canceled.

It is also hereby ordered that said order of December 27, 1875, so far as the same relates to the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation, be, and the same is hereby, canceled to the following extent, viz:

All that portion of sections numbered 25, 26, and 27, township 11 south, range 3 east, lying north of the following line, viz, beginning on the north boundary line of section 25, township 11 south, range 3 east, of San Bernardino meridian, at a point 51.59 chains west of the northeast corner of said section 25; thence according to the true meridian south $25\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, 56.50 chains, to a granite stone marked "P," at the north side of a granite boulder 8 feet high; thence south 74° west, 34.60 chains to a black oak marked "P XXI"; thence north 56° west, 52 chains to a granite stone marked "P" in stone mound; thence north 39° west, 40.46 chains to a point on the north boundary of section 27; thence east along the north boundaries of section 27, 26, and 25, of township 11 south, range 3 east, to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 2, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, viz:

Sections 26 and 35 in township 10 south, of range 1 west, and sections 2 and 3, in township 11 south, of range 1 west of the San Bernardino meridian be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in California; *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid adverse rights of any party.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 9, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian, California, excepting any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same are hereby,

withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 27, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated and lying in the State of California, viz, sections numbered 26, 27, 28, 34, and 35, in township numbered 8 south, of range numbered 2 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for Indian purposes; provided, however, that any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid, legal rights have attached under existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby created.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 24, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated December 27, 1875, setting aside certain described lands in the State of California, for the use and occupancy of the Mission Indians, be and the same hereby is canceled, so far as relates to the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), township nine (9) south, range two (2) west of the San Bernardino meridian.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Round Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication dated the 4th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, map, &c., recommending the enlargement of Round Valley Indian Reservation in Mendocino County, California, to the extent indicated by the Commissioner, and as delineated on the said map.

I concur with the Commissioner in the opinion that the Indian service in California requires that all of "Round Valley" be reserved for Indian purposes, and have the honor to request that said valley be set apart as an Indian reservation, as the same is enlarged in accordance with the report of Superintendent McIntosh, plat, field-notes, and schedule of lands, marked A, B, and C, which are herewith inclosed.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

[Inclosure B.]

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you the field-notes of the recent survey of the Round Valley Indian Reservation. I also forward a proposed description of lands to be set apart for an Indian reservation at Round Valley, Mendocino County, California.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MCINTOSH,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Supt. of Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure C.]

Proposed description of lands to be reserved for Indian purposes, in Round Valley, Mendocino County, California.

All that piece or tract of land situated in Round Valley, Mendocino County, California, being a portion of the four (4) townships hereinafter mentioned, namely: Townships 22 and 23 north, range 12 west, and 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, Mount Diablo meridian, and contained within the boundaries hereinafter described.

Beginning at a white-oak post the SE. corner section 23, township 23 north, range 13 west, Mount Diablo meridian; thence S. $72^{\circ} 22'$ W. for 5,330 feet (magnetic variation $17^{\circ} 38'$ E.), to a white-oak post; thence S. for 3,154 feet, to a white-oak post in stone mound; thence S. $23^{\circ} 2'$ E. for 2,073 feet, to a white-oak post; thence S. $7^{\circ} 35'$ E. for 4,491 feet, to a white-oak post; thence S. $37^{\circ} 25'$ E. for 13,324 feet, to a white-oak post on rock mound; thence S. $41^{\circ} 40'$ E. for 4,763 feet, to an oak post in rock mound; thence S. $71^{\circ} 20'$ E. for 2,845 feet, to an oak post; thence S. $20^{\circ} 30'$ E. for 4,098 feet, to black-oak tree, blazed on four (4) sides four (4) feet from the ground; thence S. $80^{\circ} 15'$ E. for 2,730 feet, to a pine tree 100 feet in height, bushy top, blazed as above; thence S. $53^{\circ} 10'$ E. for 937 feet, to a pine tree 20 inches in diameter, forked 10 feet above ground, blazed as above; thence S. $45^{\circ} 10'$ E. for 2,333 feet, to a black-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence S. $72^{\circ} 58'$ E. for 9,120 feet, to an oak post on high knoll; thence N. $39^{\circ} 33'$ E. for 4,627 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence N. $28^{\circ} 30'$ E. for 2,485 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence N. $16^{\circ} 42'$ E. for 3,209 feet, to a black-oak tree 32 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $51^{\circ} 40'$ E. for 3,797 feet, to a white-oak tree 15 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $23^{\circ} 32'$ E. for 3,053 feet to a white-oak tree 10 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $7^{\circ} 35'$ E. for 6,150 feet, to a white-oak tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $48^{\circ} 40'$ E. for 1,088 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $15^{\circ} 5'$ E. for 719 feet, to a pine tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $71^{\circ} 25'$ E. for 962 feet, to a forked black oak 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $0^{\circ} 15'$ E. for 13,930 feet, to a white-oak 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $53^{\circ} 45'$ W. for 1,678 feet, to a pine tree 15 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $45^{\circ} 25'$ W. for 4,616 feet, to a white-oak tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $76^{\circ} 55'$ W. for 3,935 feet, to a white-oak tree, 22 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $81^{\circ} 45'$ W. for 5,670 feet, to a black-oak tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $89^{\circ} 15'$ W. for 1,874 feet, to a pine tree 35 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $83^{\circ} 15'$ W. for 849 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $71^{\circ} 15'$ W. for 1,257 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $60^{\circ} 40'$ W. for 1,337 feet, to a pine tree 28 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $52^{\circ} 25'$ W. for 1,530 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $64^{\circ} 40'$ W. for 5,525 feet, to a pine tree 35 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. $78^{\circ} 30'$ W. for 604 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $84^{\circ} 35'$ W. for 3,357 feet, to a pine tree 9 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $71^{\circ} 40'$ W. for 3,103 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and near a boulder, and blazed as above; thence N. $87^{\circ} 35'$ W. for 4,542 feet, to a black-oak tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. $66^{\circ} 20'$ W. for 2,423 feet, to a pine tree 60 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. $3^{\circ} 37'$ E. for 3,314 feet, to a mandrone tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. $34^{\circ} 10'$ W. for 9,170 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. $23^{\circ} 10'$ W. for 1,768 feet, to a white-oak tree 50 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. $16^{\circ} 50'$ W. for 734 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. $35^{\circ} 40'$ W. for 993 feet, to a double pine tree, 60 inches by 25 inches at butt, and blazed as above; thence S. $0^{\circ} 25'$ W. for 409 feet, to a pine tree 32 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence S. $61^{\circ} 15'$ E. for 1,046 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $48^{\circ} 14'$ E. for 1,347 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $41^{\circ} 50'$ E. for 1,043 feet, to a white-oak tree 25 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence N. $32^{\circ} 40'$ E. for 735 feet, to point of beginning.

The total length of said boundary being 31 miles and 1,039 feet, and including an area of 31,683 acres; said tract of land being more minutely described in the field-notes and plat of the survey of said tract executed in December, 1869, and January, 1870, under the superintendence of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. Army, by Bvt. 2d Lieut. R. U. Vazaro, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1870.*

I hereby order that "Round Valley," in Mendocino County, California, be set apart as an Indian reservation, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, as the same is delineated on the map accompanying his letter of the 30th March, 1870.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

March 29, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the terms of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes."

Section 2 of said act provides "that said township line between townships 22 and 23 north, extending from the middle fork of Eel River on the east to Eel River on the west, shall hereafter be the southern boundary of the Indian reservation in Round Valley, and the center of the middle fork of Eel River shall be the eastern boundary, and the center of Eel River shall be the western boundary of said reservation, with the privilege of fishing in said streams."

Section 3 of the same act further provides "that immediately after the passage of this act the President shall cause to be withdrawn from sale or entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws, all the land lying north of the southern boundary of the reservation as herein defined, and bounded north by the Eel River and the north fork of said river, east by the middle fork, and west by Eel River." * * *

In compliance with the provisions of said act, I have the honor to recommend that the President be requested to issue his order directing that the tract of country described in said section 3 thereof be withdrawn and reserved from sale or entry as public lands until after the report of the commissioners appointed to fix the northern boundary of said reservation shall have been received and approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington D. C., April 8, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a letter dated the 29th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wherein it is recommended that an order be issued by the Executive directing that the tract of country described in the third section of the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," be withdrawn and reserved from sale and entry as public land until the report of the commissioners appointed under said act to fix the northern boundary of said reservation, &c., shall have been received and action had thereon.

The recommendation of the Acting Commissioner is approved; and I have respectfully to request that an order may be issued setting apart the lands referred to for the purpose named.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

To the PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 8, 1873.*

Let the lands described in the third section of the act of 3d March, 1873, for the restoration to market of a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, be withdrawn from sale and entry, as recommended in the within letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior of this date.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 18, 1875.*

Whereas an act of Congress entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873 (Stats. at Large, vol. 17, p. 633), defines the south, east, and west boundaries of said reservation, and authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission to report its north boundary, and said commission having made their report, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 4, 1874, I hereby order and proclaim the following as the boundaries of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, conformable to said act of Congress, viz:

Beginning for the same at a point in section 36, of township 23, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel River, being at a point about eighty rods west of the southeast corner of said township and section; thence following the courses of Eel River up said stream, in the center thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as Williams Creek or Bland Mountain Creek; thence following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hall's Cañon or Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of Eel River, at the foot of Bland Mountain, crossing said dividing ridge at a point on a line where a small white-oak tree and a cluster of arbovitæ trees are branded with the letters U. S. R.; thence in a direct line to the center of said Hall's Cañon or Creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the North Fork of Eel River; thence down the center of said North Fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel River, in the center thereof, where the township line between townships 22 and 23

north, range 13 west, would intersect said river, if produced; thence east along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 26, 1876.

The military reservation in California known as Camp Wright, embracing the west half of section 1 and the east half of section 2, township 22 north, range 13 west, and containing one mile square of land, be the same more or less, having been, with its buildings, improvements, &c., relinquished by the War Department, the executive order of April 27, 1869, creating said military reservation, is hereby revoked, and the said tract of land with its buildings, improvements, &c., is hereby withheld from public sale, and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Indians located on the Round Valley Reservation, as an extension thereof, until otherwise ordered.

U. S. GRANT.

Tule River Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 3d instant, requesting the setting apart for the use of the Tule River, King's River, Owen's River, Manche Cajon, and other scattering bands of Indians in California, a tract of land described as follows: Commencing on the South Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, running thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Tule and Middle Tule; thence east on the dividing line 10 miles; thence south to the ridge dividing the waters of South Tule River and Deer Creek; thence west on said ridge 10 miles; thence north to the place of beginning; the said described tract of country being about 10 miles long and 6 miles wide. The request of the Acting Commissioner meets the approval of this department, and I respectfully recommend that an order be issued by the Executive setting apart the lands referred to for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 9, 1873.

Let the lands described in the within letter be set apart as a reservation for the bands of Indians in California therein named, agreeably to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 3, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Tule River, King's River, Owen's River, Manche Cajon, and other scattered bands of Indians in the State of California, to be known as the "Tule River Indian Reservation," this being in lieu of the reservation set apart for those Indians by executive order, dated the 9th of January last, which is hereby canceled:

Commencing on the south fork of Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, running thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the North Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence on said ridge easterly, extended if necessary, to a point from which a line running due south would intersect a line running due east from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point, due south, to the ridge, extended if necessary, dividing the waters of the South Fork of Tule River and Deer Creek; thence westerly on said ridge to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning, as indicated by red lines on above diagram.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 3, 1878.

It is hereby ordered that all of that portion of the Tule River Indian Reservation in California lying within the following boundary, viz: Commencing at a place where a line running due north from a point on the South Fork of the Tule River, 4 miles

below the Soda Springs on said river, crosses the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the North Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence on said ridge easterly to a point from which a line running due south would intersect a line running due east from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point due south to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence westerly on said ridge to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

COLORADO.

Ute Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 22, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Colorado lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868 (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 619); thence running north on the 107th degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian Reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 17, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of country in the State of Colorado lying within the following-described boundaries, and forming a part of the Uncompahgre Park, viz: Commencing at the fifty-third mile-post on the north line of the survey of the boundaries of the Ute cession, executed by James W. Miller in 1875; thence south 4 miles; thence east 4 miles; thence north 4 miles, to the said north line; thence west to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as a part of the Ute Indian Reservation, in accordance with the first article of an agreement made with said Indians and ratified by Congress April 22, 1874. (Stats. at Large, vol. 18, p. 36.)

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 7, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of Colorado, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the 37th parallel of north latitude with the 107th degree of west longitude; thence east along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said State as the "National Divide" of the San Juan Mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to longitude 107 degrees and 23 minutes west; thence due south to latitude 37 degrees and 17 minutes north; thence due east to the 107th meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 4, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in Colorado, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868 (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 619); thence running north on the 107th degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian Reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute

Indians by Executive order, dated November 22, 1875, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

It is hereby further ordered that the following-described tract of country in Colorado, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the 37th parallel of north latitude with the 107th degree of west longitude; thence east along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said State as the "National Divide" of the San Juan Mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to longitude 107 degrees and 23 minutes west; thence due south to latitude 37 degrees and 17 minutes north; thence due east to the 107th meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to the place of beginning, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians by Executive order, dated February 7, 1879, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

DAKOTA.

Crow Creek Reserve.

USHER'S LANDING, DAK., July 1, 1863.

SIR: * * * With this report I transmit a plat and field notes of the surveys made for the Sioux and Winnebago reservations by Mr. Powers, and to which I desire to call your attention.

The reservation for the Sioux of the Mississippi is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Crow Creek, in Dakota Territory; follow up said channel of the Missouri River about fourteen miles, to a point opposite the mouth of Sne-o-tka Creek; thence due north and through the center of the stockades surrounding the agency buildings for the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians, about three miles, to a large stone mound; thence due east 20 miles; thence due south to the Cedar Island River or American Creek; thence down the said river or creek to the middle channel of the Missouri River; thence up said channel to the place of beginning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[See An. Rep. Ind. Office for 1863, page 318, and also State. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635.]

Fort Berthold Reserve.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT STEVENSON,
September 25, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have consulted the best guides and obtained all available information in addition to my own examination, as far as it was practicable, in regard to a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

I had an interview with the chiefs of the three tribes, and read the communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, forwarded to me from the commanding general of the department, with which they seemed much pleased. I proposed to them the following reservation, with which they were satisfied: From a point on the Missouri River four miles below the Indian village (Berthold), in a northeast direction three miles (so as to include the wood and grazing around the village); from this point a line running so as to strike the Missouri River at the junction of Little Knife River with it; thence along the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellowstone River, along the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Powder River, up the Powder River to where the Little Powder River unites with it; thence in a direct line across to the starting point four miles below Berthold. The Indians desired that the reservation should extend to the Mouse River, but in view of a railroad passing over that country I did not accede to their wish. They seemed to comprehend my reason for not doing so, and were satisfied. I have endeavored in this proposed reservation to give them land enough to cultivate and for hunting and grazing purposes. I inclose a sketch of the proposed reservation.

Very respectfully, sir,

S. A. WAINWRIGHT,
Captain Twenty-second Infantry, Commanding Post.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. O. D. GREENE,
Adj. Gen. Dept. of Dakota, Saint Paul, Minn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter of Capt. S. A. Wainwright, Twenty-second United States Infantry, commanding post at Fort Stevenson, Dak., dated September 25 last, indorsed respectively by the commanding officer of the Department of Dakota and by the assistant adjutant-general of the Military Division of the Missouri, and forwarded by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army to this office, relative to setting apart of a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

This has been the subject of correspondence before between Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding Department of Dakota, and this office.

General Hancock, in a letter dated near Fort Rice, Dak., July 21, 1869, addressed to Bvt. Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of the Missouri (copy of which has been furnished by direction of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to this office), states that the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, among others, complain "that whites come on their land at Berthold and cut wood for sale to steamboats. They want this stopped. They are willing that boats should go and cut all they want, but do not want strangers to come and sell their wood while they are starving; they want to cut and sell it themselves."

General Hancock further states, in the letter above referred to, that he did not know whether those Indians had a reservation or not, and that he has instructed the commanding officer at Fort Stevenson to examine the country about Berthold and to recommend what portions should be set off for them.

By letter dated August 16 last General Hancock was informed by this office that by the treaty concluded at Fort Laramie October 17, 1851, which was not ratified, but was amended by the Senate, and the stipulations as amended fulfilled by the government, the following are given as the boundaries of a reservation for the Gros Ventres, Arickarees, and Mandans, viz: Commencing at the mouth of Heart River; thence up the Missouri to the mouth of Yellowstone River; thence up the Yellowstone to the mouth of Powder River; thence southeast to the headwaters of the Little Missouri River; thence along the Black Hills to the head of Heart River, and down said river to the place of beginning.

A subsequent treaty was concluded with these Indians at Fort Berthold July 27, 1866. This makes no provision in regard to a reservation. The Indians, parties to the same, grant to the United States the right to lay out and construct roads, highways, and telegraphs through their country, and they cede to the United States "their right and title to the following lands situated on the northeast side of the Missouri River, to wit: Beginning on the Missouri River, at the mouth of Snake River, about 30 miles below Fort Berthold; thence up Snake River in a northeast direction 25 miles; thence southwardly, parallel to the Missouri River, to a point opposite and 25 miles east of old Fort Clarke; thence west to a point on the Missouri River opposite the old Fort Clarke; thence up the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

This treaty has never been ratified, but appropriations have been made by Congress in accordance with its provisions. There are no treaty stipulations with these Indians relative to a reservation for them which have been ratified.

It is proper here to state that the reservation as proposed by Captain Wainwright is a part of the country belonging to the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, according to the agreement of Fort Laramie, with the addition of a strip of land east of the Missouri River from Fort Berthold Indian village to the mouth of Little Knife River, as shown by the inclosed diagram; and I therefore respectfully recommend that an order of the Executive may be invoked, directing the setting apart of a reservation for said Indians as proposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to lay before you a communication dated the 2d instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying papers, reporting the selection by Captain Wainwright, Twenty-second Infantry, of a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, and respectfully recommend that the lands included within the boundary lines of said reserve be set apart for those Indians by Executive order, as indicated in the inclosed diagram of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT.

21 INT

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 12, 1870.*

Let the lands indicated in the accompanying diagram be set apart as a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, as recommended in the letter of Secretary of the Interior of the 12th instant.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan reservations set aside by Executive order dated April 12, 1870, and known as the Fort Berthold Reservation, and situated in the Territories of Dakota and Montana, respectively, lying within the following boundaries, viz, beginning at a point where the northern forty-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad intersects the present southeast boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; thence westerly with the line of said forty-mile limit to its intersection with range line, between ranges 92 and 93 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the south bank of the Little Missouri River; thence northwesterly along and up the south bank of said Little Missouri River, with the meanders thereof to its intersection with the range line between ranges 96 and 97 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence westerly in a straight line to the southeast corner of the Fort Buford Military Reservation; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to the south bank of the Yellowstone River, the present northwest boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; thence along the present boundary of said reservation and the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Powder River; thence up the Powder River to where the Little Powder River unites with it; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

And it is further ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning on the most easterly point of the present Fort Berthold Indian Reservation (on the Missouri River); thence north to the township line between townships 158 and 159 north; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the White Earth River; thence down the said White Earth River to its junction with the Missouri River; thence along the present boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation and the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Little Knife River; thence southeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

*Old Winnebago Reserve.*USHER'S LANDING, DAK., *July 1, 1863.*

SIR: With this report I transmit a plat and field-notes of the surveys made for the Sioux and Winnebago reservations by Mr. Powers, and to which I desire to call your attention.

The reservation for the Winnebago Indians is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri River where the western boundary of the Sioux of the Mississippi Reserve intersects the same; thence north and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings of the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians, and along said boundary line to the northwest corner of said Sioux Reserve; thence along the northern boundary of said Sioux Reserve 10 miles; thence due north 20 miles; thence due west to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll River; thence down said river to the middle channel of the Missouri River; thence down the said channel to the place of beginning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

[See An. Rep. Ind. Office for 1863, page 318, and also Stats. at Large, vol. 15. p. 635.]

*Sioux Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 11, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River, where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 16, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the 102d degree of west longitude intersects the 46th parallel of north latitude; thence north on said 102d degree of longitude to the south bank of the Cannon Ball River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to a point on the east side of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of said Cannon Ball River; thence down and with the east bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the 100th degree of west longitude; thence south with said 100th degree of longitude to the 46th parallel of latitude; thence west with said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 20, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that that portion of the public domain in the Territory of Dakota lying south of an east and west line from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation to the ninety-ninth degree of longitude, and between said longitude and the Missouri River on the west and the Yankton Indian Reservation on the east, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 28, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota on the east side of the Missouri River, lying within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the south bank of Beaver River, intersected by the one-hundredth degree of west longitude; thence in a direct line to the east corner of the Fort Rice Military Reservation; thence in a southwestern direction along the said military reservation to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence with the east bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 9, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory created by Executive orders dated January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the west line of the Fort Randall military reservation crosses the Missouri River; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American Creek; thence up and along said creek to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south along said degree to a point due west from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation; thence due east to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence due south to the north boundary line of Fort Randall military reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the northwest corner of said military reservation; thence south on the west boundary line of said reservation to the place of be-

ginning. And also the following-described land: Beginning at the east bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence up and along the Missouri River to the boundary line of Fort Sully military reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the southeast corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the northeast corner thereof; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the south line of township one hundred and twenty-nine north; thence east along said township line to the line between ranges seventy-eight and seventy-nine west; thence north along said range line to Beaver Creek, or the north boundary line of the reservation set aside by Executive order of March 16, 1875; thence west along said creek to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said east bank to the southeast corner of Fort Rice military reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the east corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Beaver Creek where said creek is intersected by the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south with said one hundredth degree of longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to its intersection with the north boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago Reservation; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of said Winnebago Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 24, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of Nebraska, viz: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges 44 and 45 west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set aside as an addition to the present Sioux Indian Reservation in the Territory of Dakota.

This order of reservation to continue during the pleasure of the President.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

IDAHO.

Cœur d'Alène Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 23, 1867.

SIR: Under date October 1, 1866, Governor Ballard, of Idaho, was instructed to select and report to this office reservations for the use of the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones, in the southern part, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians, in the northern part of that Territory. These instructions were based upon statements contained in the annual report of Governor Ballard, printed at pages 191 and 192 of the Annual Report of this office for 1866. There are no treaties existing with either of the tribes or bands named, nor, so far as the Shoshones are concerned, have they any such complete tribal organization as would justify treaties with them, even if such arrangements were practicable under the force of recent legislation by Congress. The northern tribes have a better organization, but advices from the Executive indicate that while a necessity exists for some arrangement under which the Indians of all the bands referred to should have some fixed home set apart for them before the lands are all occupied by the whites, who are rapidly prospecting the country, such arrangements can now be made by the direct action of the department.

I herewith transmit two reports of Governor Ballard, describing tracts proposed to be set apart for these Indians. So far as the one intended for the Shoshones is concerned, its location as a permanent home for those bands is dependent upon the consent

of Washakee's band commonly known and heretofore treated with as the eastern bands Shoshones; but there is no doubt of their ready acquiescence in the arrangement. The land referred to is within the limits acknowledged as their hunting range by the treaty of 1863. Believing that the interest of the government as well as that of the Indians require that such action should be taken, I recommend that the President be requested to set apart the reservation, described in the diagram herewith for the use of the Indians referred to, and that the General Land Office be directed to respect the boundaries thus defined.

Should the suggestions herein contained be approved and favorable action had, this office will inform the governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs of the fact, and direct such further measures as to carry the plan into operation without delay, so far as the means at the disposal of the department will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, transmitting one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d May last, with accompanying documents, relating to proposed Indian reservations in Idaho Territory; and in obedience to your directions that I examine and report upon the subject-matter, I have to state as follows:

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the reservations proposed for the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of Idaho, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians in the northern part of that Territory, is that the same may be set apart by the President for those Indians as their home reservations to the extent as represented on the accompanying diagrams herewith, and transferred on a map of Idaho accompanying this letter, being there represented in *green* and *blue* shadings respectively.

The boundaries as defined by the local Indian agents, as per separate diagrams of the above reservations, are:

1st. The Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones and Bannock Reservation: "Commencing on the south bank of Snake River at the junction of the Port Neuf River with said Snake River; thence south 25 miles to the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Bear River from those of Snake River; thence easterly along the summit of said range of mountains 70 miles to a point where Sublette road crosses said divide; thence north about 50 miles to Blackfoot River; thence down said stream to its junction with Snake River; thence down Snake River to the place of beginning," embracing about 1,800,000 acres, and comprehending Fort Hall on the Snake River within its limits.

2d. The Cœur d'Alènes and other tribes of Northern Idaho, the proposed reservation for which is shown on the map of Idaho, herewith, in blue color, is represented to be about 20 miles square: "Commencing at the head of the Latah, about six miles above the crossing on the Lewiston trail, a road to the Spokane Bridge; thence running north-northeasterly to the Saint Joseph River, the site of the old Cœur d'Alène mission; thence west to the boundary line of Washington and Idaho Territories; thence south to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence east to place of beginning," including about 250,000 acres.

I have to observe that no surveys of the public lands have been made in those portions of Idaho Territory, nor is this office advised of the extinguishment of Indian titles to the same guaranteed to them by the provisions of the first and seventeenth sections of an "Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho," approved March 3, 1863. (U. S. Stats., volume 12, pages 809 and 814.)

The records of this office showing no objection to the policy recommended to the department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his communication of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to return the same to the department, together with the papers accompanying the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1867.

SIR: I submit herewith the papers that accompanied the inclosed report of the

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the propriety of selecting reservations in Idaho Territory, upon which to locate the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians in the northern part of Idaho, and the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of that Territory.

This department concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the lands indicated upon the annexed diagram, and defined in the accompanying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 6th instant, be set apart as reservations for the Indians referred to, and I have the honor to request, if it meet your approval, that you make the requisite order in the premises.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
June 14, 1867.

Let the lands be set apart as reservations for the Indians within named, as recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 8, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in the Territory of Idaho be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Cœur d'Alène Indians, in said Territory, viz:

"Beginning at a point on the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) creeks, directly south of a point on said last-named creek, six miles above the point where the trail from Lewiston to Spokane bridge crosses said creek; thence in a northeasterly direction in a direct line to the Cœur d'Alène Mission, on the Cœur d'Alène River (but not to include the lands of said mission); thence in a westerly direction, in a direct line, to the point where the Spokane River heads in, or leaves the Cœur d'Alène Lakes; thence down along the center of the channel of said Spokane River to the dividing line between the Territories of Idaho and Washington, as established by the act of Congress organizing a territorial government for the Territory of Idaho; thence south along said dividing line to the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangman's) Creek; thence along the top of the said ridge to the place of beginning."

U. S. GRANT.

Fort Hall Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 23, 1867.

SIR: Under date October 1, 1866, Governor Ballard, of Idaho, was instructed to select and report to this office reservations for the use of the Bois and Bruneau bands of Shoshones, in the southern part, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians, in the northern part of that Territory. These instructions were based upon statements contained in the annual report of Governor Ballard, printed at pages 191 and 192 of the annual report of this office for 1866. There are no treaties existing with either of the tribes or bands named, nor, so far as the Shoshones are concerned, have they any such complete tribal organization as would justify treaties with them, even if such arrangements were practicable under the force of recent legislation by Congress. The northern tribes have a better organization, but advices from the Executive indicate that while a necessity exists for some arrangement under which the Indians of all the bands referred to should have some fixed home set apart for them before the lands are all occupied by the whites, who are rapidly prospecting the country, such arrangements can now be made by the direct action of the department.

I herewith transmit two reports of Governor Ballard, describing tracts proposed to be set apart for these Indians. So far as the one intended for the Shoshones is concerned, its location as a permanent home for those bands is dependent upon the consent of Washakee's band, commonly known and heretofore treated with as the eastern bands Shoshones; but there is no doubt of their ready acquiescence in the arrangement. The land referred to is within the limits acknowledged as their hunting range by the treaty of 1863. Believing that the interests of the government, as well as that of the Indians, require that such action should be taken, I recommend that the President be requested to set apart the reservations described in the diagram herewith for the use

of the Indians referred to, and that the General Land Office be directed to respect the boundaries thus defined.

"Should the suggestions herein contained be approved and favorable action had, this office will inform the governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the fact, and direct such further measures as to carry the plan into operation without delay, so far as the means at the disposal of the department will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, transmitting one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d May last, with accompanying documents, relating to proposed Indian reservations in Idaho Territory; and in obedience to your directions that I examine and report upon the subject-matter, I have to state as follows:

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the reservations proposed for the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of Idaho, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians in the northern part of that Territory, is that the same may be set apart by the President for those Indians as their home reservations, to the extent as represented on the accompanying diagrams herewith, and transferred on a map of Idaho accompanying this letter, being there represented in green and blue shadings respectively.

The boundaries as defined by the local Indian agents, as per separate diagrams of the above reservations, are:

1st. The Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones and Bannock Reservation: "Commencing on the south bank of Snake River at the junction of the Port Neuf River with said Snake River; thence south 25 miles to the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Bear River from those of Snake River; thence easterly along the summit of said range of mountains 70 miles to a point where Sublette road crosses said divide; thence north about 50 miles to Blackfoot River; thence down said stream to its junction with Snake River; thence down Snake River to the place of beginning," embracing about 1,800,000 acres, and comprehending Fort Hall on the Snake River within its limits.

2d. The Cœur d'Alènes and other tribes of Northern Idaho, the proposed reservation for which is shown on the map of Idaho, herewith, in blue color, is represented to be about 20 miles square: "Commencing at the head of the Latah, about six miles above the crossing on the Lewiston trail, a road to the Spokane bridge; thence running north-northeasterly to the Saint Joseph River, the site of the old Cœur d'Alène mission; thence west to the boundary line of Washington and Idaho Territories; thence south to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence east to place of beginning," including about 250,000 acres.

I have to observe that no surveys of the public lands have been made in those portions of Idaho Territory, nor is this office advised of the extinguishment of Indian titles to the same guaranteed to them by the provisions of the first and seventeenth sections of an "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho," approved March 3, 1863. (U. S. Stats., volume 12, pages 809 and 814.)

The records of this office showing no objection to the policy recommended to the department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his communication of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to return the same to the department, together with the papers accompanying the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1867.

SIR: I submit herewith the papers that accompanied the inclosed report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the propriety of selecting reservations in Idaho Territory, upon which to locate the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians in the northern part of Idaho, and the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of that Territory.

This department concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the lands indicated upon the annexed diagram, and defined in the accom-

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panying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 6th instant, be set apart as reservations for the Indians referred to, and I have the honor to request, if it meet your approval, that you make the requisite order in the premises.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 14, 1867.*

Let the lands be set apart as reservations for the Indians within named as recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 23, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from Charles F. Powell, special United States Indian agent, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho Territory, dated the 30th ultimo, which letter was forwarded to this office, with indorsement dated the 6th instant, by Hon. D. W. Ballard, governor and ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs for said Territory, and would respectfully call your attention to that portion of Agent Powell's letter relative to a selection of reservation for the Bannock Indians.

It is provided in the second article of the treaty concluded with the Eastern band of Shoshones and the Bannock tribe of Indians, July 3, 1868, that whenever the Bannocks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or whenever the President of the United States shall deem it advisable for them to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace reasonable portions of the Port Neuf and "Kansas prairie" countries, and that when the reservation is declared, the United States will secure to the Bannocks the same rights and privileges therein and make the same and like expenditures therein for their benefit, except the agency house and residence of agent, in proportion to their numbers, as herein provided for the Shoshone reservation.

By virtue of executive order, dated June 14, 1867 (herewith inclosed), there was set apart a reservation for the Indians in Southern Idaho, including the Bannocks. This reserve, it will be observed from the diagram accompanying said executive order, embraces a portion of the country which the treaty provision above quoted provides the reservation for the Bannocks shall be selected from. It appears from the letter of Agent Powell that the Bannocks are at present upon the reserve set apart by executive order as above stated, and that they desire to remain there. I think the area embraced within this reserve is sufficient for the Bannocks and any other Indians that it may be desired to locate thereon. I therefore respectfully recommend that the same be designated as the reserve provided for in the treaty of July 3, 1868, as hereinbefore recited, and that the President be requested to so direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 23d instant, and accompanying papers, relative to the designation of a reservation in Idaho for the Bannock Indians, as provided by the second article of the treaty of July 3, 1868, with that tribe, and for the reasons stated by the Commissioner, respectfully recommend that you direct that the lands reserved by an executive order dated June 14, 1867, for the Indians of Southern Idaho, including the Bannocks, be designated as the reservation provided for said tribe by the second article of the treaty referred to, dated July 3, 1868.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 30, 1869.*

The within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby approved, and

within the limits of the tract reserved by executive order of June 14, 1867, for the Indians of Southern Idaho, will be designated a reservation provided for the Bannocks by the second article of the treaty with said tribe of 3d July, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

Lemhi reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 12, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Idaho, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Lemhi River that is due west of a point one mile due south of Fort Lemhi; thence due east, about three miles, to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about twelve miles to a point due east of Yeanun bridge, on the Lemhi River; thence west across said bridge and Lemhi River to the crest of the mountain on the west side of river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the exclusive use of the mixed tribes of Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater Indians, to be known as the Lemhi Valley Indian Reservation.

Said tract of country is estimated to contain about one hundred square miles, and is in lieu of the tract provided for in the third article of an unratified treaty made and concluded at Virginia City, Montana Territory, on the 24th of September, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 19, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Secretary of the Interior on the 10th instant, of a letter from Adjutant-General E. D. Townsend, bearing date the 9th instant, inclosing a copy of a telegram dated Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 8, 1869, from Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield to General W. T. Sherman, recommending that the reservation for the Arapahoe Indians be changed from its present location to the North Fork of the Canadian River, and requesting a report thereon from this office.

By the terms of the treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, proclaimed August 19, 1868, it is provided in the second article thereof that "the United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: Commencing at the point where the Arkansas River crosses the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel—the said line being the southern boundary of the State of Kansas—to the Cimarron River (sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas River); thence down said Cimarron River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Arkansas River; thence up the Arkansas River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them."

It will be seen from the language of the second article of said treaty, just quoted, that a reservation upon which they are now located has already been provided for said Indians within the boundaries in said article designated, but I am of opinion that it would be better for both the Indians and the government if they were to be removed to the North Fork of the Canadian River in accordance with the suggestions of General Schofield, provided any authority can be found for removing and locating said Indians in the manner contemplated.

Should you be of opinion that such authority exists, and determine in pursuance thereof to cause a removal of said Indians to be made from their present reservation, I would suggest that a tract of country be set aside for their occupation and use bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at the point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; thence north on a line with said ninety-eighth degree to the point where it is crossed by the Red Fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron River); thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty

of June 14, 1866, with the Creek Nation of Indians; thence west on said north boundary and the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of March 21, 1866, with the Seminole Indians, to the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south on the line of said one hundredth degree to the north boundary of the country set apart for the Kiowas and Comanches by the second article of the treaty concluded October 21, 1867, with said tribes; thence east along said boundary to the point where it strikes the Washita River; thence down said Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

The territory comprised within the boundaries last above designated contains a small portion of the country ceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty with the Creek Indians concluded June 14, 1866; a portion of the country ceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty with the Seminole Indians concluded March 21, 1866, and the remainder is composed of a portion of what is commonly known as the "leased country."

Inasmuch as this office has no information upon the subject, except that conveyed by the telegram of General Schofield, which is very meager and indefinite, I am unable to determine the causes which seem to require this change, and I would therefore respectfully suggest, unless there is some pressing necessity which will admit of no delay, whether it would not be well to refer the matter to the proper officers of this bureau for investigation and report before any action is taken.

The letter of Adjutant-General Townsend, together with the copy of the telegram of General Schofield, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1869.

SIR: Referring to my report to you of the 19th of June last, relative to the change of location of the reservation for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, I now have the honor to submit, herewith, copies of the following letters relative to this subject, viz:

Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 31st ultimo, inclosing letter from Brevet Major-General Hazen, dated the 24th ultimo.

Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 4th instant, inclosing letter from General Hazen, dated the 2d instant.

It appears from these letters that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes did not understand the location of the reservation as defined by the treaty of August 19, 1868; that they have never been upon said reserve, and do not desire to go there, but that they desire to locate on the North Fork of the Canadian, some 60 miles below Camp Supply; that the agent for these tribes has a large quantity of valuable stores in this locality, which are very much exposed.

Inasmuch as these Indians express a desire to be located upon a reserve, I think it very desirable that their wishes should be gratified, and that they be not permitted to again roam on the plains. I therefore respectfully recommend that the President be requested to authorize the location of these Indians on the North Fork of the Canadian River, where they desire to go, and that immediate steps be taken to provide temporarily for them there. The country desired by them is public land, and I think it competent for the President to direct their location thereon. In view, however, of the fact that these Indians have a reservation defined for them by treaty stipulation, legislation can be asked of Congress at the coming session to insure a permanent reservation for them where they may locate, and abandon as a reservation the present one, restoring it to the public lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. D. COX,
Secretary of the Interior.

AUGUST 10, 1869.

The recommendation of the Indian Commissioner approved.

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

Approved August 10, 1869.

U. S. GRANT,
President.

Modoc Reserve.

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Quapaw Agency, I. T., June 23, 1874, between the United States, by H. W. Jones, United States Indian Agent, and the Eastern Shawnee Indians.

Whereas it is desirable that the Modoc Indians (now temporarily located on the Eastern Shawnee Reservation) should have a permanent home in order that they may be enabled to settle down and become self-supporting. Therefore, it is agreed—

1st. The Eastern Shawnees cede to the United States a tract of land situated in the northeast corner of their present reservation in the Indian country. The land so ceded to be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of their reservation, running south along the Missouri State line two and one-half miles; thence west two and one-half miles; thence north to the north line of said reserve; thence east along said north line to the place of beginning, containing 4,000 acres, more or less, for which the United States is to pay six thousand dollars, one-half upon the ratification of this agreement by the Secretary of the Interior, the balance in twelve months thereafter; said instalments to be paid to the Eastern Shawnee Indians per capita, for the purpose of enabling them to enlarge their farms and otherwise improve their condition in civilization.

2d. The land proposed to be purchased in the 1st article of this agreement shall be set apart as a permanent home for the Modoc Indians.

3d. And it is further agreed that in case the United States fails to carry out the provisions of the agreement this contract shall be null and void.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

H. W. JONES, [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Agent.

JAMES CHOCTAW, his + mark.
THOMAS CAPTAIN, his + mark.

Chiefs.

JOHN LOGAN, his + mark.
JOHN WILLIAMS, his + mark.

Councillors.

GOOD HUNT, his + mark.
BILLY DICK, his + mark.
JOHN MOHAWK, his + mark.
CORN STALK, his + mark.
GEORGE BEAVER, his + mark.
SAMSON KYZER, his + mark.
JOHN JACKSON, his + mark.

Young Men.

Attest:

LAZARUS FLINT, *Interpreter.*
ENDSLEY JONES.

(Recorded in Records of Treaties, vol. 3, p. 19.)

This agreement was confirmed in Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1875. (18 Stats. p. 447.)

Otoe Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 25, 1881.

SIR: Agreeably to your recommendation of the 13th instant, the following-described lands in the Indian Territory, west of the 96° west longitude, in the tract ceded to the United States by the Cherokees, for the settlement of friendly Indians, by the sixteenth article of their treaty of July 19, 1866, are hereby designated and assigned for the use and occupation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1881 (21 Stats. p. 381), namely:

Township 22 north, range 1 east, containing 23,013.70 acres.
Township 23 north, range 1 east, containing 23,018.79 acres.
Township 22 north, range 2 east, containing 23,049.27 acres.
Township 23 north, range 2 east, containing 22,945.91 acres.
Township 22 north, range 3 east, containing 22,986.69 acres.

Also that portion of township 23 north, range 3 east, lying west of the Arkansas River, containing 14,098.84 acres.

Total acreage, 129,113.20 acres.

The papers which accompanied your letter before noted are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

S. J. KIRKWOOD, *Secretary*.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Ponca Reserve.

By the Indian appropriation act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stats., p. 192), an appropriation was made for the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory when they should consent to go. By the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stats., p. 287), an additional appropriation was made for the same purpose, but there was nothing contained therein respecting their consent. Under these acts the Poncas were removed to the Quapaw Reserve. Inspector Watkins and Agent Boone, under department instructions, took a delegation of these Indians, in December, 1877, to the country west of the Arkansas River to select a permanent home, either in the triangle east of the Pawnees, or in the Shakaskia country.

On the 2d of January, 1878, Inspector Watkins reported that "The Indians all desire to go to the North, to the Shakaskia country, and say that is the country they want." On the 30th of January, 1878, White Eagle, Standing Buffalo, the chief, Frank LaFlesche, chief, telegraphed, "We have selected reservation between Arkansas and Shakaskia rivers. Please certify to selection."

By the Indian appropriation act of May 27, 1878 (20 Stats., p. 76), an appropriation was made for the immediate removal of the Poncas from the Quapaw Reservation, Indian Territory, to a new one west of the Kaw or Kansas, and between the Arkansas and Shakaskia rivers, and for their settlement thereon. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the following tracts of land were assigned the Poncas, viz: Townships 24 and 25 north, range 1 east, and all of townships 24 and 25 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 east, lying west of the Arkansas River, and containing 101,894.31 acres. By the deficiency appropriation act of March 3, 1881 (21 Stats., p. 422), an appropriation was made to enable the Secretary of the Interior to secure to the Poncas lands in severalty, on either their old or their new reservation, in accordance with their wishes, \$50,000 of which was especially appropriated for the purchase of one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four acres of land in the Indian Territory, where most of the Indians are now located; and in September, 1881, the sum of \$48,389.46 was placed to the credit of the Cherokee Nation on the books of the Treasury for the purchase of this land, at 47.49 cents per acre, the price fixed by the President on the 23d of June, 1879.

MICHIGAN.

Isabella Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

December 11, 1854.

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter from Messrs. George Smith and P. O. Johnson, missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Michigan, addressed to Rev. Dr. Durbin, and by him forwarded to this office, in relation to certain desired reservations of public lands.

In consideration of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the ensuing spring, I have to ask that you reserve from public sale the lands designated in the letter of Messrs. Smith and Johnson.

I have also received a communication from the Rev. J. P. Durbin, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking for an additional reservation of lands near Iroquois Point, back from the lake.

For the reasons above, I concur in the request, and ask that several additional sections to those already reserved be made of the lands in the vicinity of Iroquois Point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 20, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, addressed to this office, bearing date the 11th instant, and its inclosure, recommending, for reasons stated, the withdrawal from market and reservation for Indian purposes the lands in Isabella County, Michigan, or so much thereof as may be deemed expedient.

The pink-shaded lines on the inclosed printed map show the limits of Isabella County, covering, according to the maps of this office, townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 west of the Michigan meridian, in the Ionia district, the whole of which are requested to be reserved, and the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, placed on certain townships, show the order of the preference to be given should it be determined to reserve less than the east half of the county.

From an estimate just made at this office, it appears that only about two-ninths of the whole surface has been disposed of, although three of the townships have been in market since 1833, and the balance since 1840.

As regards the conditions mentioned in the Rev. George Smith's letter (among the papers), that the reserve be made "for the Chippewa Indians of Michigan, to be purchased under the direction of the missionary society," &c., I have to remark that no such privilege could, in my opinion, be given without legislation of Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 12, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith two letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to the withdrawal of certain lands in Michigan from sale with a view to the benefit hereafter of certain Indian tribes, in accordance with the intimations of the Indian Office.

The first letter, that of the 20th December last, has reference to lands in Isabella County, Michigan, and that of the 10th instant to land in a new county called Emmett, in the same State, the former county containing 16 and the latter 27 townships and fractional townships, and the withdrawal appears to be desired by the Indian Office "in consequence of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the present spring." The matter connected with the letter of the 20th December has been delayed waiting more specific information from the Indian Office as to the specific land wanted, which is supplied by this letter of the 10th instant from that office.

The philanthropic policy of furnishing these Indians, who are desirous of becoming cultivators of the soil, with land for that purpose, to the greatest possible extent separated from evil example or annoyance of unprincipled whites, who might be disposed to settle in their vicinity, or within their midst, after farms already opened by them had rendered the surrounding land more valuable, is apparent, and I have no hesitation in recommending your sanction to the withdrawal of the lands indicated in each of said communications from the Land Office, but it must be with the express understanding that no peculiar or exclusive claim to any of the land so withdrawn can be acquired by said Indians, for whose future benefit it is understood to be made, until after they shall by future legislation be invested with the legal title thereto.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 14, 1855.

Let the withdrawal of all the vacant land in Isabella County be made with the express understanding contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior to me of the 12th instant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Ontonagon Reserve.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 24, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 20th instant, requesting that the following-described tracts be withdrawn from market and reserved for the Ontonagon Band of Chippewa In-

dians under the sixth clause of the first article of the treaty of La Pointe of July 30, 1854, viz: Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 14, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; the whole of sections 22 and 23, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half section 26, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half section 27, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; all situated in the northern peninsula of Michigan.

On examination of the plats and tract-books in this office it appears that the above lands are all vacant, and there exists no objection to their reservation; for which I respectfully recommend that the order of the President be obtained previous to instructing the land officers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

HON. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 25, 1855.

Respectfully submitted to the President for his approval as recommended.

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1855.

Let the reservation be made.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

MINNESOTA.

Leech Lake Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 4, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the description of the first-named tract of country reserved for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, and provided for in the second clause of the second article of the treaty with the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded February 22, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166), be amended so as to read as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy River; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake, and thence through said lake, so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning; and that the additional land therein embraced be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, and that the same be set apart for the use of said Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 26, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas, concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebagoish, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

*Vermillion Lake Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 20, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described land in Minnesota, viz, that portion of the southeast quarter of section 23 lying east of Sucker Bay; the southwest quarter, and lot —, being the most southerly lot in the southeast quarter of section 24, and fractional sections 25, 26, and that portion of section 35 north of Vermillion Lake, all in township 62 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, Minnesota, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale or settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes, for the use of the Boise Fort Band of Chippewa Indians, to be known as the "Vermillion Lake Indian Reservation."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

*White Earth Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 18, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated in the State of Minnesota, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation, being the northwest corner of township 146 north, range 42 west, and running thence north to the northwest corner of township 148 north, range 42 west; thence west to the southwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence north to the northwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence east on the line between township 149 north and township 150 north to the intersection of said line with the southwestern boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence southeasterly to the most southerly point of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction and along the line of the Red Lake Indian Reservation to a point due north from the northeast corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation; thence south to the northeast corner of White Earth Indian Reservation, and thence west along the northern boundary line of White Earth Indian Reservation to the point of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries, the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead or pre-emption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

R. B. HAYES.

*Winnebagoish Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 29, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, as an addition to the reservation provided for by the first article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, concluded March 19, 1867 (Stats. at Large, vol. 16, p. 719), for the use of the said Indians, a tract of country in the State of Minnesota, described and bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Indian Reserve, where the section line between sections 11 and 14, and 10 and 15, of township 55 north, range 27 west of the fourth principal meridian, if extended west, would intersect the same; thence east on said extended section line to section corner between sections 11, 12, 13, and 14; thence north on the section line between sections 11 and 12, and 1 and 2, all of the same township and range above mentioned, to the township line between townships 55 and 56 north; thence continuing north to a point two miles north of said township line; thence west to the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Reserve; thence south on said boundary line, and with the same, to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 26, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas, concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebagoish, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stats.

at Large, vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

MONTANA.

Blackfeet Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

July 2, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians in the Territory of Montana. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by yellow colors, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun River; thence in a westerly direction, following the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River, as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the north boundary of Montana; thence along said north boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

July 3, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 19, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country, in Montana Territory, set apart by Executive order, dated July 5, 1873, and not embraced within the tract set apart by act of Congress, approved April 15, 1874, for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, comprised within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of the Marias River; thence along the main channel of the Marias River to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of the Medicine or Sun River; thence easterly to said source, and down the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence down the south bank of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 13, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Muscleshell River where the same is intersected by the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Muscleshell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Muscleshell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, being a portion of the tract of country which was set aside by Executive order of the 13th April, 1875, as an addition to the then existing reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians, known as the Blackfeet Reservation, and lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the south boundary of the Fort Buford military reserve intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence according to the true meridian west along the south boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing west to the right bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude, thence east along said parallel to its intersection with the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

NEBRASKA.

*Nebraska Reserve.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C. February, 26, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter addressed to this department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requesting the reservation from pre-emption or sale of townships 31 and 32 north, range 5 west, and townships 31 and 32 north, range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian, in Nebraska Territory, until the action of Congress be had, with a view to the setting apart of these townships as a reservation for the Santee Sioux Indians now at Crow Creek, Dakota; and recommend that you direct those lands to be withdrawn from market, and held in reserve for the purpose indicated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 27, 1866.*

Let the lands within named be withdrawn from market and reserved for the purposes indicated.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
*President of the United States.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 20, 1866.*

Let the townships embraced within the lines shaded red on the within diagram be, in addition to those heretofore withdrawn from sale by my order of 27th February last, reserved from sale and set apart as an Indian reservation for the use of Sioux Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, in letter of July 19, 1866.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

The above order embraces township 31 north, range 8 west; township 31 north, range 7 west; that portion of township 32 north, range 8 west, and of township 32 north, range 7 west, lying south of the Niobrara River, and that portion of township 35 north, range 5 west, lying south of the Missouri River in Nebraska. [For diagram, see letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated November 23, 1878.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1867.

Sir: For the reasons mentioned in the accompanying copies of reports from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated, respectively, the 7th and 13th instant, I have the honor to recommend that you order the withdrawal from sale, and the setting apart for the use of the Santee Sioux Indians, the following-described tracts of land, lying adjacent to the present Sioux Indian Reservation on the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers in Nebraska, viz: Township 32 north, of range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, and fractional section 7, fractional section 16, fractional section 17, and sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, of fractional township No. 33 north, of range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, be withdrawn from market, and that fractional township No. 32 north, of range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian, now a portion of the reservation, be restored to market.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

Let the within recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior be carried into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter from Superintendent Samuel M. Janney, dated the 20th instant, relative to the reservation of the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska.

The lands at present withdrawn from sale for the purpose of this reservation are as follows:

	Acres.
Township 32 north range 4 west of sixth principal meridian	23,397.96
So much of the west half of the fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River	7,571.40
Township 31 north, range 5 west	22,968.64
Fractional township 32 north, range 5 west	21,601.41
So much of fractional township 33 north, range 5 west, as lies south of Missouri River	8,983.20
Fractional township 31 north, range 6 west	22,568.10
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west	21,592.29
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west	1,460.42
Fractional township 31 north, range 8 west	22,999.69
Fractional township 32 north, range 8 west	12,051.92

Making the total area of present reservation

165,195.03

The recommendation of Superintendent Janney, contained in his above-mentioned letter, is that the boundaries of the present reservation be changed as follows: That—

	Acres.
Township 31 north, range 4 west	22,968.61
So much of the east half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River, viz, fractional sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, section 22, fractional sections 23, 24, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36...	7,584.70
Total	30,553.31

be added to the present reservation, and that—

	Acres.
Fractional township 31 north, range 6 west.....	22,568.10
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west.....	21,592.29
Fractional township 32 north, range 7 west.....	1,460.42
Fractional township 31 north, range 8 west.....	22,999.69
Fractional township 32 north, range 8 west.....	12,051.92
Total.....	80,672.42

be restored to market.

The additional lands which Superintendent Janney recommends to be added to the present reservation contain an area of 30,553.31 acres, and the lands which he recommends to be restored to market contain an area of 80,672.42 acres. The reservation, therefore, if readjusted in this manner, will contain a total area of 115,075.92 acres.

I am of opinion that this change should be made, and respectfully recommend, should you approve, that the President be requested to direct that township 31 north, range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, and so much of the east half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River, viz, fractional sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, section 22, fractional sections 23, 24, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, be withdrawn from market and added to the present reservation; and that fractional township 31 north, range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 31 north, range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 32 north, range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 31 north, range 8 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 32 north, range 8 west of the sixth principal meridian, which is a portion of the land previously withdrawn from sale by the President's order of July 20, 1866, be restored to market, this being in accordance with the recommendation of Superintendent Janney, as above stated.

I transmit herewith a plat showing the boundaries of the present reservation, and the proposed changes of the same, which you will please to have returned to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 28th instant, and accompanying papers, in relation to proposed changes in the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation, as therein suggested, and respectfully recommend that the President order the restoration to market of certain lands designated in the Commissioner's report, and the withdrawal from sale of the lands therein described.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON, *August 31, 1869.*

The within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby approved, and the necessary action will be taken to carry it into effect.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
December 31, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that Executive order, dated August 31, 1869, adding certain lands to the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation in Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to exempt from its operation lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 3, township 33, range 4, previously patented to Thomas J. Quinn, on Sioux half-breed scrip No. 349 D.

U. S. GRANT.

NEVADA.

Duck Valley Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country, situated partly in the Territory of Idaho and partly in the State of Nevada, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain, to wit: Commencing at the one hundredth mile-post of the survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due north to the intersection of the north boundary of township 16 south of Boise base-line in Idaho; thence due west to a point due north of the one hundred and twentieth mile-post of said survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due south to the ninth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base-line in Nevada; thence due east to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning. And the above-named tract of land is hereby set apart as a reservation for the Western Shoshone Indians, subject to such modifications of boundary as a location of limits shall determine.

R. B. HAYES.

Moapa River Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 12, 1873.

Agreeably to the recommendation contained in the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Interior of this day, the following-described lands in the southeastern part of Nevada are hereby set apart for the use of the Indians in that locality: Commencing at a point on the north bank of the Colorado River, where the eastern line of Nevada strikes the same; running thence due north with said eastern line to a point far enough north from which a line running due west will pass one mile north of Muddy Springs; running due west from said point to the one hundred and fifteenth meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to a point due west from the place of beginning; thence due east to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence following the west and north bank of the same to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 12, 1874.

In lieu of an executive order dated the 12th of March last setting apart certain lands in Nevada as a reservation for the Indians of that locality, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of the Pah-Ute and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Colorado River of the West, eight miles east of the one hundred and fourteenth degree of west longitude; thence due north to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to a point 20 miles west of the one hundred and fifteenth degree of west longitude; thence due south 35 miles; thence due east 36 miles; thence due south to the middle of the main channel of the Colorado River of the West; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1875.

SIR: By the terms of an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875, the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeastern Nevada is reduced to "one thousand acres, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as not to include the claim of any settler or miner."

I have the honor to submit, herewith, a report from William Vandever, United States Indian inspector, dated San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1875, under office

instructions of 26th of March last, submitting a report of the selection of the 1,000 acres (to which the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeast Nevada was reduced) made by Messrs. Bateman and Barnes, United States Indian agents in Nevada, under his instructions of April 12, 1875, which selection having met his approval, he forwards, with the recommendation that the following metes and bounds be established and proclaimed by executive order as the boundaries of the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeastern Nevada, as contemplated by said act of Congress, viz:

Commencing at a stone set in the ground, extending three feet above, whereon is cut "U. S. No. 1," which stone marks the northeast corner of the reservation, standing on a small hill known as West Point, and set eighteen feet in a northeasterly direction from the corner of a building designated as the office and medical depository located on said reservation and running thence north sixty degrees west eighty chains to a stone upon which is cut "U. S. No. 2;" thence north seventy degrees west ninety-seven chains to a stone upon which is cut "U. S. No. 3;" thence south fifty-six chains and fifty links to a monument of stones on the top of a hill; thence south seventy degrees east ninety-seven chains to a monument of stones at the base of a hill; thence south sixty degrees east eighty chains to a stone set in the ground rising two feet above, upon which is cut "U. S., SE. corner;" thence north fifty-six chains and fifty links to place of beginning.

The act in question provides that the reservation shall not include any claim of settler or miner, yet the lands described above includes the claim of Volney Rector. Inasmuch, however, as Inspector Vandever reports the improvements of Mr. Rector to be just what are required for the agency, and that Mr. Rector has relinquished the possession thereof to the United States for \$1,800, the appraised value of two years ago, made by Commissioners Ingalls and Powell, I deem the law to have been complied with, and therefore submit the selection herein made for your approval, with the suggestion, if approved by you, that the lands herein selected be set apart for the Pai-Ute Indians.

The return of the letter of Inspector Vandever is herewith requested, with your directions in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1875.

SIR: I return the report of William Vandever, United States Indian inspector which accompanied your communication of the 28th ultimo, in which are defined the boundaries of the Pai-Ute Reservation in Southeastern Nevada, embracing 1,000 acres, to which area said reserve was by act of March 3, 1875, declared to be reduced; the land to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior.

The selection of the tract of country described in the report of Inspector Vandever, is approved, and hereby set apart as a reservation for the Pai-Ute Indians.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Pyramid Lake Reserre.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a communication dated the 20th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying map showing the survey made by Eugene Munroe in January 1865, of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada, and respectfully recommend that the President issue an order withdrawing from sale or other disposition and setting apart said reservation or tract of country for the use and occupation of Pah-Ute and other Indians now occupying the same.

The form of order necessary in the premises is engrossed on the enclosed map.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 23, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country known and occupied as the Pyramid Lake

Indian Reservation in Nevada, as surveyed by Eugene Munroe, in January 1865, and indicated by red lines according to the courses and distances given in tabular form on accompanying diagram, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the Pah-Ute and other Indians residing therein.

U. S. GRANT.

Walker River Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 18, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a communication dated the 17th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying map showing the survey made by Eugene Munroe in December, 1864, of the Walker River Reservation in Nevada, and respectfully recommend that the President issue an order withdrawing from sale or other disposition and setting apart said reservation or tract of country for the use and occupation of the Pah-Ute Indians located thereon.

The form of order necessary in the premises is engrossed on the inclosed map.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 19, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the reservation situated on Walker River, Nevada, as surveyed by Eugene Munroe, December, 1864, and indicated by red lines on the above diagram in accordance with the fifteen courses and distances thereon given, be withdrawn from public sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the Pah-Ute Indians residing thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

NEW MEXICO.

Fort Stanton Indian Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 23, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Mescalero band of Apache Indians in New Mexico; said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by the red lines bordered with yellow, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation, and running thence due south to a point on the hills near the north bank of the Rio Rindoso; thence along said hills to a point above the settlements; thence across said river to a point on the opposite hills, and thence to the same line upon which we start from Fort Stanton; and thence due south to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence to the top of the Sacramento Mountains, and along the top of said mountains to the top of the White Mountains; thence along the top of said mountains to the headwaters of the Rio Nogal, to a point opposite the starting point, and thence to the starting point.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the land comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the department of this date.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 26, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 29, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Mescalero Apache Indians as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 2, 1874.*

In lieu of an Executive order dated the 29th of May last, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation) bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due west to the summit of the Sierra Blanca Mountains; thence due south to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due east to a point due south of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction line south; thence due east along side line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 20, 1875.*

In lieu of Executive order dated February 2, 1874, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation) bounded as follows:

Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; running thence due west to a point due north of the northeast corner of township 14 south, range 10 east; thence due south along the eastern boundary of said township to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due east on said parallel to a point due south of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction line south; thence due east along said line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 19, 1882.*

In lieu of Executive order dated October 20, 1875, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of the said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of township 12 south, range 16 east of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence west along the north boundary of township 12 south, ranges 16, 15, 14, and 13 east, to the southeast corner of township 11 south, range 12 east; thence north along the east boundary of said township to the second correction line south; thence west along said correction line to the northwest corner of township 11 south, range 11 east; thence south along the range line between

ranges 10 and 11 east to the southwest corner of township 12 south, range 11 east; thence east along the south boundary of said township to the southeast corner thereof; thence south along the range line between ranges 11 and 12 east to the 33° of north latitude, as established and marked on the ground by First Lieut. L. H. Walker, Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, in compliance with Special Orders No. 100, series of 1875, Headquarters, District of New Mexico; thence east along said 33° of north latitude to its intersection with the range line between ranges 16 and 17 east; thence north along said range line to the place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Jicarilla Apache Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 21, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of the Mexican grant known as the "Tierra Amarilla grant," as surveyed by Sawyer and McBroom in July, 1876; and extending thence north with the western boundary of said survey of the Tierra Amarilla grant to the boundary line between New Mexico and Colorado; thence west along said boundary line sixteen miles; thence south to a point due west from the aforesaid southwest corner of the Tierra Amarilla grant; and thence east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Navajo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 29, 1878.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Navajo Indian Reservation, on the boundary line between the Territories of Arizona and Utah; thence west along said boundary line to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west; thence south along said degree to the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude north; thence east along said parallel to the west boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Navajo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 6, 1880.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country lying within the boundaries of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, viz: Commencing in the middle of the channel of the San Juan River, where the east line of the Navajo Reservation in the Territory of New Mexico, as established by the treaty of June 1, 1868 (15 Stat., 667), crosses said river; thence up and along the middle channel of said river to a point 15 miles due east of the eastern boundary line of said reservation; thence due south to a point due east of the present southeast corner of said reservation; thence due south 6 miles; thence due west to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence north along said degree to the southwest corner of said reservation in the Territory of Arizona, as defined by Executive order dated October 29, 1878, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the present Navajo Reservation in said Territories.

R. B. HAYES.

Zuni Pueblo Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, viz: Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milestone, on the western boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico, and running thence north 61° 45' east, 31 miles and eight-tenths of a mile to the crest of the mountain a short dis-

tance above Nutrias Spring; thence due south 12 miles to a point in the hills a short distance southeast of the Ojo Pescado; thence south $61^{\circ} 45'$ west to the one hundred and forty-eighth milestone on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence north with said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupancy of the Zuni Pueblo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

OREGON.

Grand Ronde Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 30, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending, and a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office concurring in the recommendation that the lands embraced in townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, Willamette district, Oregon, as indicated in the accompanying plat, be withdrawn from sale and entry, and established as an Indian reservation for the colonization of Indian tribes in Oregon, and particularly for the Willamette tribes, parties to treaty of January, 1855.

I respectfully recommend that the proposed reservation be established, and have accordingly prepared a form of indorsement on the plat of the same for your signature, in case the recommendation is approved.

The "Coast Reservation" alluded to in some of the accompanying papers was established by order of your predecessor, November, 1855.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington City, June 30, 1857.

Townships 5 and 6 south, or range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, as indicated hereon by red lines, are hereby withdrawn from sale and entry, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes till otherwise ordered.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Malheur Reserve.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1871.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs:

I would respectfully ask that the President withdraw for eighteen months all that portion of the country in the State of Oregon, situated between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of latitude, and from one hundred and seventeen to one hundred and twenty degrees of longitude, excepting so much as may have been or may be granted for military or wagon road purposes, with a view of selecting an Indian reservation, on which to consolidate Indians east of the Cascade Mountains in said State, excepting those who may select lands in severalty from the reservation or reservations on which they are now located, and the President instruct me to proceed at the earliest practical time to select such reservation.

A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Oregon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I am in receipt of a letter bearing date the 8th instant, from A. B. Meacham, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs in the State of Oregon, asking that the portion of that State lying between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of north latitude, and the one hundred and seventeenth and the one hundred and twentieth degrees of west longitude (excepting so much thereof as may

have been or may hereafter be granted for military or wagon road purposes), be withdrawn from market as public lands, for the space of eighteen months, with a view to the selection of a reservation upon which to collect all the Indians in that State east of the Cascade Mountains, except those who may select lands in severalty upon the reservations on which they are now located.

The suggestion of Superintendent Meacham is concurred in, and I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to issue an Executive order withdrawing the tract of country described from market as public lands, for the period and the purpose above indicated, and that this office be authorized to instruct the superintendent to proceed to select such reservation without unnecessary delay.

A copy of Superintendent Meacham's letter is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 14, 1871.

The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contained in his accompanying report has my approval, and it is respectfully submitted to the President with the request that he direct the temporary withdrawal from market of the lands in Oregon as therein designated, with the exceptions stated, for the purpose of establishing a reservation for the Indians in that State.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 14, 1871.*

I hereby direct the withdrawal of the lands referred to from market as public lands for the period of time and for the purpose indicated, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 4, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report, dated the 22d ultimo (and accompanying map), received from T. B. Odeneal, esq., superintendent Indian affairs for Oregon, reciting the action taken by him relative to the establishment of a proposed reservation on the headwaters of Malheur River, in that State, for the Snake or Piute Indians, under instructions contained in letter to him from this office dated the 6th of July last.

Superintendent Odeneal defines the boundaries of the tract of country selected by him for the proposed reservation as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence up said North Fork, including the waters thereof, to Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies River to Malheur Lake; thence east to the South Fork of the Malheur River; thence down said South Fork, including the waters thereof, to the place of beginning (to be known as Malheur Reservation), including all lands within said boundaries, excepting so much thereof as may have been granted for military or wagon road purposes."

I respectfully recommend that the tract of country embraced within the foregoing limits be set apart and reserved as an Indian reservation, and that the President be requested to issue an Executive order accordingly.

It is also requested that the papers inclosed be returned to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C. September 12, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication, dated the 4th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing a report (with map) of T. B. Odeneal, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and recommending that a reservation on the headwaters of the Malheur River, in the State of Oregon, the boun-

daries of which are set forth in the Commissioner's letter, be established for the Snake or Piute Indians.

The recommendation of the Commissioner meets with the approval of this department, and I respectfully request that the President direct the same to be carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 12, 1872.*

Let the lands which are fully described in the accompanying letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be set apart as a reservation for the Snake or Piute Indians, as recommended in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of this date.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 15, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon embraced within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Malheur River where the range line between ranges 39 and 40 east, of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence north, on said rangeline, to a point due east of Strawberry Butte; thence west to Strawberry Butte; thence southeastwardly to Castle Rock; thence to the west bank of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence down and with the said west bank to the Malheur River; thence along and with the Malheur River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale or settlement, except such lands within said boundaries as have passed or may pass to The Dalles Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved February 27, 1867 (vol. 14, p. 409), and to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved July 5, 1866 (vol. 14, p. 89), and the same set apart as an addition to the Malheur Indian Reservation, set apart by Executive order of September 12, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 28, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Malheur River where the range-line between ranges 38 and 39 east of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence north on said range-line to a point due east of the summit of Castle Rock; thence due west to the summit of Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies Creek to Malheur Lake; thence due east to the right bank of the South Fork of Malheur River; thence down said right bank of the South Fork to the Malheur River; thence down the right bank of the Malheur River to the place of beginning, except such lands within these limits as have passed or may pass to The Dalles military road on the north, and the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain military road on the south, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Piute and Snake Indians, to be known as the Malheur Indian Reservation; and that portion of country set apart by Executive order of May 15, 1875, not embraced in the limits of the above-described tract of country, is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 23, 1880.*

The Executive order dated December 5, 1872, creating the "Fort Harney military reservation," in Oregon, is hereby canceled, and the lands embraced therein and as shown on the accompanying plat are hereby made subject to the Executive order dated September 12, 1872, establishing the Malheur Indian Reservation. The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Sept. 13, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that all that part of the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon (set apart by Executive orders, dated March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, and January 28, 1876), lying and being south of the fourth stand-

ard parallel south, except a tract of 320 acres, being the north half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney, as established by Executive order of December 5, 1872 (which order was canceled by Executive order, dated July 23, 1880, whereby the lands embraced within said reserve were made and proclaimed subject to Executive order dated September 12, 1872, establishing the boundaries of the Malheur Indian Reservation), and all that part thereof lying and being north of said fourth standard parallel and west of the range-line (when extended) between ranges 33 and 34 east of the Willamette meridian, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Siletz Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

November 8, 1855.

SIR: I herewith submit for your approval a proposed reservation for Indians on the coast of Oregon Territory, recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and submitted to the department by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the procurement of your order on the subject, in letter of the 10th September last.

Before submitting the matter to you I desired to have a more full report of the subject from the Indian Office, and the letter of the head of that bureau of the 29th ultimo having been received and considered, I see no objection to the conditional reservation asked for, "subject to future curtailment, if found proper," or entire release thereof, should Congress not sanction the object rendering this withdrawal of the land from white settlement at this time advisable.

A plat marked A, and indicating the boundaries of the reservation, accompanies the papers, and has prepared thereon the necessary order for your signature, should you think fit to sanction the recommendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,

Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

November 9, 1855.

The reservation of the land within denoted by blue-shaded lines is hereby made for the purposes indicated in letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 10th September last and letter of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th November, 1855.

FRANK'N PIERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., December 20, 1865.

SIR: Pursuant to a recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th of November, 1855, the President of the United States, by an executive order dated the 9th of that month, set apart conditionally the tract of country on the coast of Oregon, extending from Cape Lookout on the north to a point below Cape Perpetua on the south, as exhibited in blue on the accompanying map, for an Indian reservation.

It is represented by the Oregon delegation in Congress that this reservation is unnecessarily large, and that by reason of it access to the harbor of Acquiuna Bay by the numerous settlers in the fertile and productive valley of the Willamette is prevented. They ask for a curtailment of this reservation, so as to secure to the inhabitants of the Willamette Valley the much-needed access to the coast, and for this purpose propose that a small and rugged portion of the reservation in the vicinity of Acquiuna Bay, not occupied or desired by the Indians, shall be released and thrown open to occupation and use by the whites.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is of the opinion that the interests of the citizens of Oregon will be promoted by the opening of a port of entry at Acquiuna Bay, and that their interest is paramount in importance to that of the Indians located in that vicinity. Concurring in the views expressed by the Hon. Messrs. NeSmith, Williams, and Henderson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I respectfully recommend that an order be made by you releasing from reservation for Indian purposes and restoring to public use the portion of the said reservation bounded on the accompanying map by double red lines, and described in the communication of the Oregon delegation as follows, viz: Commencing at a point two miles south of the Siletz Agency; thence west to the Pacific Ocean; thence south along said ocean to the

mouth of the Alsea River; thence up said river to the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence north along said eastern boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 21, 1865.*

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is approved, and the tract of land within described will be released from reservation and thrown open to occupancy and use by the citizens as other public land.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

UTAH.

Uintah Valley Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 3, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the recommendation of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Uintah Valley, in the Territory of Utah, be set apart and reserved for the use and occupancy of Indian tribes.

In the absence of an authorized survey (the valley and surrounding country being as yet unoccupied by settlements of our citizens), I respectfully recommend that you order the entire valley of the Uintah River, within Utah Territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side, to be reserved to the United States and set apart as an Indian reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *October 3, 1861.*

Let the reservation be established, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

A. LINCOLN.

Uncompahgre Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 5, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country, in the Territory of Utah, be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Uncompahgre Utes viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 6 south, range 25 east, Salt Lake meridian; thence west to the southwest corner of township 6 south, range 24 east; thence north along the range line to the northwest corner of said township 6 south, range 24 east; thence west along the first standard parallel south of the Salt Lake base-line to a point where said standard parallel will, when extended, intersect the eastern boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation as established by C. L. Du Bois, United States deputy surveyor, under his contract dated August 30, 1875; thence along said boundary southeasterly to the Green River; thence down the west bank of Green River to the point where the southern boundary of the said Uintah Reservation, as surveyed by Du Bois, intersects said river; thence northwesterly with the southern boundary of said reservation to the point where the line between ranges 16 and 17 east of Salt Lake meridian will, when surveyed, intersect said southern boundary; thence south between said ranges 16 and 17 east, Salt Lake meridian, to the third standard parallel south; thence east along said third standard parallel to the eastern boundary of Utah Territory; thence north along said boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence due west to the place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Chehalis Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your direction in the premises, sundry communications and papers from Superintendent Hale in reference to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

The condition of these Indians has been the subject of correspondence between this office and the superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory for several years. It will be seen by Superintendent Hale's letter of July 3, 1862, that the country claimed by these Indians is large, comprising some 1,500 square miles; that they have never been treated with, but that the government has surveyed the greater part of it without their consent and in the face of their remonstrances, and the choicest portions of their lands have been occupied by the whites without any remuneration to them, and without their consent, or having relinquished their claim or right to it. They have been thus crowded out and excluded from the use of the lands claimed by them, and those which they have heretofore cultivated for their support. This has caused much dissatisfaction, and threatens serious trouble, and they manifest a determination not to be forced from what they claim as their own country. After various propositions made to them by Superintendent Hale, looking to their removal and joint occupation of other Indian reservations, to all which they strenuously objected, they expressed a willingness to relinquish all the lands hitherto claimed by them, provided they shall not be removed, and provided that a sufficient quantity of land shall be retained by them at the mouth of the Black River as a reservation.

The selection herein made in accordance with their wishes, and approved by Superintendent Hale, reduces the dimensions of their former claim to about six sections of land, with which they are satisfied, and which selection has been submitted to this office for its approval. There seems one drawback only to this selection, and that is one private land claim—that of D. Mounts—which it is proposed to purchase. The price asked is \$3,500, which he considers not unreasonable. (See his communication of March 30, 1863, and accompanying papers.)

There is remaining on hand of the appropriation for "intercourse with various Indian tribes having no treaties with the United States" the sum of \$3,980.12, a sufficient amount of which I have no doubt might appropriately be applied for the purpose indicated. (See U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 792.)

I am of the opinion that the proposition is a fair one for the government, and, as it is satisfactory to the Indians interested, I see no objection to its approval by the department, especially so when it is considered that it will peaceably avert impending trouble.

As recommended in the letters herewith submitted, it will also be necessary, doubtless, to make some provision for them after they shall have been assured of the quiet and permanent possession of the proposed reservation for a future home. But this may subsequently receive the attention of the department. These Indians are represented to be in a very hopeful condition. They wish to abandon a roving life; to establish themselves in houses, and cultivate their lands; to educate their children, and live peaceably with all.

These papers are submitted for your information in considering the subject, and, if it shall commend itself to your judgment, for the approval of the proposed selection as a reservation for these Indians and the purchase of the private land claim of D. Mounts thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Inclosures.]

Boundaries of the Chehalis Indian Reservation, as compiled from the field-notes of the public surveys in the office of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory, beginning at the post-corner to sections 1 and 2, 35 and 36 on the township line between townships No. 15 and 16 north, of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, being the northeast corner of the reservation; thence west along the township line 240 chains to the post-corner to sections 4, 5, 32 and 33; thence north on line between sections 32 and 33, 26.64 chains, to the southeast corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence west along the south boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its southwest corner;

thence north on west boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence west 8.50 chains to the quarter-section post on line of sections 31 and 32; thence north along said section line 40.00 chains to the post-corner to sections 29, 30, 31, and 32; thence west on line between sections 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis River; thence up the Chehalis River with its meanderings, keeping to the south of Sand Island, to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional sections 1 and 2; thence north on the line between sections 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning.

The copy of the field-notes in full, as taken from the record of the public surveys now on file in this office, and from which the above is compiled, is duly certified as being correct by the surveyor-general of the Territory.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash. Ter., December 10, 1863.

The within and foregoing boundaries, as described in the notes and accompanying diagram of the proposed Chehalis Indian Reservation, are approved by me as correct, and being in accordance with instructions given by me, the same being subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. H. HALE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

SIR: I return herewith the papers submitted with your report of the 17th May last in relation to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

I approve the suggestion made in relation to the subject, and you are hereby authorized and instructed to purchase the improvements of D. Mounts which are on the lands selected for the reservation, if it can now be done for the price named for them, viz. \$3,500, including the crops grown or growing this season upon the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Colville Reserve.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the necessity for the setting apart by Executive order of a tract of country hereinafter described, as a reservation for the following bands of Indians in Washington Territory, not parties to any treaty, viz:

The Methow Indians, numbering	316
The Okanagan Indians, numbering	340
The San Poel Indians, numbering	538
The Lake Indians, numbering	230
The Colville Indians, numbering	631
The Calispel Indians, numbering	420
The Spokane Indians, numbering	725
The Cœur d'Alène Indians, numbering	700
And scattering bands	300

Total 4,200

• • • Excluding that portion of the tract of country referred to found to be in the British Possessions, the following are the natural boundaries of the proposed reservation, which I have the honor to recommend be set apart by the President for the Indians in question, and such others as the department may see fit to settle thereon, viz: Commencing at a point on the Columbia where the Spokane River empties in the same; thence up the Columbia River to where it crosses the forty-ninth parallel north latitude; thence east, with said forty-ninth parallel, to where the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River crosses the same; thence up the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River to where it crosses the western boundary of Idaho Territory, the one hundred and seventeenth meridian west longitude; thence south, along said one hundred and seventeenth meridian, to where the Little Spokane River crosses the same; thence

southwesterly, with said river, to its junction with the Big Spokane River; thence down the Big Spokane River to the place of beginning.

The papers hereinbefore referred to are respectfully submitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication, dated the 8th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, representing the necessity for the setting apart, by executive order, of a tract of country therein described for certain bands of Indians in Washington Territory not parties to any treaty.

The recommendation of the Commissioner in the premises is approved, and I respectfully request that the President direct that the tract of country designated upon the inclosed map be set apart for the Indians referred to, and such others as this department may see fit to settle thereon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, April 9, 1872.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, and designated upon the accompanying map, be set apart for the bands of Indians in Washington Territory named in communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 8th instant, and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 2, 1872.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as having been set apart for the Indians therein named by Executive order of April 9, 1872, be restored to the public domain, and that in lieu thereof the country bounded on the east and south by the Columbia River, on the west by the Okanagan River, and on the north by the British possessions, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for said Indians, and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 18, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of land situated in Washington Territory be, and the same is hereby, set aside, and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Spokane Indians, namely: Commencing at a point where Chemekane Creek crosses the forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence down the east bank of said creek to where it enters the Spokane River; thence across said Spokane River westwardly along the southern bank thereof, to a point where it enters the Columbia River; thence across the Columbia River, northwardly along its western bank to a point where said river crosses the said forty-eighth parallel of latitude, thence east along said parallel to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

Columbia Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 19, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Okinakane River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west on said boundary line to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad;

and thence with the line of said forty-mile limits to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 6, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the south boundary-line of the reservation created for Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879, intersects the Okinakane River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Columbia River; thence across and down the east bank of said Columbia River to a point opposite the river forming the outlet to Lake Chelan; thence across said Columbia River and along the south shore of said outlet to Lake Chelan; thence following the meanderings of the south bank of said lake to the mouth of Shehe-kin Creek; thence up and along the south bank of said creek to its source; thence due west to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said degree to the south boundary of the reservation created by Executive order of April 19, 1879; thence along the south boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879.

R. B. HAYES.

Lummi Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 22, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupation of the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, viz: Commencing at the eastern mouth of Lummi River; thence up said river to the point where it is intersected by the line between sections 7 and 8 of township 38 north, range 2 east, of the Willamette meridian; thence due north on said section line to the township line between townships 38 and 39; thence west along said township line to low-water mark, on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia; thence southerly and easterly along the said shore, with the meanders thereof, across the western mouth of Lummi River, and around Point Francis; thence northeasterly to the place of beginning; so much thereof as lies south of the west fork of the Lummi River being a part of the island already set apart by the second article of the treaty with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, made and concluded January 22, 1857. (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 928.)

U. S. GRANT.

Makah Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 26, 1872.*

In addition to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah Indians of Washington Territory, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the said Makah and other Indians a tract of country in the said Territory of Washington, described and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction to Baadah Point (being a point about four miles from the beginning); thence in a direct line south six miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning; the boundary-line from the mouth of the brook last mentioned to the place of beginning being identical with the southeastern boundary of the reservation set apart for the Makah tribe of Indians by the treaty concluded with said Indians January 31, 1855, before referred to.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 2, 1873.*

In lieu of the addition made by Executive order dated October 26, 1872, to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah Indians of Washington Territory, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart as such addition, for the use of the said Makah and other Indians, the tract of country in the said Territory of Washington bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish Fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction four miles; thence in a direct line south six miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning; the boundary line from the mouth of the brook last mentioned to the place of beginning being identical with the southeastern boundary of the reservation set apart for the Makah and other Indians by the treaty above referred to.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 21, 1873.*

In lieu of the addition made by Executive order dated October 26, 1872, and amended by Executive order of January 2, 1873, to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah tribe of Indians of Washington Territory (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 939), which orders are hereby revoked, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart as such addition for the use of the said Makah and other tribes of Indians, the tract of country in said Territory bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction, four miles; thence in a direct line south, six miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first-mentioned brook, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Muckleshoot Reserve.

[For Executive order of January 20, 1857, relative to Muckleshoot Reserve, see Nisqually Reserve, below.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 9, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tracts of land in Washington Territory, viz: Sections 2 and 12 of township 20 north, range 5 east, and sections 20, 22, and 34, of township 21 north, range 5 east, Willamette meridian, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart as the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, for the exclusive use of the Indians in that locality, the same being supplemental to the action of the department approved by the President January 20, 1857.

U. S. GRANT.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and Muckleshoot Reserves.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 19, 1857.

SIR: The treaty negotiated on the 26th day of December, 1854, with certain bands of Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory (article 2), provided for the establishment of reservations for the colonization of the Indians as follows: 1st. The small island called Klah-chemin. 2d. A square tract containing two sections near the mouth of the She-nah-nam Creek. 3d. Two sections on the south side of Commencement Bay.

The sixth article of the treaty gives the President authority to remove the Indians from those locations to other suitable places within Washington Territory, or to consolidate them with friendly bands.

So far as this office is advised a permanent settlement of the Indians has not yet been effected under the treaty. Governor Stevens has formed the opinion that the locations named in the first article of the treaty were not altogether suitable for the purpose of establishing Indian colonies. One objection was that they were not sufficiently extensive. He reported that seven hundred and fifty Indians had been collected from the various bands for settlement.

I have the honor now to submit for your consideration and action of the President, should you deem it necessary and proper, a report recently received from Governor Stevens, dated December, 5, 1856, with the reports and maps therewith, and as therein stated, from which it will be observed that he has arranged a plan of colonization which involves the assignment of a much greater quantity of land to the Indians, under the sixth article of the treaty, than was named in the first article. He proposes the enlargement of the Puyallap Reserve at the south end of Commencement Bay to accommodate 500 Indians; the change in the location, and the enlargement of the Nisqually Reserve, and the establishment of a new location, Muckleshoot prairie, where there is a military station that is about to be abandoned.

The quantity of land he proposes to assign is not, in my opinion, too great for the settlement of the number of Indians he reports for colonization; and as the governor recommends the approval of these locations, and reports that the Indians assent thereto, I would respectfully suggest that they be approved by the President; my opinion being that, should it be found practicable hereafter to consolidate the bands for whom these reserves are intended, or to unite other bands of Indians on the same reserves, the authority to effect such objects will still remain with the President under the sixth article of the treaty.

Within the Puyallup Reserve there have been private locations, and the value of the claims and improvements has been appraised by a board appointed for that purpose at an aggregate of \$4,917.

In the same connection I submit the governor's report of August 28, 1856, which he refers to, premising that the proceedings of his conference with the Indians therein mentioned, were not received here with the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 20, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication of the 19th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to this department, indicating the reservations selected for the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of Indians in Washington Territory, and to request your approval of the same.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

Approved.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

JANUARY 20, 1857.

Port Madison Reserve.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., July 13, 1854.

SIR: In the absence of the superintendent of Indian affairs, who is now at Fort Colville or in that neighborhood in the discharge of his official duty, at the request of Hon. A. A. Denny, register of the land office in this place, I would respectfully call your attention to the condition of the Indian reservation near Port Madison, concerning the enlargement of which the superintendent addressed you about a year ago, forwarding at the same time a plat of the proposed reserve.

By reference to the treaty of Point Elliott made with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians January 22, 1855, it will be seen that article 2 provides for them a reservation at this point. This was soon found to be too limited, and whilst Governor Stevens was yet superintendent of Indian affairs the Indians were promised an enlargement. That promise seems to have been renewed subsequently, but nothing definite agreed upon.

Last July Seattle, the principal chief of the Seattle band, with a number of sub-chiefs and others directly interested, visited the superintendency upon this subject.

At their request a thorough examination was had, the result of which was in favor of submitting their request to you, and recommending that it be granted. By reference to report of Agent Howe, which accompanies the last annual report of the superintendent for the year ending June 30, 1863, it will be seen that he is well satisfied of the absolute necessity of its enlargement.

The accompanying plat shows what is proposed to be reserved, which is satisfactory to the Indians. As there were no instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, these lands could not be reserved, but were necessarily offered for sale. There being no bidders the lands are still vacant.

Immediately after the public sale the superintendent gave notice of the intention of the department to retain these lands for an Indian reservation, and the public have so far acquiesced as not to disturb these proposed boundaries. Still, as the lands were offered at public sale under the proclamation of the President, they are now, agreeably to law, subject to private entry. Should, therefore, application be made to the register for the entry of any of these lands, he would, as matters now stand, be powerless to prevent it.

The register has just addressed the Commissioner of the General Land Office on this subject. Hence the reason of my addressing you without awaiting the return of the superintendent, who may be absent for a month, and respectfully asking that such steps may at once be taken as to prevent any lands within the proposed boundaries being sold by the register until he be further advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. WHITWORTH,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your consideration a letter from C. H. Hale, late superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, by his clerk, calling attention to the necessity of immediate action in order to secure certain lands to the Indians therein mentioned, near Port Madison, for an enlargement of their reservation.

It appears from the report of Agent Howe, made to this office last year, that the proposed enlargement of the reservation is deemed to be advisable, and I have to request that you will direct that the tracts of land described in the plat inclosed in the letter of Mr. Whitworth may be reserved from sale, so that they may be set apart for the Indians for whom they are intended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. W. P. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 21, 1864.

SIR: I transmit herewith a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 12th ultimo, covering a communication from the chief clerk of the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, respecting the enlargement of the Port Madison Indian Reservation.

Concurring with the Commissioner in his recommendation that the reserve be increased for the benefit of the Indians referred to in the papers inclosed, you are requested to have reserved from sale the tracts of land indicated upon the plat herein inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

JAMES M. EDMUNDS, Esq.,
Commissioner General Land Office.

Puyallup Reserve.

[For executive order of January 20, 1857, see "Nisqually Reserve."]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 26, 1873.

SIR: By the second article of the treaty concluded with the Nisqually and other Indians December 26, 1854 (Stat. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1132), "a square tract contain-

ing two sections, or 1,280 acres, lying on the south side of Commencement Bay," was set apart as a reservation for said Indians, and is known as the Puyallup Reserve.

It appears from the records of this office that Governor Stevens, finding the Indians dissatisfied with the size and location of the reserve, as indicated by said treaty, agreed, at a conference held with them August, 1856, to a readjustment of said reservation, the exterior boundaries of which were surveyed and established by his order. This was done prior to the extension of the lines of the public surveys over the surrounding and adjacent lands. A map of the survey was transmitted by Governor Stevens to this office, under date of December 5, 1856, giving a description of the courses and distances of said exterior boundaries of the reserve as taken from the field-notes of the survey on file in the office of superintendent Indian affairs, Washington Territory.

This reservation, as readjusted and indicated on said map, was set apart for these Indians by Executive order dated January 20, 1857. It was intended to have this reservation bounded on its western side by the waters of Commencement Bay, from the southeasterly extremity of said bay, around northwardly to the northwest corner of the reservation on the southerly shore of Admiralty Inlet. The survey was thought to be made so as to give to the Indians this frontage upon the bay, with free access to the waters thereof. More recent surveys, however, develop the fact that there is land along this shore, and outside the reservation, arising from an error of the surveyor in leaving the line of low-water mark, along the shore of said bay, and running a direct line to the place of beginning.

In a report dated March 20 last, Superintendent Milroy calls attention to this inadvertence, and for the adjustment of the western boundary of said reservation, so that it may conform to the intentions of those agreeing to the same, as well as for the comfort and wants of the Indians, he recommends the following change, viz: Instead of the direct line to the place of beginning, to follow the shore line, at low-water mark, to the place of beginning.

Inasmuch as the lands proposed to be covered by this change are in part already covered by the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and by donation claims, I would respectfully recommend that the President be requested to make an order setting apart for the use of these Indians an addition to said Puyallup Reservation as follows, viz: All that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, in Washington Territory, not already included within the limits of the reservation. This would give them a mile of water frontage directly north of Puyallup River, and free access to the waters of Commencement Bay at that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this department on the 26th instant, by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the extension by Executive order of the reservation in Washington Territory known as the Puyallup Reservation, described as follows, to wit: All that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, in Washington Territory, not already included within the limits of the reservation.

I agree with the Acting Commissioner in his views, and respectfully request that in accordance with his recommendation an executive order be issued, setting apart the tract of land described for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 6, 1873.*

Agreeable to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the Puyallup Reservation in Washington Territory be so extended as to include within its limits all that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, not already included within the reservation.

U. S. GRANT.

Quinalt Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 4, 1873.*

In accordance with the provisions of the treaty with the Quinalt and Quillebate Indians, concluded July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 971),

and to provide for other Indians in that locality, it is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory (which tract includes the reserve selected by W. W. Miller, superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, and surveyed by A. C. Smith, under contract of September 16, 1861) be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Quinaielt, Quillehute, Hoh, Quit, and other tribes of fish-eating Indians on the Pacific coast, viz: Commencing on the Pacific coast at the southwest corner of the present reservation, as established by Mr. Smith in his survey under contract with Superintendent Miller, dated September 16, 1861; thence due east, and with the line of said survey, five miles to the southeast corner of said reserve thus established; thence in a direct line to the most southerly end of Quinaielt Lake; thence northerly around the east shore of said lake to the northwest point thereof; thence in a direct line to a point a half mile north of the Queetshee River and three miles above its mouth; thence with the course of said river to a point on the Pacific coast at low-water mark, a half mile above the mouth of said river; thence southerly, at low-water mark, along the Pacific to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Shoalwater Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 22, 1866.

Let the tract of land as indicated on the within diagram be reserved from sale and set apart for Indian purposes, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in his letter of the 18th instant; said tract embracing portions of sections 2 and 3 in township 14 north, range 11 west, Washington Territory.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Skokomish Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 25, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the S'Klallam Indians the following tract of country on Hood's Canal in Washington Territory, inclusive of the six sections situated at the head of Hood's Canal, reserved by treaty with said Indians January 26, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 934), described and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Skokomish River; thence up said river to a point intersected by the section line between sections 15 and 16 of township 21 north, in range 4 west; thence north on said line to corner common to sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of township 22 north, range 4 west; thence due east to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27, the same being the southwest corner of A. D. Fisher's claim; thence with said claim north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 27; thence east to the section line between sections 26 and 27; thence north on said line to corner common to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence east to Hood's Canal; thence southerly and easterly along said Hood's Canal to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Swinomish Reserve. (Perry's Island.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 9, 1873.

Agreeable to the within request of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the northern boundary of the Swinomish Reservation in the Territory of Washington shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the shore of Similk Bay at a point where the same is intersected by the north and south line bounding the east side of the surveyed fraction of 9.30 acres, or lot No. 1, in the northwest corner of section 10 in township 34 north, range 2 east; thence north on said line to a point where the same intersects the section line between sections 3 and 10 in said township and range; thence east on said section line to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence north on east line of said section 3 to a point where the same intersects low-water mark on the western shore of Padilla Bay.

U. S. GRANT.

Tulalip or Snohomish Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 23, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the boundaries of the Snohomish or Tulalip Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Washington, provided for in the third article of the treaty with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, concluded at Point Elliott, January 22, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 928), shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the north shore of Steamboat Slough at a point where the section line between sections 32 and 33 of township 30 north, range 5 east, intersects the same; thence north on the line between sections 32 and 33, 28 and 29, 20 and 21, 16 and 17, 8 and 9, and 4 and 5, to the township line between townships 30 and 31; thence west on said township line to low-water mark on the shore of Port Susan; thence southeasterly with the line of low-water mark along said shore and the shores of Tulalip Bay and Port Gardner, with all the meanders thereof, and across the mouth of Ebey's Slough to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

WISCONSIN.

*Bad River Reserve (Fishery).*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
October 26, 1857.

SIR: I inclose herewith a diagram of Madeline Island, as the same is laid down in plats of townships 50 and 51 north, of range 2 west, fourth principal meridian, lately received at the General Land Office from the surveyor-general, in order that you may indicate thereon by legal subdivision the two hundred acres of land reserved for the La Point band and other Indians on the northern extremity of Madeline Island for a fishing ground, under the second clause of the treaty (second article) of September 30, 1854.

You will be particular to specify the quantity embraced in each legal subdivision selected, whether by lots or otherwise, to make up this quantity; and, also, to transmit a description of each tract to accompany the diagram. When so marked, you are requested to return the diagram and the required description to this office at as early a day as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER,
*Commissioner.*A. M. FITCH, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Detroit, Mich.

In respect to the above, I have the honor to report that I have visited Madeline Island and there held a council with the head chief of the La Point bands of Indians, Chay-che-que-oh (Little Buffalo), who, in concert with others of his band, have selected the following-described land, to be used by them as a fishing ground under the second clause of the second article of the treaty of the 30th September, 1854, reference being had to the diagrams accompanying the report and to the minutes of the proceedings in council as certified by me.

Description of lots selected by the La Point Indians on the northern extremity of Madeline Island for a fishing ground under the second clause of the treaty (second article) of 30th September, 1854.

Lot No. 1, section 36, containing	1.25
Lot No. 1, section 35, containing	35.15
Lot No. 2, section 35, containing	42.48
Lot No. 3, section 35, containing	57.10
Lot No. 5, section 35, containing	52.68
Lot No. 1, section 26, containing	7.02
Total	195.71

The diagram referred to in the letter of instructions I return herewith, and also one that I had made when the lots were selected.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. K. DREW,
*United States Indian Agent.*Hon. W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Saint Paul, Minn.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Saint Paul, August 16, 1859.

SIR: I herewith inclose the accompanying report of Agent Drew, upon the instructions of J. W. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Agent Fitch, dated October 26, 1857, in regard to the selection of the 200 acres reserved for the La Point bands for a fishing ground on Madeline Island, together with a diagram and a schedule signed by the chiefs and headmen of the lots selected by them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

(Selections reported to General Land Office September 17, 1859.)

Lac Court Oreilles Reserve.

Washington, D. C., February 17, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, in accordance with your instructions, dated December 18, 1872, a list of the lands selected as a permanent reservation for the Lac Court Oreille bands, Chippewas of Lake Superior, after consultation with the chiefs and headmen.

It is believed that the above-mentioned selection, while satisfactory to the Indians and fulfilling the spirit of the treaty under which it is made, fully secures the interests of the general government, as well as those of the State of Wisconsin.

It is of the greatest importance that a survey of the exterior boundaries of the reservation be made at the earliest practicable period. The boundary marks of the first survey are generally indistinct, and, besides, do not conform to the boundaries as now proposed.

Persons may trespass with little danger of discovery or hinderance now, but would be prevented if the boundaries of the reservation were distinctly defined and marked so that the Indians themselves could understand them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. R¹ CLUM,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 24, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following selections of land for a permanent reservation for the Lac Court Oreilles bands of Chippewas, of Lake Superior, as recommended in a report to this office from agent S. N. Clark, under date of the 17th instant, pursuant to instructions of December 18, 1872, amounting in the aggregate to 69,136.41 acres. * * *

I now respectfully recommend that the remainder of lands withdrawn from market by orders from the General Land Office, of November 22, 1859, and April 4, 1865, from which to select a permanent reservation for said Indians, be restored to market.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

(Lands restored by order of the Secretary of the Interior, March 1, 1873.)

Red Cliff Reserve.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 6, 1855.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to submit an abstract from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs' letter of the 5th instant, requesting the withdrawal of certain lands for the Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin, under the treaty of September 30, 1854, referred by the department to this office on the 5th instant, with orders to take immediate steps for the withdrawal of the lands from sale.

In obedience to the above order I herewith inclose a map, marked A, showing by the blue shades thereon the townships and parts of townships desiring to be reserved, no portion of which are yet in market, to wit: Township 51 north, of range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; northeast quarter of township 51 north, of range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; township 52 north, of ranges 3 and 4 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin. For the preservation of which, until the contemplated selections under the sixth clause of the Chippewa treaty of 30th September, 1854, can be made, I respectfully recommend that the order of the President may be obtained.

The requisite reports on the subject of the new surveys, and respecting pre-emption claims, referred to in the same order, will be prepared and communicated at an early day.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 20, 1856.

This plat represents by the blue shade certain land to be withdrawn with a view to a reservation under Chippewa treaty of 30th September, 1854, and as more particularly described in Commissioner of the General Land Office's letter of 6th September, 1855. The subject was referred to the President for his sanction of the recommendation made in Secretary's letter of 8th September, 1855, and the original papers cannot now be found. This plat is a duplicate of the original received in letter of Commissioner of the General Land Office of this date, and is recommended to the President for his sanction of the withdrawal desired.

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

Let the withdrawal be made as recommended.

FEBRUARY 21, 1856.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.						
Colorado River (a)	Colorado River		Hualapai (b) Kenahwivi (Tantawati), Koahualla, Kokopa (b), Mohavi, and Yuma.	470	1300, 800	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila River	Pima		Marikopa and Pima	283	†181, 120	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1880, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, August 31, 1876, January 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882.
Moqui Pueblo	Moqui Pueblo		Moqui (Shinumo)	109½	†70, 080	No reserve.
Papago	Pima		Papago	60	†38, 400	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
Suppai	Colorado River		Suppai	3, 950	2, 528, 000	Executive orders, June 8, November 23, 1880, and March 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos		Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Kolo-tero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	4, 872½	3, 118, 400	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 28 and March 31, 1877.
Total						
CALIFORNIA.						
Hoopas Valley	Round Valley	Methodist	Hinsautung, Hopai, Klamath River, Mienkut, Redwood, Salaz, Sermalton, and Tehtantan.	140	†89, 572	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 38; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River	None	do	Klamath River	40	25, 000	Executive order, November 16, 1855.
Mission	Mission	do	Comulla, Diogenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temekula.	239	152, 960	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, September 29, 1877, January 17, 1880, March 9, March 9, 1881, June 27, and July 24, 1882.
Round Valley	Round Valley	do	Konkan, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallakki, and Yuki.	150½	†102, 118	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1879, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River	Tule River	do	Kawia, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	76	†48, 351	Executive orders, January 9, October 3, 1873, and August 3, 1878.
Total				664½	418, 801	

COLORADO.		SOUTHERN UTE		KAPOTI, MUSACHI, AND WIMINUCHI UTE.		TOTAL	
Ute				1,710	1,094,400		
				1,710	1,094,400		
DAKOTA TERRITORY.							
Crow Creek		Episcopal	Lower Yanktonal and Minnekonjo Sioux.	318	203,397		
Devil's Lake		Catholic	Cuthead, Sisacton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	360	230,400		
Flandrean			Santee Sioux.				
Fort Berthold		Congregational	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.	4,550	2,912,000		
Lake Traverse		do	Sisacton and Wahpeton Sioux.	1,435	918,780		
Old Winnebago		Episcopal	Two Kettle and Yanktonal Sioux.	652	416,915		
Ponca				150	96,000		
Sioux		Episcopal	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Area, and Two Kettle Sioux.				
Do		do	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonal Sioux.				
Do		do	Northern Arapaho, and Cheyenne and Ogallala Sioux.				
Do		do	Minnekonjo, Ogallala, Upper Brulé and Wahpahah Sioux.	49,576	31,728,640		
Do		Catholic	Blackfeet, Unkapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonal Sioux.				
Yankton		Episcopal		672½	430,405		
Total				57,718½	36,938,597		

a Partly in California.
 §§ Partly in Arizona.

b Not on reservation.
 ; Surveyed.

† Outboundaries surveyed.
 ; Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO TERRITORY.						
Cœur d'Alène	Colville	Catholic	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, l'end d'Ore- ille, and Spokane.	1, 150	* 738 000	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Methodist	Boisé and Brunan Bannak (Panaiti). and Shoshoni.	1, 878	* 11, 202 330	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agree- ment with Indians made July 18, 1881, and ap- proved by Congress July 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 148.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Presbyterian	Nez Percé	1, 167	746 651	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Methodist	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni.	100	64, 000	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868, and Ex- ecutive order, February 12, 1875.
Total				4, 293	2, 748, 981	
INDIAN TERRITORY.						
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Friends (Orthodox)	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	6, 715	14, 397, 771	Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Baptist	Cherokee	7, 861	15, 031, 351	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 20, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 769.
Chickasaw	do	do	Chickasaw	7, 267	14, 650, 935	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	do	Choctaw (Chakta)	10, 450	16, 688, 000	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 365. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Creek	do	do	Creek	5, 024	13, 215, 405	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kansas	Osage	Friends (Orthodox)	Kansas or Kaw	156½	100, 137	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	do	Apache, Comanche (Komantau), Dela- ware, and Kiowa.	4, 639	12, 968, 893	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and con- firmed in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Modoc	Quapaw	do	Modoc	6	14, 040	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1873, vol. 20, p. 74.
Oakland or Nez Percé	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	do	Joseph's band of Nez Percé	142	90, 711	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1868, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Osage	Osage	Friends (Orthodox)	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	2, 297	11, 470, 059	

Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	Friends	Otoe and Misouria	202	: 129, 113	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 26, 1881.
Ottawa	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bouf	23	: 114, 860	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	Friends	Pawnee (Paul)	442	: 283, 026	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 250,014 acres are Cherokes and 83,006 acres are Creek lands.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Kaakaetia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wca	764	: 50, 301	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe .....	.....	Ponca	159	: 101, 884	Act of Congress approved August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; March 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422.
Pottawatomi	Sac and Fox	Friends (Orthodox)	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano), and Pottawatomi	900	: 575, 877	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Quapaw	Quapaw .....	.....do	Kwapa	884	: 56, 685	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox .....	.....do	Mexican Kickapoo, Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sank), and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi, including Mokoboko's band (b)	750	: 479, 667	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole	Union	Baptist	Seminole	3124	: 200, 000	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement February 14, 1881 (annual report, 18-2, p. LIV), and deficiency act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Seneca	81	: 51, 958	Treaties of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee	do .....	.....do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	21	: 13, 048	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modoc, made June 23, 1874, (see annual report, 1882, p. 371), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita .....	.....do	Comanche (Komanche), Delaware, Jonle, Kaddo, Kichai, and Tawakney, Waco, and Wichita	1, 162	: 748, 610	Treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, (Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 764). Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandotte	Quapaw .....	.....do	Wyandotte	334	: 21, 409	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 562	: 2, 279, 618	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian.
.....	.....	.....	.....	165	: 105, 456	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 599, east of Pawnee reservation).
.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 684	: 3, 637, 770	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 595), west of Pawnee reservation.

b Not on reservation.

† Surveyed.

† Outboundaries surveyed.

* Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY.						
				1, 067	± 653, 129	Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 669), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation.
				2, 571½	± 1, 645, 800	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
				2, 362	± 1, 511, 576	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the north fork of the Red River.
Total				64, 222	41, 102, 280	
IOWA.						
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox.		Pottawatomie Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1	692	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds November, 1876.
Total				1	692	
KANSAS.						
Black Bob	None.		Black Bob's band of Shawnee (Shawano), straggling Pottawatomie.	52	33, 393	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
Chippewa and Munsee.	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Friends (Orthodox)	Chippewa and Munsi.	64	4, 395	Treaty of July 16, 1869, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	do.	Friends (Orthodox)	Kickapoo	32	20, 273	Treaty of June 25, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Miami	do.	Friends (Orthodox)	Miami (69)	34	22, 328	Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1098, acts of Congress approved March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 631, of May 15, 1882, vol. 22, p. 68, and of June 27, 1882, vol. 22, p. 116.
Pottawatomie	do.	Friends (Orthodox)	Prairie band of Pottawatomie.	121	77, 358	Treaty of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 833; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total				215	137, 747	
MICHIGAN.						
Isabella	MacKinoe.	Methodist	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17½	11, 097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of August 2, 1836, vol. 11, p. 633, and of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 637.

	do	do	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	821	32,684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
	do	do	do			4	2,551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
Total						104	60,332	
MINNESOTA.								
Bois Forte Fond du lac	La Pointe	do	Congregational	Bois Fort band of Chippewas		168	107,569	Treaty of April 7, 1869, vol. 14, p. 765.
	do	do	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.		156	100,121	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress, approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 140.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River)	do	do	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.		81	151,840	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	do	Episcopal	Pillager and Lake Winnepigoshish bands of Chippewas.		148	94,440	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693, of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	do	do	Mille Lac and Snake River (b) bands of Chippewas.		95	61,014	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake	do	do	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.		5,000	13,200,000	Treaty of October 2, 1866, vol. 12, p. 667.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe	do	Congregational	Pond Port band of Chippewas.		2	1,080	Executive order, December 20, 1881.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	do	Episcopal	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.		1,705	1,091,923	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive order, March 18, 1879.
Winnepigoshish (White Oak Point).	do	do	do	Lake Winnepigoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.		500	320,000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 20, 1874.
Total						7,855	5,027,827	
MONTANA TERRITORY.								
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	do	Methodist	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan				Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; ratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress, approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, April 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880.
Do.	Fort Peck	do	do	Assinaboline, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkapa, and Yanktona Sioux.		33,830	21,651,200	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress April 11, 1883, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made August 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 23, p. 167.
Do.	Fort Belknap			Gros Ventre, Assinaboline, and River Crow.				Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Crow	Crow	do	Methodist	Mountain and River Crow		7,364	4,713,000	
Flathead	Flathead		Catholic	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille.		2,240	1,433,600	
Total						43,434	27,797,900	

: Surveyed. §§ Indians in Indian Territory. § In Minnesota and Wisconsin. (b) Not on reservation. † Boundaries surveyed. • Partly surveyed.

Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 637; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 6, 1873, and August 10, 1874; act of Congress, approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, April 13, 1875, and p. 28; Executive orders, April 13, 1875, and p. 28; 1880.

Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 640; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress April 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made August 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157.

Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA.						
Iowa ^{fl}	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Friends.....	Iowa.....	25	(c) 116, 000	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Niobrara.....	Santee	do.....	Santee Sioux.....	180	115, 076	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, sec. 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, February 27, July 20, 1869, November 16, 1869, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873.
Omaha.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	do.....	Omaha.....	224	143, 225	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress, approved August 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341.
Otoe ^{fl}	None	do.....	Otoe and Missouria §§.....	69	(d) 44, 093	Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; acts of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208, and of March 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 380.
Sac and Fox ^{fl}	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	do.....	Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri.....	12½	(e) 8, 014	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
Winnebago.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	do.....	Winnebago.....	171	109, 844	Act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Total.....				681½	436, 252	
NEVADA.						
Duck Valley **.	Western Shoshone Nevada.....	Baptist.....	Western Shoshone Kai-bab-bit, Kenschwiri (Tantawati), Pawipit, Pal-Ute, and Shiwite.	380	243, 200	Executive order, April 16, 1877.
Moapa River.....				2	11, 000	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 449; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 8, 1876.

Pyramid Lake	do	do	Pah-Uto (Pavlotao)	503	122,000	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	do	496	1218,815	Executive order, March 18, 1874.
Total				1,383	895,015	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY						
Jicarilla Apache	Mescalero and Jicarilla	Presbyterian	Jicarilla Apache	480	307,200	Executive order, September 21, 1880.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton)	do	do	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	738	472,320	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, October 20, 1875, and May 19, 1882.
Navajo	Navajo	do	Navajo	8,544	54,468,160	Treaty of June 1, 1863, and 15 th , 67 th , and Executive orders, October 29, 1878, and January 6, 1880.
Jemez					117,510	Confirmed by United States patents in 1884, under old Spanish grants, acts of Congress approved December 22, 1856, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 638.)
Acoma					185,792	
San Juan					117,545	
Picuris					117,461	
San Felipe					134,767	
Pecos					118,763	
Cochiti					124,256	
Santo Domingo					174,743	
Tegu					117,281	
Santa Clara					117,399	
Tecolote					117,371	
San Ildefonso					117,263	
Pajarito					117,220	
Zila					117,515	
Sandia					124,187	
Isleta					118,680	
Nambe					113,586	
Laguna					112,225	
Santa Ana					117,301	
Total				1,179	7,154,525	
NEW YORK						
Allegany	New York		Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda	47½	130,460	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do		Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda and Tuscarora	34	121,680	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do		Seneca	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do		Oneida	½	288	Treaty of November 11, 1784, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do		Oneida, Onondaga, and Tonawanda	9½	6,100	Do.
^g In Kansas and Nebraska. ^c Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas. [†] Outboundaries surveyed. ^h Partly in Idaho. ^d Includes 9,002.98 acres in Kansas. ^e Includes 2,862.93 acres in Kansas. ^f Partly in Arizona. ^{§§} Indians in Indian Territory. [¶] Partly surveyed.						

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW YORK.						
Saint Regis.....	do		Saint Regis.....	23	14, 640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Tonawanda.....	do		Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Senecas.	113	17, 549	Treaties of September 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians, and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora.....	do		Onondaga and Tuscarora.....	73	5, 000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....				135	86, 366	
NORTH CAROLINA.						
Qualla Boundary and } other lands.	Eastern Cherokee.		Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee.	{ 78 24	{ 150, 000 115, 211	{ Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876, and August 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc., No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.) }
Total.....				102	65, 211	
OREGON.						
Grand Ronde.....	Grand Ronde.....	Catholic.....	Kalapuya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molale, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Unqua.	96	61, 440	Treaties of January 23, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1867.
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	Methodist.....	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1, 650	1, 056, 000	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur.....	None.....		Pai Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) (b).	648	414, 720	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, September 12, 1873, May 16, 1875, January 24, 1876, July 23, 1880, and September 13, 1886.

Siletz	Siletz	Methodist	Alaya, Coquell, Knaa, Rogue River, Skoten-Shasta, Salustkia, Sinalaw, Teootootna, Uinqua, and thirteen others.	3514	*225, 000	Unratified treaty, August 31, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865; and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Catholic	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla-Walla.	420	*268, 800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved August 5, 1862, vol. 22, p. 297.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	United Presbyterian.	John Day, Pt. Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	725	464, 000	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total				3, 890½	2, 486, 960	
UTAH TERRITORY.						
Uinta Valley	Utah	Presbyterian	Gosi Ute, Pavaut, Uinta Yampa, and Grand River Ute.	3, 186	*12, 039, 040	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 6, 1864, vol. 18, p. 68.
Uncompahgre	Ouray	Unitarian	Tabeguache Ute.	2, 988	1, 912, 320	Executive order, January 5, 1862.
Total				6, 174	3, 951, 360	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.						
Chehalis	Nisqually, Skokomish, and Tulalip.		Klatsop, Tsilhalis, and Tsinnuk.	6½	; 4, 225	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Columbia			Chief Moses and his people.	4, 675½	2, 962, 240	Executive orders, April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1886.
Colville	Colville	Catholic	Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalapelin, Klamath, Lake, Methu, Nepee- Rim, Peed d'Oreille, San Pool, and Spokane.	4, 615	2, 953, 600	Executive orders, April 9, July 2, 1872, and January 18, 1881.
Lummi (Chah choo-sen)	Nisqually, Skokomish, and Tulalip.		Dwamish, Etakmut, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Switwamish.	19½	:12, 319	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1872.
Makah	Neah Bay and Quinalt.	Methodist	Kwilehint and Makah.	30	23, 040	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939. Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2 and October 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Nisqually, Skokomish, and Tulalip.		Muckleshoot.	5	:3, 367	Executive orders, January 20, 1867, and April 9, 1874.
Nisqually	do		Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkamish, Stalakoom, and five others.	7½	:4, 717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1867.
Port Madison	do		Dwamish, Etakmut, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Switwamish.	11½	:7, 264	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 31, 1864.
Puyallup	do		Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwawkamish, Stalakoom, and five others.	28	:18, 062	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1867, and September 6, 1873.

(b) Not on reservation.

* Partly surveyed.

† Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination formerly nominating agents, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.						
Quinalt.	Nech Bay and Quinalt.	Methodist	Hoh, Kweet, Kwillchint, and Kwinaiutl.	350	224,000	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
Shoalwater.	Nisqually, Skokomish, and Tula.		Shoalwater and Taihalis.	4	335	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
Skokomish.	do.		Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana.	8	4,987	Treaty of Point-no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Snohomish or Tulalip.	do.		Duwamish, Etakum, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwanish, and Swinomish.	35	22,400	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Squaxin Island (Klah-cho-min).	do.		Nakwalli, Payallop, Shvawkwamish, Skalakoon, and Riverothers.	24	1,404	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1122.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	do.		Duwamish, Etakum, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwanish, and Swinomish.	11	7,105	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
Yakama.	Yakama.	Methodist	Yakama.	1,250	800,000	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total.				11,061½	7,079,346	
WISCONSIN.						
Lac Court Oueilles.	La Pointe.	Congregational	Lac Court d'Oueille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	108	69,136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands withdrawn by General Land Office, November 22, 1869, April 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, March 1, 1874.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau.	do.	do.	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	109	69,824	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, (lands selected by Indians). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, November 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
La Pointe (Red River).	do.	do.	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	104½	124,333	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, February 21, 1868. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1868.) Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1869.)
Red Cliff.	do.	do.	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	22	13,903	

Menomonee.....	Green Bay.....	do	Menomonee.....	362	231,680	Treaties of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 362, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1084, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oncida.....	do	do	Oncida.....	1024	165,540	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge.....	do	do	Stockbridge.....	18	11,520	Treaties of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 93, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Total.....				916	588,026	
WYOMING TERRITORY.						
Wind River.....	Shoshone	Episcopal	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	3,660	2,342,400	Treaty of July 3, 1848, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 160, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total.....				3,660	2,342,400	
Grand total.....				224,259	143,525,960	

*Partly surveyed.

† Outboundaries surveyed.

‡ Surveyed.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" has been submitted to Maj. J. W. Powell, and revised by him where the correct name of such tribe is known. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

Table showing arrests and punishment of parties for selling liquor to Indians.

Name of agency.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.	Result.
Pima and Maricopa, Arizona.....		Prosecuting attorney failed to do his duty.
Mission, California	13	1, eleven months' imprisonment and \$50 fine; 4, six months' imprisonment each and \$50 fine; 1, seven months' imprisonment and \$50 fine; 1, five months' imprisonment and \$100 fine; 1, three months' imprisonment; 1, seventy days' imprisonment; 1, fifty-seven days' imprisonment; 1, forty-five days' imprisonment; 1, twenty-seven days' imprisonment; 1, ten days' imprisonment. Fifteen other cases under indictment and awaiting trial.
Round Valley, California	4	Arrested; no convictions; they could outwear us.
Tule River, California	2	Indicted and awaiting trial.
Cheyenne River, Colorado	2	1 sent to penitentiary for two years; 1, witnesses were bribed off.
Lower Brulé, Dakota	1	Amount of fine and term of imprisonment not reported.
Siouxon, Dakota	1	Fined \$50.
Pine Ridge, Dakota	1	Indicted. Authorities at Omaha failed to prosecute.
Fort Hall, Idaho	2	1 escaped from the marshal, and 1 prosecuted, but failed to convict.
Lemhi, Idaho	1	Chinaman Ah Pen fined \$100 and thirty days' imprisonment; in default of payment of fine, further imprisonment of one day for each \$2 of fine.
Quapaw, Indian Ter	2	1 confined in jail for one year; 1 confined in jail for sixty days.
Sec and Fox, Iowa	1	Confined in jail for thirty days.
Pottawatomie, Kansas	8	4 indicted; complaint made against four others, but witnesses being Indians, failed to get sufficient evidence to convict.
Great Nemaha, Nebraska	2	1 fined in a paltry sum; 1 trial and sentence a farce.
White Earth, Minnesota	5	1 fined \$150; 4 cases still pending.
Crow, Montana	1	Arrested, not yet tried.
Flathead, Montana	2	1 forfeited his bail bond; the other awaits trial.
Fort Peck, Montana	4	None punished.
Nevada, Nevada	3	1 bound over for trial; 2 imprisoned.
Navajo, New Mexico	2	1, three and one-half years in Missouri State prison; 1, three years in Missouri State prison.
New York, New York	6	5 white men fined in United States court for selling liquor to Indians; 1 \$20, 1 \$50, 2 \$75, and 1 \$125; 1 Indian fined \$100 and thirty days in prison for selling whisky to other Indians.
Grand Ronde, Oregon	20	Average fine, about \$10.
Siletz, Oregon	6	Fined from \$10 to \$15.
Umatilla, Oregon	7	Convicted on evidence of Indian police, and fined from \$10 to \$20, or a few days in jail.
Tonkawa, Texas	2	Punishment not yet awarded.
Colville, Washington	3	2 sentenced to imprisonment in penitentiary twelve months; 1 confined in county jail.
Puallup, Washington	6	Imprisonment in penitentiary.
Skokomish, Washington	1	Imprisoned in penitentiary two months.
Tulalip, Washington	2	Three months each in the penitentiary.
Yakama, Washington	3	Arrested, not yet tried.
Green Bay, Wisconsin	24	3, thirty days in Milwaukee County jail, and \$1 fine; 1 twenty-five days in Milwaukee County jail and \$1 fine; 2, twenty-five days in Milwaukee House of Correction and \$1 fine; 3, twenty days in Milwaukee House of Correction and \$1 fine; 4, forty days in Milwaukee County jail and \$1 fine; 1, forty days in Milwaukee House of Correction and \$1 fine; 1, thirty-five days in Milwaukee House of Correction and \$1 fine; 2, three months in Milwaukee House of Correction and \$1 fine; 1, one day in Milwaukee County jail and \$50 fine; 1, twenty days in Milwaukee County jail and \$50 fine; 2, thirty days in Milwaukee County jail and \$25 fine; 1, one day in Milwaukee County jail and \$50 fine; 1, one day in Milwaukee County jail and \$100 fine; 1, one day in Milwaukee County jail and \$10 fine.
Shoshone, Wyoming	5	4 indicted; 1 fined a few dollars.

Table of statistics relating

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To govern-ment.	To religious societies.	
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency	285										
Agency boarding		70		35		27	31	10	\$2,726		
Moquis Pueblo Agency	437		60		69	25	30	3	191	\$275	
Mission day											
Pima and Maricopa and Papago Agency	2,000										
Agency boarding		75	5	73		68	71	9	8,120		
San Carlos Agency	784	280	20		30	26	20	2	160		
Agency day											
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency	120										
Agency day			60		47	42	53	12	720	\$500	
Mission Agency	759										
Portrero day			35		24	22	24	10	733		
San Jacinto day			40		32	25	28	10	732		
Coahuila day			50		48	26	40	8	457		
Rincon day			35		32	27	29	5	300		
Aqua Caliente day			50		54	43	48	8	458		
San Diego day			30		34	17	22	5	213	(c)	
Round Valley Agency	81										
Agency boarding		75	25	57	1	43	47	9	\$2,009		
Tule River Agency	17										
DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency	560										
Agency boys' boarding		20		20		19	20	10	\$1,570		
Saint John's girls boarding		35		31		29	31	10	(*)	3,180	
Mission day, No. 1			75		93	21	38	7		450	
Mission day, No. 2			40		56	20	21	24		75	
Mission day, Chantier Bottom			60		62	9	11	7		250	
Mission day, Peoria Bottom			75		47	11	23	8		800	
Crow Creek Agency	128										
Agency boarding		40		60		31	40	9	\$1,405		
Devil's Lake Agency	170										
Agency boarding		100		92		77	85	12	8,350	450	
Fort Berthold Agency	164										
Agency day			60		88	31	50	10	1,440		
Mission day g			50		40	19	37	9		631	
Lower Brulé Agency	140										
Agency boarding		50		43		32	35	54	\$1,045		
Mission day			30		26	20	22			(f)	
Pine Ridge Agency	1,625										
Agency day			40		50	31	44	6	798		
White Bird Camp day			40		40	26	32	9	680		
Wounded Knee day			40		43	35	38	10	1,160		
Ogalalla day			40		25	23	23	1	130		
Saint Andrew's day			40		33	18	28	8	148	360	
Medicine Root Creek day			40		65	40	58	9	560	480	
Rosebud Agency	2,200										
Sisseton Agency	258										
Agency boarding		60		59		43	58	12	\$3,988		
Goodwill boarding		31		33		23	31	11	\$970	376	
Ascension day			15		24	10	12	6	150		
Standing Rock Agency	763										
Industrial farm		60		48		27	39	12	\$3,720		
Girls' boarding		40		42		23	35	12	1,880	750	
Boys' boarding		25		30		20	30	10	1,800	500	

a From report of 1881.

b Expended by teacher.

c Citizens of San Diego paid all expenses

g Night school also maintained.

to Indian education.

Number of teachers and em- ployés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
3									26	22	Housework and sewing.
2									90	74	Housework, sewing, and farming.
2											
1	6			150					13	2	Sewing and gardening.
1									114	78	
1											
1											
1											
1											
8	4	10		75				20	76	5	Domestic work, sewing, care stock, car- pentering, cobbling, gardening.
									45		
3	5								{ 200 d250 }	50	Farming, carpentering, blacksmithing.
4	15	25	150	150	2	3		84			Domestic and dairy work, sewing and gar- dening.
3											
1											
2											
2											
3	2	50		150					{ 60 d20 }	40	Domestic work, sewing, gardening.
									{ 78 d65 }	16	
5	20		100	1,447			6		74	9	Domestic work, sewing, farming.
2											
2											
									{ d150 50 }	35	Sewing.
5	6	75		85							Domestic work, sewing, farming.
1									{ d25 35 }	30	
2											Sewing.
1											Farming, care stock.
2											Farming, care stock, sewing.
1											Housebuilding, fencing.
1											Fencing, care stock.
2											Fencing, care stock, sewing.
									{ 137 d322 }	36	
7	20	100	200	175	2	5					Domestic work, sewing, tailoring, care stock, farming.
3	3	25		150							Domestic work, sewing, farming, care stock.
1											Care stock, cutting wood, sewing, domestic work.
									{ 95 d15 }	32	
6	50	100	800	515	2	21	10	50			Farming, care stock, carpentry.
6	1	25		107		2	3	62			Housework and sewing.
3											Cutting wood, &c.

except salary of teacher.

d In the Indian language.

e Broken for school use.

f Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To govern-ment.	To religious societies.	
DAKOTA—Continued.											
Yankton Agency.....	400										
Agency boarding.....		100		63		47	52	5	*\$3,195		
Saint Paul's boys' boarding.....		40		42		40	42	10	(*)	\$5,100	
Two mission day.....			(b)		(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)		208	
Choteau Creek day.....			50		35	25	28	6	480		
Ree day.....			35		40	27	31	8	480		
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.....	265										
Agency boarding.....		35	5	23	1	14	16	9	*1,560		
Lemhi Agency.....	180										
Agency day.....			50		14	12	12	2	120		
Nez Percé Agency.....	300										
Lapwai boarding.....		80		55	44	50	10	10	*5,000		
Kamiah boarding.....		24		22	22	22	9	9	*1,640		
Men's day.....			9		9	8	9	7		600	
Women's day.....			13		13	10	13	8		600	
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.....	1,140										
Cheyenne boarding.....		120		116	110	116	10	10	*8,000		
Arapaho boarding.....		120		117	102	117	10	10	*8,000		
Mennonite boarding.....		30		25	13	19	8	8	(*)	3,250	
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.....	800										
Kiowa and Comanche boarding.....		175	25	103	79	68	10	10	*5,099		
Wichita boarding.....		d70		89	56	65	9½	9½	*4,927		
Osage Agency.....											
Osage boarding.....	575	120		160	81	119	12	14,330			
Kaw boarding.....	75	75		76	48	63	12	8,000			
Ponca Agency.....											
Ponca day.....	122		80		65	40	65	10	500		
Nez Percé day.....	85		58		58	55	58	10	1,202		
Otoe Agency.....	63										
Agency boarding.....		35		53	43	47	2	2	*1,066		
Pawnee Agency.....	384										
Agency boarding.....		100		108	64	98	12	12	*5,080		
Quapaw Agency.....											
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding.....	143	100	15	135	75	93	10	10	9,403		
Quapaw boarding.....	33	75	25	112	62	70	10	8	8,189		
Modoc day.....	16		40		30	21	23	8	616		
Modoc night.....			25		27	21	22	3	(c)		
Peoria day.....	31		60	e8	56	27	33	10	f2,339		
Miami day.....	19		35	e1	31	18	26	10	g1,798		
Sac and Fox Agency.....	524										
Sac and Fox boarding.....		35		32	21	31	4	4	*785		
Absentee Shawnee boarding.....		50		45	26	30	6	6	*1,224		
Pottawatomie day.....			25		22	16	20		290		
Union Agency.....											
Cherokee Female Seminary.....	3,715	100		80		85			j11,550		
Cherokee Male Seminary.....		100		100		80			j11,550		
Cherokee Orphan Asylum.....		135		135					j17,000		
One hundred Cherokee day.....			a3,500		a2,008						
Choctaw New Hope Seminary.....	2,600	53		53					k5,300		
Choctaw Orphan School.....		30		30					k3,000		
Choctaw Spencer Academy.....		60		60					k6,000		
Fifty-seven Choctaw day.....			a1,800		a1,400						
Creek Asbury Mission.....	1,700	100		100		80			l7,000	1,000	
Creek Levering Mission.....		100		100					l7,000	1,000	
Twenty-six Creek day.....			a1,300		a599						

a From report of 1881. b Not reported. c Same teacher taught Modoc day school. d Building school. f Of this amount \$849 defrayed expenses of boarding pupils in Indiana. g Of this amount 200 gallons sorghum. j Maintained by national funds. k Besides rations and part of the clothing.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and employes.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
9	40	100	300	2					a390	a48	Sewing, housework, farming.
5	5		400	4	10	12	30				Farming, care stock, shoemaking.
(b)											
1											
1											
5									10	7	
1	4		300						1		Gardening.
									95	10	
7	15	20	115						A30		Housework, sewing, carpentry, and farming.
3			434								Do.
1											Do.
1											
11	20	75	50	2	36	10			405	70	Harness and shoe making, tailoring, farming, stock raising, sewing, and housework.
11	15	180	100	1	36						Do.
4	13	375	250	4							Farming and housekeeping.
11	25	450	200						104	21	Farming, housework, sewing.
10	5		65								Do.
12	7		249		23				250	25	Farming and housework.
8	100	2,000		4	45	25			a75		Farming, stockraising, housework.
1									131		
2									140		
									33		
6					47						Housework, care stock.
10	80	200	15	4	16				a83		Housework and farming.
10	45	500	225	2	48				268	12	Farming, care stock, sewing, housework.
8	45	500	320	230	4	7			80	9	Do.
1									29	3	
(c)											
1									68	6	
1									36	3	Tree planting.
1									98		
									A5		
7	35	400	23	4	86	5	23				Sewing, housework, dairy, farming.
8	50	500	48	4	40	3	30				Do.
1											
3											
4									a12,000		Housework, sewing.
5											Farming.
											Housework, sewing, farming.
									8,000		Housework, sewing, farming.
											Do.
											Do.
2	150										
	90								5,000		Farming.
											Farming, housework, sewing.

which burned in January accommodated 100 boarding and 20 day pupils. ^e Sent away to Indiana to \$107 defrayed expenses of pupil at boarding school in Indiana. ^A In the Indian language. ⁱ Also

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To government.	To religious societies.	
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.											
Union Agency—Continued.											
Four Chickasaw academies†	900	1300		1385							
Nine Chickasaw day†				1600		1265					
Seminole Wewoka Mission	400	(a)		(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	\$41,900
Seminole Suskwa Mission		(a)		(a)		(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	ci, 900
Six Seminole day†			1250		1198						
Indian University at Tahlequah†			100		68	40	46	9	656	1,689	
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency	73										
Agency day			20		21	9	21	8	\$300		
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:											
Pottawatomie boarding	55	35		41		27	34	12	3,270		
Kickapoo boarding	45	35		36		24	28	12	2,940		
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding	52	50		47		24	31	10	3,300		
MICHIGAN.											
Mackinac Agency	2,211										
L'Anse day			30		20	11	17	10	460	2,000	
Middle Village day			40		30	14	17	11	400		
Sugar Island day			50		30	16	18	6	158		
Longwood day			40		46	25	32	12	400		
Nepissing day			50		40	26	33	12	400		
Naubetung day			40		35	25	28	11	400		
Garden Island day			30		25	15	21	6	433		
Baraga day			50		55	39	43	10	400		
Hannahville day			40		42	(g)	(g)	7	266		
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency:											
White Earth boarding	320	85	25	76		45	67	9	3,769		
Red Lake boarding	290	22	10	22		16	20	8	1,352		
Leech Lake boarding	259	25	20	44		34	39	7	2,300	113	
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency	1,500										
Agency day			80		221	58	76	10	1,443		
Crow Agency	715										
Agency boarding		20		25		14	18	11	*1,400		
Flathead Agency	430										
Boys' boarding		60		30		26	30	12	2,000	6,700	
Girls' boarding		50		50		38	38	12	2,000	3,000	
Fort Belknap Agency	300										
Agency day			20		60	20	26	10	720		
Fort Peck Agency	1,500										
Wolf Point day			20		18	15	23	9	720		
Mission day			50		23	10	20	7½		850	
Agency boarding		50		28		22	26	10	*1,645	1,300	
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:											
Omaha boarding	235	90		75		42	60	11	6,406		
Omaha Mission boarding		75	25	60		46	55	10	4,520	3,029	
Winnebago boarding	249	100	50	70		38	62	11	5,710		

a Not reported. b Salaries of teachers furnished by Presbyterians; other expenses paid from tribal other expenses paid from national funds, and not reported. d In the Indian language. e When

* Beside rations and part of the clothing.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and em- ployés.	Number of acres cultivated by schools.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.			Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.		
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.				Domestic fowls.	
									4,100			
									1500			
									15 d135	10		
1										Sewing and housework.		
		63	1,000	195	25	4	83	15	50	d50 130 35 d20 d90 123	12 9 6	{ Dairy work, sewing. Farming, housework. Farming, housework, sewing. Farming, sewing, and housework.
		35	500					45	8	30		
		80	700	250		4	22	12				
										1,244	89	Farming, sewing, and housework.
1												
1												
1												
1												
1												
1												
1												
1												
5	5			180		6	1			d82 134 35 d20 55	21 10 13	{ Sewing, knitting, housework. Gardening, care stock. Housework, gardening, sewing, knitting. Gardening, sewing, housework.
4	6	100		166								
6	2			80		2						
2										37	15	Sewing.
2										12		Domestic work and farming.
6	102		900	1,225						90	22	Blacksmithing, painting, cooking, farming carpentry, milling.
4			20	10						20	10	Housekeeping, sewing, gardening.
1										36 d45	40	
1												
2												
5	30	100		250	2							Sewing. Housework, sewing, knitting, farming, car- pentry.
7	12	500		250	2		13					
9	14	350		200	5	5	43		200	30		Farming, housework, sewing.
6	23	1,000		150	2	9			275	25		Do.

funds, and not reported. g Salaries of teachers furnished by Methodist Episcopal Church South ; building is completed. g Not reported. School broken up by smallpox. † From Report of 1881.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.		Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.	Average attendance.	To government.			To religious societies.	
NEBRASKA—Continued.											
Santee and Flandreau Agency	191										
Agency boarding		45	5	56		31	39	11		\$4,075	
Episcopal boys' boarding		7	9	7	5	7	8	9	(*)	\$432	
Normal training boarding		84	32	89	10	70	85	12	(*)	8,150	
• Hope boarding		25		25		24	25	10	(*)	2,652	
Saint Mary's girls' boarding		35		41		32	39	12	(*)	63,117	
Flandreau day			50		40	12	20	10		600	
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency	800										
Pyramid Lake day			32		32	21	32	9		000	
Western Shoshone Agency	100										
Agency boarding		30		33		22	29	10		\$1,028	952
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero Agency	175										
Agency day			24		21	11	21	12		1,000	
Navajo Agency	4,000	c100		65		38	54	8		3,785	600
Agency boarding											
Pueblo Agency	2,000										
Albuquerque boarding		60		80		45	57	10		5,443	1,557
Jemez day			50		52	28	40	10		1,200	400
Zuni day			60		93	24	44	9		720	400
Laguna day			160		56	37	46	10		1,200	400
NEW YORK.											
Cattaraugus, No. 1, day			40		35	22	35	8		f328	
Cattaraugus, district No. 2, day			40		40	26	40	8		f264	
Cattaraugus, district No. 3, day			40		35	22	35	8		f320	
Cattaraugus, district No. 4, day			100		100	80	100	10		f793	
Cattaraugus, district No. 5, day			40		35	25	35	8		f296	
Cattaraugus, district No. 6, day			40		35	22	35	8		f312	
Cattaraugus, district No. 7, day			35		35	24	35	8		f296	
Cattaraugus, district No. 8, day			40		40	26	40	8		f296	
Cattaraugus, district No. 9, day			40		40	27	40	8		f280	
Cattaraugus, district No. 10, day			40		40	25	40	8		f280	
Allegany Tunesassa boarding		30		30		28	30	10			2,775
Allegany, district No. 1, day			35		17	8	17	8		f278	
Allegany, district No. 2, day			50		47	38	47	8		f302	
Allegany, district No. 3, day			50		45	35	45	8		f302	
Allegany, district No. 4, day			40		15	12	15	8		f286	
Allegany, district No. 5, day			45		30	30	30	8		f286	
Allegany, district No. 6, day			35		20	17	20	8		f318	
Tonawanda, district No. 1, day			40		37	20	26	10		f284	
Tonawanda, district No. 2, day			45		41	22	28	10		f284	
Tonawanda, district No. 3, day			50		50	25	28	10		f284	
Saint Regis, district No. 1, day			45		34	18	34	8		f255	
Saint Regis, district No. 2, day			45		36	25	36	8		f255	
Saint Regis, district No. 3, day			55		50	36	40	8		f305	
Tuscarora, district No. 1, day			70		50	25	50	8		f263	
Tuscarora, district No. 2, day			65		40	22	40	8		f263	
Oneida, district No. 1, day			35		20	13	20	8		f207	
Oneida, district No. 2, day			35		10	6	10	8		f207	
Onondaga, district No. 1, day			55		41	24	41	8		f245	
Onondaga, district No. 2, day			50		37	22	37	8		f245	
Cornplanter, district No. 1, day			22		40	28	23	8		f310	
Thomas Orphan Asylum		100		100		98	98	9		f9,000	

a In the Indian language.

b Beside large amount of clothing donated.

c When building is

g \$1,800 worth of vegetables.

h Also 140 sheep.

i Beside rations and part of the clothing.

Indian education—Continued.

[illegible]

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.		
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To govern-ment.	To religious societies.	
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Yellow Hill day	2400	{	70	{	42	20	26	7			
Bird Town day			30		25	9	12	4			
Big Cove day			75		45	21	27	7			
Echota day			50		50	21	25	8			
OREGON.											
Grand Ronde Agency	170										
Agency boarding		75	35	40		30	40	5	\$1,600		
Klamath Agency	261										
Agency boarding		50	10	66		49	60	10	6,400		
Siletz Agency	175										
Agency boarding		60		70		48	55	10	6,006		
Umatilla Agency	150										
Warm Springs Agency	150										
Agency day			280		66	29	50	11	1,746		
Warm Springs day			50		20	16	17	4	860		
UTAH.											
Uintah Agency	250										
Agency boarding		30		21		12	20	7	250	\$700	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.											
Colville Agency	700										
Colville boys' boarding		70	90	88		25	38	12	6,867	{	
Colville girls' boarding		60		33		30	33	12			
Coeur d'Alene boarding		50	40	35		30	35	12			
Neah Bay Agency	264										
Agency boarding		75	25	63		56	61	11	5,425		
Quinalt Agency	104										
Agency boarding		40		33		30	33	10	3,420		
Shoalwater Bay day			25		22	16	18	9	664		
Nisqually Agency	216										
Puyallup boarding		75		77		59	66	11	12,240		
Chehalis boarding		30		35		28	30	11	5,867		
S'Kokomish Agency:											
Agency boarding	34	30	10	42		29	37	10	2,500		
Jamestown day	75		40		27	16	23	10	650		
Tulalip Agency	528										
Tulalip boys' boarding	{	90	25	75		49	56	11	4,838		
Tulalip girls' boarding											
Muckleshoot day			24		22	8	11	5	150		
Lummi day			68		50	21	32	5	125		
Yakama Agency:											
Agency boarding	565	200		147		95	117	9	*5,918		
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency:											
Menominee boarding	300	{	60	100		44	61	9	3,403		
Menominee West Branch day			35			38	18	23	10	300	
Menominee South Branch day			40			30	11	15	10	300	
Stockbridge day	17		50		25	9	25	10	450		
Oneida Hobart Mission day	320	{	60		59	31	44	10	450		
Oneida West, No. 1, day			50		35	20	27	10	450		
Oneida West, No. 2, day			50		45	21	30	10	300		
Oneida East day			35		30	21	23	2	75		

a From report of 1881.

b Four acres planted by school boys, but seed did not germinate, owing to drought.

* Besides rations and part of the clothing.

Number of teachers and employes.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.		
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.					
1 1 1 1									} 700	{			
4					2	17					84		
5	1				4	60					80	18	Housekeeping, sewing, gardening.
6	2			270							77	12	Housework, sewing, carpentry, gardening.
									70		Housework, sewing, gardening.		
2									70	15			
2	64										Sewing. Gardening and sewing.		
3	2			80					15	5	Housework, gardening, sewing.		
8									225	30			
2											Farming, care stock.		
6											Housework, sewing.		
									72	6	House and farm work, sewing.		
7	7			303	3	76	1	15			Clearing, farming, care stock, housework, sewing.		
4	1			315					36	2	Housework, sewing, carpentry, farm work.		
1									121	34			
8	60	200	785	5	8						Farming, carpentry, shoe and harness making, blacksmithing, housework, sewing, dairy.		
5	38	713	1,109	4	12		48				Farming, blacksmithing, shoemaking, carpentry, sewing, housework.		
4	5		425	(c)					50	3	Gardening, housework, sewing.		
1									50	10			
									236	25			
8	20		400		18	150	100				{ House work, dairy, sewing, farming, care of stock.		
1													
1													
7	10	100	1,000						375	40	Carpentering, blacksmithing, wagon and harness making, farming, sewing, housework.		
6									} 300 d 50	} 50	Housework.		
1													
1													
1													
1									75				
1									} d 400 400	} 75			
1													
1													

c School uses agency stock.
d Read in Indian language.
† From report of 1881.

Table of statistics relating to

Name of agency and school.	School population.	Number who can be accommodated in schools.		Number attending school one month or more during the year.		Average attendance.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Number of months school was in session.	Cost of maintaining schools.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.	Day.				To govern-ment.	To religious societies.
WISCONSIN—Continued.										
La Pointe Agency.....	366									
Red River day.....	94		80		87	21	27	9		\$600
Red Cliff day	73		45		45	29	40	10		(b)
Grand Portage day	50		40		20	12	17	12	\$480	
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	150		30		20	13	17	7		265
PENNSYLVANIA.										
Carlisle Training School		300		284		226	284	12	60,788	6,577
VIRGINIA.										
Hampton Normal and Agricultural In- stitute.		100		101		87	96	12	12,898	42,650
OREGON.										
Forest Grove Training School.....		150		91		76	91	12	17,708	646

a Read in Indian language.

b Not reported.

c Of this amount, \$27,568 was expended in the erection of Indian girls' building and Indian workshop.

RECAPITUL

School population, exclusive of five civilized tribes.....	34,662
Number who can be accommodated in boarding schools.....	4,903
Number who can be accommodated in day schools.....	5,299
Number of boarding schools.....	73
Number of day schools.....	105
Number of night schools.....	2
Number of pupils attending school one month or more during the year: boarding, 4,489; day, 4,266.....	8,755
Average attendance.....	5,569
Largest average monthly attendance.....	7,075
Number of teachers and employes.....	570
Cost of maintaining reservation schools: to government, \$278,733; c to religious societies, \$58,725; to State of New York, \$17,644.....	855,102
Cost of Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove schools to the government, \$91,394; to religious societies, \$49,882.....	141,276
Number of Indians who can read.....	14,532
Number who have learned to read during the year.....	1,706
Number of acres cultivated by school children.....	1,561
Number of bushels of corn raised.....	12,713
Number of bushels of wheat raised.....	2,492
Number of bushels of oats raised.....	5,530

a An under estimate, several tribes not being reported.

c This amount does not include the cost of rations and part of the clothing used by pupils at many agencies where regular issues of rations and goods are made to all the Indians of the agency.

Indian education—Continued.

Number of teachers and em- ployés.	Number of acres cultivated by school.	Produce raised (bushels).			Stock owned.				Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during year.	Industries taught.
		Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.			
1									90 a 22	4	Sewing.
2									209 a 8	17	
1									22 a 10	22	
1									16 a 12	10	
									25		
20	115	700	300	735	9	34	7	33	284	186	Wagon, shoe, and harness making, tailor- ing, tinning, carpentry, farming, print- ing, house-work, sewing.
13	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	85	20	Painting, shoemaking, printing, tailoring, harness-making, housework, sewing, car- pentering, farming, tinamithing, black- smithing, wheelwrighting.
30	171			801		4			61		Carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, farming, painting, housekeeping, tailor- ing, and sewing.

d The Indian and negro pupils at Hampton work together on the farm of 450 acres, and the amount of crops raised by the Indians and the stock used for their benefit cannot be given separately.

LATION.

Number of bushels of vegetables raised	17,200
Number of pumpkins raised	1,475
Number of melons raised	1,260
Number of heads of cabbage raised	14,012
Number of pounds of broom corn raised	2,500
Number of gallons of sorghum manufactured	300
Tons of hay out, 240; tons of millet, 20	260
Stock owned—	
Horses	99
Cattle	882
Swine	380
Domestic fowls	915
<i>Five civilized tribes:</i>	
Number of children of school age	9,315
Number who can be accommodated in schools: boarding, 978; day, 7,550	8,528
Number of boarding schools	14
Number of day schools	199
Number of pupils attending boarding schools	1,043
Number of pupils attending day schools	4,596
Cost of maintaining schools: to 5 Nations, \$151,950; to religious societies \$8,089	160,039
Number who can read	29,600

b From report of 1881.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave	812	25	60	30	170	22	420	33	33	34
Chimehuevis	214	106	40	.....	35	12	80	33	33	34
Moquis Pueblo Agency.										
Moquis Pueblo	1,813	0	100	0	452	0	554	100	0	0
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Agency.										
Pima	3,908	a4,500	2,200	{ 6 5 1	1,015	5	1,525	75	25	0
Maricopa	331									
Apache	10									
Papago	a8,000									
San Carlos Agency.										
White Mountain Apache	a826	50	2,000	6	175	.....	200	10	0	90
San Carlos Apache	a835									
Coyotero Apache	a859									
Tonto Apache	a815									
Southern Apache	a179									
Apache Yuma	a324									
Apache Mohave	a895									
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.										
Hualapai	a820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yuma	a930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mohave	a700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suppai	a214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.										
Hoopa Valley Agency.										
Hoopa	510	510	0	345	50	136	186	33	33	34
Mission Agency.										
Serranos	381	3,010	0	25	200	100	a901	99	1	0
Dieguenos	731									
Coahuila	778									
San Luis Rey	1,120									
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow	152	645	.....	500	75	29	a150	75	0	25
Little Lake	188									
Redwood	80									
Ukiah	219									
Wylackie	31									
Potter Valley	25									
Pit River .....	.....								
Tule River Agency.										
Tule and Tejon	159	152	0	60	38	2	62	50	25	25
Wichumni, Kaweah, and King's River	a540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a From report of 1881.

b And two boxes clothing and bedding for school.

d By the agent for Sunday school papers.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.			Vital.			Criminal.						
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	
										For education.	For other purposes.					By Indians.	By whites.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	31	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	242	0	6	0	2	\$275	0	30	40	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
2	5	0	1	0	1	\$1,000	1,712	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,256	0	0	7	1	7	56	1	0	0
2	126	0	8	1	0	0	500	576	11	15	1	0	0	13	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	988	39	19	0	0	0	45	0	0
11	85	0	19	0	1	0	622	737	13	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	7	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0

0 Three by cars, three by Indian police, and two by whisky.

0 From report of 1879.

f Contributed by teacher.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—	
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.			Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.										
Indians in California not under an agent. (a)										
Indians in—										
Sierra County	12									
El Dorado County	193									
Mendocino County	1,240									
Shasta County	1,037									
Yolo County	47									
Tehama County	157									
Solano County	21									
Lassen County	330									
Colusa County	353									
Humboldt County	224									
Marin County	162									
Sonoma County	339									
Butte County	522									
Plumas County	508									
Placer County	91									
Napa County	64									
Sutler County	12									
Amador County	272									
Nevada County	98									
Lake County	774									
Klamath—										
Regua ranch	64									
Wirks-wah ranch	19									
Hoppa ranch	22									
Wakel ranch	4									
Too-rup ranch	15									
Sah-sil ranch	18									
Al-yolch ranch	32									
Sur-per ranch	39									
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Musache, Capote, and Weeminuche Utes	925	21	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Blackfeet Sioux	239	500	500	9	361	407	572	10	5	85
Sans Arc Sioux	776									
Minneconjou Sioux	1,899									
Two Kettle Sioux	774									
Crow Creek Agency.										
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	988	350	350	30	280	20	208	25	....	75
Devil's Lake Agency.										
Sisseton Sioux	370	900	83	40	263	6	250	70	5	25
Wahpeton Sioux	353									
Cut Head Sioux	210									
Fort Berthold Agency.										
Arickarees	672	260	280	.....	280	3	314	40	10	50
Gros Ventres	454									
Mandans	226									

a From report 1881.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.			Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.	
DAKOTA—Continued.											
Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	1,558	75	1,300	10	125	5	275	10	5	85	
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Ogalalla Sioux.....	8,117	500	3,000	150	600	100	1,500	25	25	50	
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé Sioux.....	27,762	2,516			2,450		2,650				
Lower Sioux.....											
Wahsahsah Sioux.....											
Two Kettle Sioux.....											
Northern Sioux.....											
Mixed Sioux.....											
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1,466	1,466	0	184	408	18	506	90	10	....
Standing Rock Agency.											
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	954	400	350	35	767	11	777	20	10	70	
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux.....	503										
Blackfeet Sioux.....	689										
Uncapapa Sioux.....	1,519										
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux.....	1,977	1,650	327	0	230	40	270	34	....	66	
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Bannock.....	490	200	150	15	30	6	70	45	30	25	
Shoshone.....	1,161										
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepwater..	750	55	35	9	29	50	75	20	20	60	
Nes Percé Agency.											
Nes Percé.....	1,251	950	301	250	281	.....	281	90	10	....
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.											
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenais.....	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne.....	4,255	100	6,469	100	708	1,004	1,222	25	5	70	
Arapahoe.....	2,514										
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.											
Kiowa.....	1,176	450	400	300	790	2	615	25	5	70	
Wichita.....	214										
Towaconie.....	152										
Keechie.....	78										
Waco.....	49										
Penethaka Comanche.....	165										
Delaware.....	80										
Caddo.....	553										
Apache.....	340										
Comanche.....	1,407										

a From report of 1881.

b With government aid.

c By native Indian churches.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.				Vital.				Criminal.				
				Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of whites persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.				
8	193	0	23	1	2	-----	\$1,181	1,507	57	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	550	....	200	1	2	-----	\$840	2,138	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
....	2500	....	2300	21	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
17	284	....	511	6	3	376 {	c808 4,060 }	d294	94	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	315	0	32	2	5	1,250	4,100	2,104	142	151	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	225	0	20	4	5	5,306	2,500	6,108	84	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	918	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	60	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	186	....	2	2	3	1,200	d1,425	300	40	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	2	0	0	1	5	3,250	3,000	12,763	324	110	2	0	0	1	0	0
8	154	....	6	1	2	(e)	-----	7,123	149	96	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----

d By Presbyterian board foreign mission. e Christmas presents and Sunday-school books for children.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.	
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pi-Ute	3,461	} 4,000	.....	300	91	40	801	75	20	5
Pah Ute	570										
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Western Shoshone	500	150	125	100	4		60	30	30	40	
Indians wandering in Nevada	a3,300	a2,750									
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	900	5	5	12	80	0	0	0	0	100	
Jicarilla Apache	717	0	20	0	80		2	5	5	90	
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	a16,000	40	3,500	12	4,204	504	5,504	92	5	3	
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo	9,080	1,000	500	50	a1,900	0	a2,000	100	0	0	
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Allegany reserve	{ Seneca	826	} 945	800	175	.....	a250	100		
	{ Onondaga	110									
	{ Tonawanda	9									
Cattaraugus reserve	{ Seneca	1,412	} 1,634	1,400	225	-1	a450	100			
	{ Onondaga	48									
	{ Cayuga	156									
	{ Tuscarora	4									
	{ Tonawanda	14									
Oneida reserve	Oneida	186	186	150	20		a45	100			
Corn-planter reserve	Seneca	88	88	65	25		a25	100			
Onondaga reserve	{ Onondaga	335	} 405	350	90	.....	a115	100		
	{ Tonawanda	3									
	{ Oneida	67									
St. Regis reserve	St. Regis	785	785	700	130		a200	100			
Tonawanda reserve	Tonawanda band of Seneca	597	597	525	127		a160	100			
Tuscarora reserve	{ Tuscarora	425	} 476	425	95	.....	a120	100		
	{ Onondaga	51									
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	a2,200	a2,200						a95	a5		
OREGON.											
Grand Ronde Agency.											
Clackama	84	} 738	.....	550	207	1	201	90	.....	10
Rogue River	80										
Umpqua	97										
Remnants of other tribes	525										

a From report of 1881.

b 13 horses stolen during the year.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Religious.			Vital.			Criminal.						
					Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	
						For education.	For other purposes.				By Indians.	By whites.					
...	a52	...	...	a2	a1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	292	...	17	a4	1	...	...	...	31	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	718	...	18	7	3	...	...	...	29	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	269	...	3	4	1	\$2,000	...	...	20	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	192	0	84	8	14	...	\$6,362	1,093	17	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	200	0	10		2	100	1,000	30	50	0	0	0	0	(c)	0
0	60	0	12		5	113	2,400	1,200	31	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	200	0	118	0	0	0	0	1,230	42	36	5	3	1	2	3	0	
2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	112	0	13	3	2	9,700	0	365	200	100	2	0	2	0	0	0	
0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	844	33	14	0	0	0	2	0	(d)	
4	100	5	30	0	2	2,050	1,664	0	0	0	5	0	...	...	15	0
0	20	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	150	6	4	5	1	14,351	2,368	529	40	25	0	0	0	1	0	1	
0	70	20	...	2	...	...	785	340	23	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	113	...	3	...	1	...	...	2,000	65	70	...	...	...	15	...	...
...	119	...	3	...	1	3,029	...	2,000	95	80	...	...	...	15	...	...

c Some trespassing on pine lands.

d Killing of game and horse-stealing.

Table of statistics relating to population, industries, and sources of subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can speak English.	Number of Indian families engaged—		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—	
		Wholly.	In part.		In agriculture.	In civilized pursuits.			Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
FOREST GROVE SCHOOL, OREGON.										
Chehalis, 7; Chilcat, 1; Nisqually, 3; Oyster Bay, 2; Pitt River, 2; Pi-Ute, 1; Puyallup, 22; Sitka, 4; Spokane, 18; Stickeen, 6; Snohomish, 1; Tonga, 1; Umatilla, 10; Warm Spring, 1; Wasco, 13.....		92.....		92.....			54.....	.08.....		92.....

RECAPITUL

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska..... 259,632

Five civilized tribes in Indian Territory:

Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly..... 56,000
 Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress in part..... 1,336
 Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation..... 37,800
 Number of Indian families engaged in agriculture..... 13,600
 Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits..... 1,017
 Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits..... 9,500
 Number of houses occupied by Indians..... 15,800
 Number of church buildings..... 169
 Number of missionaries..... 85
 Amount contributed by religious societies for education..... \$48,069

Other Indian tribes:

Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly..... 69,253
 Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress in part..... 32,874
 Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation..... 17,756
 Number of Indian families engaged in cultivating farms or small patches of ground..... 25,324
 Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits..... 4,591

a Only partially reported.

various Indian tribes, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

31	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built for Indians during the year.	Number of houses built by Indians during the year.	Religious.			Vital.		Criminal.						
					Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies.	Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Number of white persons killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished during the year.	Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
							\$646		25							

LATION.

Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits	37,388
Number of Indian apprentices	617
Number of houses occupied by Indians	14,607
Number of houses built for Indians during the year	106
Number of houses built by Indians during the year	1,431
Number of church buildings	146
Number of missionaries	125
Amount contributed by religious societies for education ^b	\$108,607
Amount contributed by religious societies for other purposes ^b	\$46,151
Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year	69,085
Number of births	c2,998
Number of deaths	c2,478
Number of Indians killed during the year by Indians	56
Number of Indians killed during the year by whites	16
Number of white persons killed during the year by Indians	10
Number of Indian criminals punished during the year	311
Number of crimes against Indians committed by whites	68
Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians	17
Number of whisky sellers prosecuted during the year	145

^b This also includes various amounts contributed directly by individuals.

^c Only partially reported.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Produce raised during year by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
ARIZONA.												
Colorado River Ag'y.	300, 800	80, 000				940 110					630 70	1, 200 300
Mohave												
Chemehuevis												
Moquis Pueblo Ag'y.												
Moquis Pueblo		10, 000			1	5, 000		100	10		100	7, 000
Pima and Maricopa and Papago Ag'y.												
Pima and Maricopa Papago	181, 120 70, 080	11, 000 8, 000				5, 200		525	5, 200		35, 000	
San Carlos Agency.												
Pinal, Aribaipa, Ton- to, Coyotero, Chir- icahua, Southern and White Moun- tain Apache, and Apache Mohave and Apache Yuma	2, 528, 000	1, 600			1	500	1	500	500			5, 000
CALIFORNIA.												
Hoop Valley Ag'y.												
Hoop	89, 572	900			300	100			506	50		50
Mission Agency.												
Coahuilla, Seranos, San Louis Rey, Di- genes	152, 960		12	600		2, 000		380	2, 000		500	500
Round Valley Ag'y.												
Potter Valley, Ukie, Pitt River, Red- wood, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake	102, 118	2, 000	12	8, 000	1, 210	460	10	20	8, 500		500	600
Tule River Agency.												
Tule, Tejon	48, 551	250			25	200			600		250	200
COLORADO.												
Southern Ute Ag'y.												
Southern Ute, Mna- che, Capote, and Weeminuche	1, 094, 400	8, 000										
DAKOTA.												
Choyenne River Ag'y.												
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Mineconjou, & Blackfeet Sioux.	31, 728, 640	25, 000	800	10, 000	85	509	268	50	850	66		2, 300

crops, and other results of Indian labor.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						Cattle owned by government
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	
.....	900	26	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	78	.....	13	.....	.....	140	.....
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
.....	500	15	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	611	819	154	.....	10, 600	500	.....
1, 500	800	25	.....	.....	85	1, 000	.....	5, 000	.....	500	.....	.....	2, 000	.....
1, 000	50	750	(*)	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
.....	140	.....	.....	75, 000	200	960	\$2, 000	75	10	25	40	.....	400	3
5, 000	400	50	.....	.....	500	800	.....	1, 500	20	900	150	1, 250	.....	.....
500	1, 560	100	300	181, 000	150	506	.....	115	2	.....	150	.....	1, 800	406
25	90	20	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	70	4	12	85	.....	500	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 200	50	100	.....	1, 000	.....	.....
.....	520	3, 000	1, 000	.....	3, 000	2, 500	8, 252	1, 675	7	4, 000	150	.....	500	8

(*) On account of Indian troubles, these questions could not be answered.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.										Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severality.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
DAKOTA—Cont'd.												
Crow Creek Agency.												
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	620,312	400,000	4	.....	90	514	135	57	450	250	2,976	6,000
Devil's Lake Agency.												
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux.	230,400	150,000	.....	.....	20	1,583	15	447	1,200	.....	10,000	10,500
Fort Berthold Ag'y.												
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan ..	2,912,000	50,000	16	120	106	832	133	.....	892	305	2,600	3,650
Lower Brulé Ag'y.												
Lower Brulé Sioux		64,000	.....	.....	80	500	6	131	600	.....	.....	600
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) Agency.												
Sioux			100	500	.....	1,000	.....	500	6,600	.....	200	1,500
Rosebud (Spotted Tail) Agency.												
Northern Brulé, Loafer, Wahzazah, and Minneconjou Sioux							225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisseton Agency.												
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918,780	14,000	.....	.....	20	4,718	.....	1,500	1,800	267	41,800	4,680
Standing Rock Ag'cy.												
Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux					90	1,250	.....	.....	1,400	.....	150	10,000
Yankton Agency.												
Yankton Sioux	430,405	250,000	.....	.....	140	1,434	.....	40	1,000	.....	3,574	20,000
IDAHO.												
Fort Hall Agency.												
Bannack and Shoshone	1,202,330	10,000	250	(*)	20	609	.....	123	960	.....	4,725	.....
Lemhi Agency.												
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	64,000	500	.....	.....	22	90	.....	22	280	.....	30	.....

* Taken from last year's report.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
.....	2,050	335	350	71,264	500	1,209	.....	375	8	435	18	.....	450
12,000	28,000	2,300	.....	10,000	1,128	1,000	.....	221	.....	394	33	.....	175
4,080	6,777	358	.....	20,812	840	86	\$3,450	538	8	94	.....	.....	17
400	400	500	.....	41,000	200	6,000	315	500	10	225	10	.....	575
500	5,250	3,000	.....	153,091	5,000	1,000	10,000	6,000	100	5,000	850	.....	1,000
.....	.....	1,000	.....	68,000	9,000	.....	.....	2,000	75	900	100	.....	.....
22,150	25,565	11,250	10,250	105,000	4,750	2,000	800	286	8	1,574	75	.....	12,406
750	13,500	1,500	.....	.....	600	1,000	10,000	1,189	5	1,469	110	.....	1,621
1,120	910	.....	250	5,550	1,000	.....	.....	2800	26	2700	2200	.....	975
4,965	3,519	900	.....	2,500	.....	2,600	800	3,180	.....	800	.....	.....	100
2,200	150	10	40	.....	700	150	350	1,650	.....	10	.....	.....	12

b "Whole Marsh Valley and nine-mile settlement."

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	Lands.								Produce raised during year by Indians.		
		Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
IDAHO—Continued.												
Nez Percé Agency.												
Nez Percé.....	746,651	10,000			45	4,500			7,000		35,000	5,000
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.												
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,297,771	30,000			100	1,300		100	2,300			2,600
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.												
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita affiliated bands.....	3,712,503	348,000			60	3,900	193		4,400		138,000	
Osage Agency.												
Kaw.....	1,570,196	88,000	{	{	100	500	25		600			5,000
Osage.....					7	2,572	250		3,850	1,000	45,000	
Otoe Agency. ^b												
Otoe and Missourias	129,113					250		250	700			500
Pawnee Agency.												
Pawnee.....	283,020	50,000			200	800		100	500	55	300	7,000
Ponca Agency.												
Ponca.....	101,894				100	181	305	155	485		1,964	300
Nez Percé.....	90,711				30	150	150	110	260		820	200
Quapaw Agency.												
Miami.....	50,301	40,000			382	1,280		112	3,460			35,640
Peoria.....						1,656		23	2,217		600	35,055
Quapaw.....	56,685	42,000				73	2	12	615			1,120
Modoc.....	4,040	2,500				409	30	22	438			9,600
Wyandotte.....	21,406	14,000				1,818		104	2,304		6,220	25,145
Ottawa.....	14,860	10,880				811		41	1,180		680	20,180
Seneca.....	51,958	29,958				1,467		105	2,256		760	25,196
Eastern Shawnee...	13,048	6,088			45	934		14	1,208		2,660	14,425
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	479,667	120,000	12	5	260	1,665		300	2,000			40,000
Absentee Shawnee.....												
Mexican Kickapoo.....												
Pottawatomie.....	575,877											

^a Hides, \$20,733.25.^b From Nebraska.^c Unknown.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
10,000	14,000	200	100	150,000	500	200	\$400	13,000	25	3,500	700		2,000	89
	310	40		50,000	600	400	200	6,000	200	3,206	300			72
	650	150	200	117,615	250	1,600	1,412	9,300	250	6,900	3,000		25,500	74
		500		100,000	50			150	10	853				43
	1,000			500,000	200			3,160	289	5,725	4,850		1,250	22
	35	300		60,000	55	2,000		386		165	20		50	206
	25	300		75,980	400	400		(c)	8	200	100		2,000	39
	2,000	1,200		57,230	200	2,133		440		1,138	357		2,500	
	1,500	700		183,653	100	1,850		200		320	175		3,000	
120	340	897	940		200	1,360	9	119		507	386		364	
2,350	854	753	308		478	360	18	121	6	428	369		230	884
	141	83			431	319	16	39		50	183		194	
	277	300		33,000	245	1,000	15	39	3	74	83		1	325
1,560	2,741	475	1,482		918	2,515	10	171	4	427	675		112	1,680
540	869	424	792		320	30	7	54	3	94	184		652	
800	1,210	329	676		693	248	25	156	2	199	715		9	878
2,230	626	187	385		313	97	17	51		74	234		14	548
	470	1,000	80		12	1,300	500	2,846	96	14,000	6,000		900	237

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Produce raised during year by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.												
Union Agency.												
Cherokee.....	5,031,351	2,500,000	2,000	(*)	.....	90,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	65,000	750,000
Creek.....	3,215,495	1,600,000	75	(*)	.....	90,000	.....	120,000	.....	.....	40,000	100,000
Choctaw.....	6,688,000	3,000,000	300	(*)	.....	110,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	65,000	150,000
Chickasaw.....	4,650,935	2,300,000	100	(*)	.....	60,000	.....	150,000	.....	.....	10,000	100,000
Seminole.....	200,000	70,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Unoccupied Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and the 100th meridian.....	2,279,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, east of Pawnee Reservation.....	105,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, west of Pawnee Reservation.....	3,637,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Creek lands embraced with Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation, north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation.....	683,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded land east of 98th meridian.....	1,645,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of North Fork of the Red River.....	1,511,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IOWA.												
Sac and Fox Agency.												
Sac and Fox.....	692	200	.....	.....	4	175	.....	5	692	.....	.....	5,000
KANSAS.												
Pottawatomie Agency.												
Pottawatomie.....	77,358	29,119	.....	.....	.....	2,485	.....	150	2,500	.....	500	12,000
Kickapoo.....	20,273	10,136	.....	.....	.....	1,572	.....	200	1,600	.....	1,600	8,000
Chippewa and Munsee.....	4,395	4,000	.....	.....	.....	842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa (*).....	16,000	14,500	9	.....	80	1,245	.....	200	3,065	.....	5,120	27,670
Sac and Fox of the Missouri (*).....	8,014	7,500	6	.....	.....	873	.....	90	2,100	.....	4,300	24,200

* Very little; move from place to place at will.

* 600,000 pounds cotton.

* 2,000,000 pounds cotton.

b 750,000 pounds cotton.

b 2,400,000 pounds cotton.

b 300,000 pounds cotton.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Produce raised during year by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
MICHIGAN.												
Mackinac Agency.												
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	66,332	65,000										
Chippewa of Lake Superior residing on L'Anse and Ontonagon Reservations, and at Munising, Iroquois-P't, and various other places.												
Ottawa and Chippewa residing in Chippewa, Mackinac, Cheboygan, Delta, Emmet, Charlevoix, Leelanaw, Antrim, Manistee, Grand Traverse, Oscoda, Mason, Kent, Ottawa, and Muskegon Counties.												
Pottawatomie.												
						8,454	607				28,800	60,970
						1,138	10				1,540	2,509
MINNESOTA.												
White Earth Agency.												
Chippewa at Leech Lake.	414,440	1,000				75	3	42				1,500
Chippewa at Red Lake.	3,200,000	1,000,000			6	400	8	200			100	6,000
Chippewa at White Earth.	1,091,523	552,960			35	3,402	780	8,831	53	34,919	3,029	
MONTANA.												
Blackfeet Agency.												
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	21,651,200	2,000,000			100	155	10	70	800			
Crow Agency.												
Mountain and River Crow.	4,713,000	1,000,000	10	1,000	10	100			330			
Flathead Agency.												
Flathead.	1,433,600	400,000			10	1,800	300	2,700			3,000	30
Kootenai.											2,500	30
Pend d'Oreille.											18,000	200
Fort Belknap Agency.												
Gros Ventre and Assinaboine.					100	100			200	300		100

* 173,000 pounds maple sugar made.

* Taken from last year's report.

* 500 barrels fish

* Includes Fort Peck and Fort Belknap Agencies.

* 30,000 shingles.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
26,000 559	155,348 2,040	2,515 205	(*)	410,000	9,510 650		\$1,225 300	574 35		441 25	1,023 85	19 100		
	3,355	425		50,000	400	180	6,000	77		88	17		25	7
(*)	2,625	200	100	10,000	500	100	160	150		75	50	200	200	8
23,924	18,247	4,053	2,000		6,000	12,352	3,447	312	11	951	803	8	2,353	9
200	2,100	200		35,656	119	1,800	12,000	2,000	12	65			150	847
40	1,300	80		20,000	300	100	20 500	12,000	300	500				630
2,500 2,030 15,180	1,625 1,765 8,980	150 40 350	100 60 300	90,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	510 300 1,900		300 85 3,200		60 140	300 600	9
	500	10			320	20,000		500	10					42

caught; 20,000 pounds sugar refined; 100 bushels berries picked, and 5,000 pounds of snakeroot dug.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Produce raised during year by Indians.			
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severality.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
MONTANA—Cont'd.												
Fort Peck Agency.												
Assinaboline, Ogallala, Santee, Teton, and Yanktonnais Sioux			*150		110	735	40	10	1,200	1,113		1,500
NEBRASKA.												
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.												
Omaha	143,225	140,000				3,260		150	600	425	6,000	55,000
Winnebago	109,844	100,000				1,520		150	1,500	690	200	30,000
Santee and Flandreau Agency.												
Flandreau (Santee Sioux)	115,076	39,400			60	783		27			5,230	9,965
Poncas of Dakota						189		50		225	6,000	
Santee Sioux						2,605		151	500		7,000	50,000
NEVADA.												
Nevada Agency.												
Pah-Ute, Pyramid Lake	322,000	5,000	7	300	15	400		80	2,550	8	200	
Pah-Ute, Walker River	318,815	1,000										
Pi-Ute, Moapa River	1,000	1,000										
Western Shoshone Agency.												
Shoshone and Goshute	243,200		7	850	5	100			200			
NEW MEXICO.												
Mescalero and Jicarilla Agency.												
Jicarilla Apache	307,200		3	100		12						400
Mescalero Apache	472,320					155		70	100			1,550
Navajo Agency.												
Navajo	5,468,160	15,000			43	14,000	43	150	10		2,100	50,000
Pueblo Agency.												
Pueblo Muache Ute.	906,845	132,025	41,000			28,500		500	200		46,000	62,000

*Wood-choppers.

*70,000 pounds fish, value \$5,600.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Cattle owned by government.
50	2, 110	75	80, 000	5, 000	1, 240	\$39, 000	1, 500	1	5	3	200	125	
1, 500	6, 750	3, 000	700	50, 000	1, 000	500	600	10	450	500	600	23	
	5, 600	1, 000			500		600	10	100	300	600	30	
1, 615	3, 495	700				150	91	1	180	7	300		
400	1, 000	500			175		74	4	67	31	100		
2, 400	6, 990	1, 000	60, 000	1, 000	200	900	322	6	633	176	1, 000	18	
1, 300	200	220	(^b)		250	400	75	450	13		70	81	
	50	90			40		100		50	12	60	40	
	110						900						
	95	25				1, 000	140	20			50	100	
	1, 000		56, 000	100			40, 000	500	1, 200	*1, 100, 000		11	
	1, 600	100					3, 900	1, 000	10, 000	500	*150, 000		

^cIncluding goats.

^dMexicans on land grants.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Lands.						Produce raised during year by Indians.			
			Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number acres broken during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.	By government.	By Indians.				
NEW YORK.												
New York Agency.												
Senecas and Onondagas on Allegany Reservation.....	30,469	30,352	50	600	5,400	500	5,500	800	2,000			
Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas on Cattaraugus Reservation.....	21,680		40	425	5,000	500	5,500	3,000	3,000			
Senecas on Cornplanter Reservation.....	640				400	25	450	110	500			
Senecas of Tonawanda band and Oneidas on Tonawanda Reservation.....	7,549				2,400		3,000	3,000	8,000			
Tuscaroras and Onondagas on Tuscarora Reservation.....	5,000				4,000	50	4,500	2,200	2,500			
Onondagas and Oneidas on Onondaga Reservation.....	6,100		20	1,200	4,200	3,000	4,500	3,500	4,000			
Oneidas on Oneida Reservation.....	288				200		224	200	250			
Saint Regis on Saint Regis Reservation.....	14,640		20	500	4,500	4,000	5,000	2,400	2,500			
NORTH CAROLINA.												
Eastern Cherokee Special Agency.												
Eastern Cherokee ..	65,211	5,000			5,000					25,000		
OREGON.												
Grand Ronde Agency.												
Molai, Clackama, Rogue River, Wapato, Umpqua, and others.....	61,440	10,000			3,708	700		623	12,325	12		
Klamath Agency.												
Klamath, Modoc, and Walpapa and Yahooskin Snake.....	1,056,000	20,000	*	10	90	5	20	15,000	50	(*)		
Siletz Agency.												
Rogue River, Toootenay, and others.....	225,000.	2,000		73	1,417	171	2,405	26	2,480			
Umatilla Agency.												
Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.....	268,800	150,000	(*)	160	10	5,000	1,000	6,000	6,000	4,000		

*Taken from last year's report.

*200 tons fish caught.

*Number not given.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	Cattle owned by government.
2,000	2,550	900	300		280	100		160		387	350		500	
2,500	6,550	1,200	500		300	100		335		575	800	20	600	
550	922	80	200		100	50		20		55	50		100	
8,000	1,400	900	300		200	50		140		185	300		500	
2,000	2,950	800	500		200	100		65		100	125	50	200	
5,000	4,900	500	300		300	50		160		175	260	25	490	
200	180	30	50					8		15	20		50	
2,500	6,400	1,000	500		400	100		198		300	300			
	*1,400							*100	*20	*1,000	*1,800			
15,020	2,010	1,400	2,000	75,000	2,000		\$1,000	864	17	715	400	210	1,250	34
70	275	1,200	1,000	700,000	4,000	2,000	1,500	3,000	10	800	15		500	60
24,050	24,270	789	400	100,000	500	1,583	187½	210	7	271	169	12	500	29
2,000	2,100	1,000		20,000	2,000	1,600		9,000	50	400	50	3,000		6

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency (and tribe.)	Lands.								Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.				
OREGON—Continued.										
Warm Spring Agency.										
Tenino, Warm Spring, and Wasco.	484,000	3,600			14	1,828	100	10,000	3,000	500
TEXAS.										
Tonkawa Special Agency.										
Lipan and Tonkawa.										
UTAH.										
Ouray Agency.										
Ute	1,912,320							2,700		
Uintah Valley Agency.										
Uintah Ute.	2,039,040	320,000			6	280	30	300	2,000	100
White River Ute.										
WASHINGTON.										
Cotville Agency.										
Cotville, Callapel, Methow, San Poel, Spokane.	2,953,600	10,000				11,872	900	10,000	55,000	650
Cœur d'Alène	a 736,320									
Neah Bay Agency.										
Makah and Quill-hute.	23,040	150			63	133	2	103	121	19
Puyallup Agency.										
Chehalis	4,225	350				370	27	490	23	860
Nisqually	4,717	300				156	18	420	42	780
Puyallup	18,062	1,200	3			1,042	124	1,400	167	3,280
Squaxin	1,494	150				3			25	
Quinalt Agency.										
Quinalt, Queet, Hoh.	224,000	10,000			7	40	13	15	40	71
Shoal Water Bay	335	12								
S'Kokomish Agency.										
S'Klallam	4,987	800			60	200	20	250	25	50
S'Kokomish or Twana						150		200	48	
Tulalip Agency.										
D Wamish Etakmur, Lummi, Muckleshoot, Snohomish, and Swinomish	52,648	1,000			15	775	87	1,480	950	

a Cœur d'Alène reservation is located in Idaho.

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.			Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						Cattle owned by government.
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	
830	1,780	75	20	183,000		2,500	\$1,500	5,762	10	698	58	135	500	
								170	2					
						320		4,000	10	150		(*)		
300	830	40		53,000	75	1,000	8,000	3,000	25	1,500				600
56,000	6,306	1,200	600		2,500	3,500	400	6,050	8	5,000	7,750		1,500	
360	4,000	60			120	891	25,000	30		40			90	76
300	1,340	200				190	25	98		36	7	56	109	12
2,700	5,740	70				102	70	119		200	20	280	150	
2,900	14,600	900			950	2,786	45	273	2	480	630	300	1,200	18
	100	2						17		31			25	
	6,700	25	200		50	40	4,000	125		80			200	2
50	1,200	50			150	400		80		100		15		
10	350	125			75	300		80		100				40
2,630	25,875	970	875	129,000	975	190	2,300	375	2	976	850	320	2,500	
at 1,800 goats.														

a1,800 goats.

Statistics of stock owned, acreage cultivated, crops,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Produce raised during year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of acres occupied by white intruders.	Number acres cultivated during year.		Number of acres under fence.	Number of allotments in severalty.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.
					By government.	By Indians.				
WASHINGTON—Continued.										
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>										
Bannaak, Kamilt-pah, Klikatlat, Klinquit, Kowasayee, Ochechole, Palouse, Pisquose, Pl-Ute, Seapcat, Siaywa, Shyick, Skinpah, Wenatapham, Yakama...	800,000	130,000	.....	.....	1,200	8,300	150 200	20,400	41,28,300	750
WISCONSIN.										
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>										
Menomonee.....	231,680	2,000	.....	.....	1,600	.....	50	2,000	100	1,000
Oneida.....	65,640	5,000	.....	.....	3,500	.....	100	3,500	5,000	20,000
Stockbridge.....	11,520	330	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	220	100	350
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>										
Chippewa at Red Cliff.....	4537,836	2,075	.....	.....	290	.....	65	380	350	100
Chippewa at Bad River.....					675	.....	12	1,800	.....	.....
Chippewa at Lac Courte Oreilles.....					125	.....	180	125	186	.....
Chippewa at Lac de Flambeau.....					40	.....	.....	40	.....	25
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....					250	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....					17	.....	5	17	.....	.....
Chippewa at Bois Forte, including Vermillion Lake.....					160	.....	.....	160	.....	350
WYOMING.										
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>										
Northern Arapaho } Shoshone.....	2,842,400	30,000	(¹)	.....	20	50	.....	500	50	.....

¹ 300 bushels rye.
² 3,000 bushels rye.

³ 500 bushels berries, 50 bushels wild rice, and 60 tons maple sugar.
⁴ Sugar made, 1,500 pounds.

⁵ Sugar made, 32,000 pounds

and other results of Indian labor—Continued.

Produce raised during year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Cattle owned by government.
7,000	12,300	1,800	500	500,000	500	1,200	\$1,000	9,000	60	2,500	250	150	1,000 1,310
*800	*3,600	500	.....	60,760	100	200	500	300	.....	250	600	6	500 6
*20,000	8,050	500	5,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	300	.....	350	50	.....	250
(*)	1,185	20	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	100	.....	500
.....	*925	100	.....	.....	400	80	50	4	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	*5,885	350	.....	.....	.....	250	1,800	47	.....	122	.....	.....	.....
.....	*8,600	200	.....	.....	.....	250	1,500	13	.....	54	50	.....	4
.....	575	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)	(^b)
.....	500	150	.....	.....	.....	820	550	9	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
.....	280	11	.....	.....	.....	2,720	6,000	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	700	75	.....	.....	.....	640	12,130	11	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
150	828	30	.....	.....	100	.....	20,000	16,500	16	12,300	6	.....	1,000

* Sugar made, 44,000 pounds.

* Reservations partly in Minnesota.

Unknown.

† 15 families, having about 1,000 acres of good land.

‡ Last year's report.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres in Indian reservations*	143,525,966	
Number of acres tillable	17,566,815	SES A
Number of whites unlawfully on reserves	2,031	
Number of acres occupied by white intruders	24,360	
Number of acres cultivated by the government during the year	5,595	
Number of acres cultivated by school children during the year	1,561	
Number of acres cultivated by Indians during the year	199,962	SES, AND
Number of acres broken by government during the year	1,536	
Number of acres broken by Indians during the year	21,896	
Number of allotments made in severalty to Indians	5,229	
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	85,109	
Produce raised during the year:		
Bushels of wheat, by government, 10,584; by Indians, 493,933; by school children, 2,942	507,009	
Bushels of corn, by government, 25,975; by Indians, 849,421; by school children, 12,713	888,109	
Bushels of oats and barley, by government, 26,731; by Indians, 317,294; by school children, 5,530	349,555	
Bushels of vegetables, by government, 19,118; by Indians, 516,995; by school children, 17,200	553,313	
Tons of hay cut, by government, 6,961; by Indians, 76,447; by school children, 280	83,668	
Stock owned:		
Horses, by government, 656; by Indians, 184,476; by schools, 99	185,231	
Mules, by government, 192; by Indians, 4,188	4,380	
Cattle, by government, 6,322; by Indians, 94,932; by schools, 882	102,136	
Swine, by government, 444; by Indians, 39,220; by schools, 380	39,664	
Sheep, by Indians, 1,268,283	1,268,283	
Other results of Indian labor:		
Cords of wood cut	79,345	
Feet of lumber sawed	4,743,111	
Value of robes and furs sold	\$236,890.50	
Pounds of butter made	35,508	
Tons of maple sugar made	185 ¹ / ₂	
Pounds of sugar refined	20,000	
Number of shingles cut	30,000	
Bushels of rye raised	3,650	
Pounds of snake-root dug	5,000	
Value of hides sold	\$20,733.25	
Five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory:		
Number of acres under cultivation	370,000	
Number of bushels of wheat raised	180,000	
Number of bushels of corn raised	1,125,000	
Number of bushels of oats and barley raised	119,500	
Number of bushels of vegetables raised	126,950	
Number of pounds of cotton raised	6,050,000	
Number of tons of hay cut	82,500	
Number of horses owned	50,500	
Number of mules owned	5,460	
Number of cattle owned	455,000	
Number of swine owned	385,500	
Number of sheep owned	36,450	
Number of whites unlawfully on reserves	2,475	
* This includes areas of Indian lands without agency, viz:		
Ponca Reserve, in Dakota	96,000	
Black Bob, Shawnee, and Miami Reserves, in Kansas	35,721	
Mille Lac Reserve, in Minnesota*	61,010	
Columbia Reserve, in Washington Territory	2,992,244	
Suppai Reservation, in Arizona	38,400	
Klamath River Reservation, in California	25,600	
Otoe Reserve in Nebraska	44,093	
Malheur Reserve in Oregon	414,720	
Total	3,707,788	

*The Mille Lac Chippewas are under the White Earth Agency.

SES AND DEA

ES, AND ACCIDEN

Incised wound.									
Lacerated wound.									
Punctured wound.									
Poisoning.									
Other diseases of this order.									
227	225	98	53	10	11				
1	8								
2	12	1							
4	1	3	2						
9	1	1							
7	17	2							
7	1								
7	12		1						
6	7		1						
40	17	16	27						
1	1								
11	2	2							
4	3	1							
4	1	1							
1	2	3							
26									
9	7	5	5						
2									1

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MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, 3 Broad street, New York City.

E. Whittlesey, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Orange Judd, 751 Broadway, New York City.

W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.

Albert K. Smiley, New Paltz, N. Y.

George Stoneman, San Gabriel, Cal.

William McMichael, Philadelphia, Pa.

John K. Boies, Hudson, Mich.

William T. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES FORMERLY ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

FRIENDS.—Santee, in Nebraska, Otoe and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *Barclay White, Mount Holly, N. J.*

FRIENDS.—Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita, Osage, and Sac and Fox, in the Indian Territory. *James E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay and Quinalt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grande Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *Charles Ewing, Catholic Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory, and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, No. 28 Astor House Offices, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percés, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Centre street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. A. T. Twing, secretary Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 22 Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Ouray Agency, in Utah. *Rev. G. Reynolds, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado, and Mission, in California. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Jonathan Biggs	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Moquis Pueblo	Jesse H. Fleming	Moquis Pueblo Agency, Ariz., via Winslow on the A. & P. R. R., & P. R. R., Ariz.	Moquis Pueblo Agency, Via Winslow, on the A. & P. R. R., Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago	A. H. Jackson	Pima and Maricopa Agency, Ariz., via Casa Grande	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Philip P. Wilcox	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoop Valley	Capt. Charles Porter, U. S. A.	Hoop Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.	Arcata, Humboldt County, Cal.
Mission	S. S. Lawson	San Bernardino, Cal.	San Bernardino, Cal.
Round Valley	H. B. Sheldon	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.	Ukiah, Mendocino County, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal.	Visalia, Tulare County, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	Warren Patten	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	William A. Swan	Cheyenne River Agency, Fort Bennett, Dak.	Fort Bennett, Dak.
Devil's Lake	John W. Gramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.	Fort Totten, via Laramore, Dak.
Fort Berthold	Jacob Kaufmann	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak.	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	W. H. Parkhurst	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., via Fort Hale	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	V. T. McGillicuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Fort Robinson, Nebr.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	James G. Wright	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Saint Paul, Minn.	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Thatcher, Nebr.
Standing Rock	Charles C. Gray	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, Dak.	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Yankton	James McLaughlin	Yankton Agency, Greenwood, Dak.	Fort Yates, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. L. Cook	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Ross Fork, Idaho.
Lemhi	John Harries	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock Station, Mont.
Nez Percés	Charles E. Monteith	Nez Percés Agency, Idaho	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	John D. Miles	Darlington, Ind. T., via Caldwell, Kans.	Fort Reno, Ind. T., via Dodge City, Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	P. B. Hunt	Anadarko, Ind. T.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Osage	Laban J. Miles	Pawhuska, Ind. T.	Coffeyville, Kans.

Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe. Quapaw Sac and Fox Union	Lewellyn E. Woodin D. B. Dyer Jacob V. Carter John Q. Tufts	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kan. Crow Agency, Mont. Seneca, Mo. Muscoogee, Ind. T. Do.	Arkansas City, Kans.
IOWA. Sac and Fox	George L. Davenport	Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS. Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	H. C. Linn	Saint Mary's, Pottawatomie County, Kans.	Saint Mary's, Kans.
MICHIGAN. Mackinac	Edw. P. Allen	Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA. White Earth (consolidated).	Cyrus P. Luse	White Earth Agency, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA. Blackfeet Crow Flathead Fort Belknap Fort Peck	John Young Henry J. Armstrong Peter Ronan W. L. Lincoln N. S. Porter	Blackfeet Agency, Piegan P. O. Choteau County, Mont. Crow Agency, Mont. Flathead Agency, Mont. Fort Belknap, Mont. Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek, Mont	Blackfeet Agency, Mont., via Fort Shaw, Mont. Stillwater, Mont. Fort Missoula, Mont. Fort Assinaboine, Mont. Camp Poplar River, Mont.
NEBRASKA. Omaha and Winnebago Santee and Flandreau	George W. Wilkinson Isiah Lightner	Winnebago Agency, Dakota County, Nebr. Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.	Dakota City, Nebr. Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA. Western Shoshone.	Joseph M. McMaster John S. Mayhugh	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev. Mountain City, Elko County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev. Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO. Mesquero and Jicarilla Navajo Pueblo Do. NEW YORK.	William H. H. Llewellyn D. M. Riordan Ben. M. Thomas	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex Navajo Agency, Manuelito, Valencia County, N. Mex Pueblo Agency, Santa Fe, N. Mex	South Fork, via San Marcial, Fort Stanton, N. Mex. Manuelito, N. Mex. Santa Fe, N. Mex.
New York	Benjamin G. Casler	Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y	Randolph, N. Y.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-offices and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
• Eastern Cherokee.	S. B. Gibson	Charleston, Swain County, N. C.	
OREGON.			
Grand Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg.	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	L. M. Nickerson	Klamath Agency, Lake County, Oreg.	Fort Klamath.
Siletz	Edmund A. Swan	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg.	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	R. H. Fay	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg.	Pendleton.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg.	The Dalles, Oreg.
TEXAS.			
Tonkawa Special Agency	Lieut. Elias Chandler, U. S. A.	Fort Griffin, Tex.	Albany, Tex.
UTAH.			
Ouray	J. F. Minnle	Ouray Agency, Utah	Green River City, Wyo. (thence by mail to agency).
Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Uintah Valley Agency, White Rocks, Utah	White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	John A. Simms	Fort Colville, Stevens County, Wash.	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay and Quinalt	Oliver Wood	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.	Port Townsend, Wash.
Nisqually, Skokomish, and Tulalip.	Edwin Belle	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	Robert H. Milroy	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.	The Dalles, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	E. Stephens	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.	Clintonville, Wis. (thence by mail).
La Pointe	William R. Durfee	Ashland, Wis.	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	James Irwin	Shoshone Agency, Sweetwater County, Wyo.	Fort Washakie, via Rawlins, Wyo.
INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.			
Carlisle Barracks	Lieut. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A.	Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.	S. C. Armstrong	Hampton, Va.	Hampton, Va.
Forest Grove Training School.	J. H. Minthorne	Forest Grove, Oreg.	Cornelius, Oreg.

LIST OF INDIAN INSPECTORS WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

WILLIAM J. POLLOCK Aurora, Ill.
ROBERT S. GARDNER Clarksburg, W. Va.
CHAS. H. HOWARD Glencoe, Ill.
GEORGE M. CHAPMAN Canandaigua, N. Y.
SAMUEL S. BENEDICT Guilford, Kans.

JAMES M. HAWORTH, Inspector of Indian Schools. Olathe, Kans.

LIST OF SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

EDDY B. TOWNSEND Washington, D. C.
ARDEN R. SMITH 1606 Olive street, Saint Louis.
GEO. R. MILBURN Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. WRIGHT Baltimore, Md.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY,
Wyoming, September 15, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Having taken charge of this agency on the 17th of May last, my knowledge of current events throughout the past year is necessarily limited. The Indians at this agency are composed of two tribes, the Shoshones, Eastern band, and the Northern Arapahoes. Their numbers are about equal, and aggregate 1,800. They appear disposed to be quiet and peaceable as far as I have observed.

The supplies furnished by the government are not sufficient alone for their maintenance, but they are fortunately situated in a game country, and support themselves two or three months each year in hunting during the winter season. The robes and other pelts thus obtained are brought in and sold to the trader, and assist materially in their support.

The amount of produce raised by them is also some assistance, but far short of what it should be, as the soil is productive and the supply of farming implements furnished them is amply sufficient. Perhaps one-third of the male population are willing to farm if the necessity of doing so was properly urged upon them.

They all do their own freighting from the Union Pacific Railroad to the agency, the distance being 150 miles, and are always ready and willing to do so.

As herders they have not been successful. The government has furnished them \$30,000 worth of good American cows, and their increase must have been large, yet, through their own carelessness and the mismanagement of others, it is not probable there are cattle on the reservation to day, belonging to the Indians, to the value of \$10,000. I had made every possible effort during my former administration of affairs at this agency to start a fine herd, and through a sale of a portion of the reservation back to the government the money was obtained. To find, on my return, the herd sold or stolen was very discouraging.

There has been no effort in the last two years to keep up a school, and no Christian and very little moral training has been attempted. Civilizing influences of every description seem to be on a backward move. Whisky is sold to the Indians freely, and no effort has been made in the last two years to stop it, as far as I can learn.

The police force amounted to nothing, and I discharged them, and am now endeavoring to organize a body of more efficient men.

On behalf of the Indians I would say that they have been more sinned against than sinning, and will do better if they have a chance. They are delighted with the progress some of their children are making at Carlisle School, and have proposed to haul rock and do anything they can towards building a commodious boarding school house. They really desire their children to be taught what they call the "white man's ways." I know your earnest desire in this matter, and hope you may have the means next summer to order the erection of a suitable building at this agency, for school purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. PRICE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the statutory requirements of the act creating this bureau (20 U. S. Statutes, 169, sec. 3), I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the bureau and its operations, and of the condition of the property, business, and accounts of the several railroad companies which have complied with the request of this office under the law, and to which, or their predecessors, the United States have granted, and which have directly or indirectly received, any subsidy in bonds or grant of public lands, and the geographical location of whose railroads is in whole or part west, north or south of the Missouri River.

ACCOUNTS.

Able and expert accountants of this office have investigated and reported upon the business, financial condition, and proportion of "net earnings" due the government for the past year. The results are shown in detail under the proper headings hereafter. Free access has been accorded to the books and accounts of the several subsidized roads, whenever requested. Detailed statements of the earnings and expenses, financial condition, and physical characteristics of the various land-grant railroads have been compiled from examination and returns made, and are submitted herewith. As a rule, the accounts of the roads are kept in a thoroughly comprehensive and business-like manner.

Reports to this office are not always made as promptly as required, but the desire is expressed by the different companies to fully and promptly comply with the lawful demands of the bureau.

INSPECTION OF PROPERTY.

Properly authorized members of this bureau, in conformity with the law, have made extensive trips this year to inspect the vast properties of the numerous bonded and land grant railroads coming within its jurisdiction. A decidedly healthy improvement in construction, operation, and business has been manifest. Steel rails are being substituted for iron as rapidly as practicable, more ties to the mile and of superior quality, better fastenings and good ballast are being used. Bridges and buildings are not only being repaired and renewed, but generally improved or replaced by better ones. Embankments and cuts are being widened, grades and curvatures reduced, and general improvements made as far as practicable. The best pattern, as to service, of locomotives is being used, and improved passenger and freight cars purchased

or built. Where the financial condition of the companies admit of it, new machinery of the most improved kind is being obtained; shops, round houses, station buildings, section and tool houses are being constructed of a much improved and superior character.

The unprecedented construction of railroads during the present year deserves very thoughtful consideration. The Pacific companies are rapidly extending their lines, some through sections of country which are and will remain for years to come of little value, but which extensions are for the most part necessary to secure the trade of rapidly developing sections, and to make through connections with important distributing points which will ultimately be of great value to the main lines.

List of roads inspected and reported upon:

	Miles.
Central Pacific system:	
Central Pacific, main line:	
San Francisco to Ogden via Benicia	835
Sacramento to Redding, Oregon Division	170
Sacramento to San Francisco via Niles, &c.	187
Southern Pacific of California, Arizona, and New Mexico	1,286
Total	<u>2,478</u>
Union Pacific system:	
Union Division, main line	1,033
Cheyenne Division	105
Colorado Division	189
Denver and South Park Division	225
Kansas Division, main line	639
Kansas Division, McPherson Branch	36
Total	<u>2,227</u>
Northern Pacific Railroad:	
Western Division to "the front"	602
Eastern Division to "the front"	1,029
Total	<u>1,631</u>
Southern Pacific, Northern Division:	
Main line and branches	178
Missouri Pacific system:	
Missouri Pacific main line, Saint Louis to Kansas City	283
Missouri Pacific main line, Atchison to Omaha	166
Kansas and Texas Division (Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway), Sedalia to Vinita	211
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Division, Saint Louis to Texarkana	490
Texas and Pacific Railway, Texarkana to El Paso	869
Total	<u>2,019</u>
Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway:	
Vinita, Ind. Ter., to Saint Louis, Mo.	364
Atlantic and Pacific:	
Albuquerque to Cañon Diablo, N. Mex.	312
Oregon and California:	
Portland to Roseburg and the "front"	212
Albany to Portland via Corvallis	107
Total	<u>319</u>
Central Branch Union Pacific:	
Atchison to Greenleaf	114

Sioux City and Pacific:	
Freemont to Missouri Valley Junction, and thence to Sioux City, Iowa, all owned.....	107
Saint Paul and Duluth:	
Duluth to Saint Paul.....	155

CONDITION OF TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTS.

Appendix 7 of this report shows in detail the condition of the transportation accounts of the indebted Pacific Railroads to the government to be as follows:

Transportation services performed for the United States to December 31, 1881, as shown by companies' books.....	\$25, 303, 703 68
Less one-half of charges for transportation prior to 1873, paid to the companies.....	\$4, 295, 187 98
[Act of March 3, 1873, requires <i>all</i> transportation performed for the government to be withheld. Prior to that time one-half of amount was paid to the subsidized railroads.]	
One-half retained and applied to the credit of the companies, prior to 1873.....	4, 204, 471 03
Transportation services performed and settled for prior to the act of 1873.....	8, 499, 659 01
Remainder applicable to "repayment of interest," to the payment of "5 per cent. of net earnings," and to the payment of requirement for U. S. "sinking fund".....	16, 804, 044 67

APPLICATION.

Included in this remainder of \$16,804,044.67 is transportation on non-aided lines operated by the subsidy roads, amounting to	\$2, 718, 363 76
To which add one-half of remaining transportation on subsidy portions.....	7, 042, 840 45
Total to bond and interest account.....	9, 761, 204 21
One-half transportation (\$14,085,680.91) on subsidized portions, to sinking fund account.....	7, 042, 840 46
Total.....	16, 804, 044 67

The total cash payments to December 31, 1881, which have been required from the companies, in addition to the retention of the entire compensation for services, are as follows:

Central Pacific.....	\$1, 282, 264 44
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1, 953 77
Union Pacific.....	\$1, 840, 911 76
Less balance due the Kansas Pacific for excess of transportation over and above the annual requirement for 5 per cent. of its net earnings to December 31, 1881.....	939, 074 73
	901, 837 03
Total.....	2, 186, 055 24

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has deposited the above amount of \$1,282,264.44 in the Treasury, but the balance of \$901,837.03 due from the Union Pacific which owns and operates the Kansas Pacific Railway as one of its divisions has not been finally adjusted, owing to items for new construction and new equipment being in dispute, and which is hereafter more fully discussed.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MILEAGE AND RATES.

Frequent inquiry has been made as to the relative business and rate of compensation for freight and passengers on the Pacific roads, as compared with roads not within the jurisdiction of this office.

With a view to intelligent comparison, I have had compiled a table showing the mileage and rate of compensation for the years 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881 of twelve of the leading representative roads of the United States, which is herewith submitted.

The low average mileage of the Central Pacific is by reason of about four-fifths of the passenger traffic being what is known as "Ferry passengers," the haul of which is about 6 miles, thus proportionately reducing the general or average mileage.

Miles traveled per passenger, with average rate per mile.

Names of roads.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.	
	Per	Rate.	Per	Rate.	Per	Rate.	Per	Rate.
	pass.		pass.		pass.		pass.	
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Union Pacific.....	511	3.27	484	3.20			166	3.34
Central Pacific.....	26	2.96	27	2.72	29	3.04	80	3.07
Louisville and Nashville.....	58	3.37	57	3.45	54	3.51	32	3.40
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.....	147	3.09	140	3.06	146	3.35		
Chicago and Northwestern.....	35	2.80	35	2.80	35	2.70	37	2.53
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul.....	46	3.09	50	2.93	52	2.84	46	2.86
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	40	2.97	42	2.97	44	2.80	45	2.67
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	49	2.29	50	2.22	53	2.14	56	1.99
New York, Lake Erie and Western.....	29	2.19	35	2.09	33	2.04	33	2.02
New York Central and Hudson River.....	34	2.01	36	2.02	40	1.99	42	1.96
Pennsylvania.....	27	2.36	26	2.28	26	2.25	25	2.18
Boston and Albany.....	19	2.24	19	2.14	19	2.08	20	1.97

Number of miles per ton of freight, with average rate per ton per mile.

Names of roads.	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.	
	Per ton.	Cents.	Per ton.	Cents.	Per ton.	Cents.	Per ton.	Cents.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
Union Pacific.....	434	2.27	439	1.99			379	1.99
Central Pacific.....	219	2.75	211	2.78	264	2.34	266	2.14
Louisville and Nashville.....	84	1.66	85	1.53	149	1.61	96	1.55
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.....	218	2.12	242	2.51	280	2.43		
Chicago and Northwestern.....	160	1.72	169	1.56	155	1.49	147	1.47
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul.....	165	1.80	167	1.72	155	1.76	163	1.70
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	209	1.56	228	1.43	221	1.21	211	1.22
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	220	.97	230	.64	222	.75	221	.62
New York, Lake Erie and Western.....	199	.73	191	.78	198	.64	179	.81
New York Central and Hudson River.....	265	.83	265	.81	240	.88	228	.78
Pennsylvania.....	158	.92	156	.80	150	.88	146	.80
Boston and Albany.....	125	1.13	119	1.10	113	1.21	110	1.04

In this connection I have also had prepared a table of the earnings, mileage, and rates of compensation for passenger and freight traffic over the Union and Central Pacific roads from the first year of their operation to the latest yearly returns, as complete as the data accessible would admit. They show a steady increase in mileage and volume of business and decrease in rates of compensation.

Central Pacific Railroad.

Year.	No. of miles.	Passengers.		Gross receipts.	Average per passenger per mile.	Gross tons.	Freight. Carried one mile.	Gross receipts.	Average per ton per mile.	Per passenger.	Per ton.
		Number.	Carried one mile.								
1870	992.07			2,581,506 18	Cents.	442,800		3,232,479 25	Cents.	Miles.	Miles.
1871	1,054.84			3,486,239 28	3.83	848,114	190,510,000	4,653,811 73	2.66		209
1872	1,176.41		106,120,000	4,065,210 00	3.96	941,000	248,793,000	6,967,444 58	3.80		264
1873	1,234.45		120,893,000	4,418,417 82	3.52	1,029,000	280,285,000	7,462,894 92	2.95		272
1874	1,265.97		134,318,000	4,723,866 94	3.27	1,090,000	316,583,000	9,838,803 58	3.14		289
1875	1,349.23		168,338,000	5,569,389 32	3.24	1,284,000	363,460,000	10,773,618 34	2.96	80	283
1876	1,423.94	5,772,659	172,639,000	5,589,304 43	3.02	1,415,000	363,542,000	10,065,349 87	2.78	29	257
1877	1,966.95	6,275,979	181,715,000	5,483,704 83	2.96	1,787,786	382,231,710	10,862,276 40	2.75	29	211
1878	2,118.74	6,978,186	178,773,225	5,204,913 07	2.72	1,864,335	382,930,000	10,634,573 39	2.78	27	219
1879	2,825.25	6,803,479	180,779,711	4,918,254 63	2.64	2,140,879	565,063,768	13,245,857 79	2.84	29	264
1880	2,492.26	6,707,345	191,415,400	5,819,794 23	3.07	2,757,193	783,285,889	15,842,139 01	2.14	80	266
1881	2,707.00	7,052,966	218,117,760	6,092,828 27							

Union Pacific Railway.

Year.	Number of miles.	Passengers.		Gross receipts.	Average per passenger per mile.	Number of tons.	Freight. Carried one mile.	Gross receipts.	Average per ton per mile.	Per passenger.	Per ton.
		Number.	Carried one mile.								
1870	1,033.68	142,623	74,917,335	\$3,818,627 55	5.10		71,779,106	\$3,058,514 71	4.26		525
1871	1,036.68	130,561	73,984,927	3,123,510 08	4.22		134,205,887	3,629,488 94	2.70	568	
1872	1,036.68	165,688	90,663,871	3,270,312 41	4.18		178,145,755	4,768,419 07	2.67	547	
1873	1,036.68	174,994	95,709,054	3,897,204 46	4.06	487,484	223,861,542	5,516,907 58	2.47	497	458
1874	1,036.68	188,877	105,138,205	3,952,858 55	3.76	483,000	262,238,837	5,664,731 33	2.16	556	537
1875	1,036.68	209,331	132,691,943	4,245,014 00	3.36	501,410	269,414,989	6,641,512 00	2.47	692	464
1876	1,036.68	202,648	128,032,924	4,307,002 00	3.36	629,947	292,002,076	7,304,123 00	2.47	682	464
1877	1,036.68	185,901	107,883,371	3,590,756 00	3.34	718,112	334,644,870	7,597,681 00	2.27	581	487
1878	1,036.68	188,315	98,804,250	3,590,409 00	3.27	844,019	396,054,149	8,235,878 00	2.27	611	439
1879	1,036.68	207,020	100,151,148	3,207,910 00	3.20	992,886	436,054,149	8,692,414 00	1.90	484	
1880	1,816.73			5,406,125 00				15,218,507 00			
1881	1,820.90	807,141	153,570,005	5,131,571 89	3.34	2,065,030	763,331,064	15,559,528 00	1.90	166	379

CONDITION OF THE BOND AND INTEREST ACCOUNTS.

The following statement of the condition of the accounts with the several Pacific Railroad companies, so far as regards moneys which have been actually covered in to their credit, is obtained from the public debt statement for June 30, 1882. No account is taken of moneys in the sinking funds held by the Treasurer of the United States, or of the compensation for services performed by them for the government at that time remaining unsettled by the accounting officers, and under the heading "Interest paid by the United States" the semi-annual payment due July 1, 1882, is included:

Name of railway.	Principal outstanding.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by the United States.	Interest repaid by companies.		Balance of interest paid by the United States.
				By transportation services.	By cash payments 5 per cent. of net earnings.	
Central Pacific.....	\$25,885,120 00	\$776,553 60	\$21,890,448 07	\$3,812,411 95	\$648,271 96	\$17,438,764 16
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	189,090 00	5,751,153 09	2,725,458 33		3,025,694 76
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	817,095 36	23,323,659 69	8,453,537 60		14,870,122 09
Central Branch U. P.	1,600,000 00	48,000 00	1,453,808 26	124,639 85	6,926 91	1,322,241 50
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	59,116 80	1,550,015 34	9,267 00		1,540,648 34
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320 00	48,849 60	1,366,598 29	95,278 57		1,271,319 72
Totals.....	64,623,512 00	1,938,705 36	55,344,682 74	15,220,693 30	655,198 87	39,468,790 57

Appendix 7 shows the total indebtedness of the several subsidized Pacific Railroads to the United States on June 30, 1882, to be as follows:

TOTAL DEBT.

Union Pacific:		
Principal.....	\$33,539,512 00	
Accrued interest.....	30,080,998 14	\$63,620,510 14
Central Pacific:		
Principal.....	27,855,680 00	
Accrued interest.....	24,285,133 81	52,140,813 81
Sioux City and Pacific:		
Principal.....	1,628,320 00	
Accrued interest.....	1,415,447 89	3,043,767 89
Central Branch Union Pacific:		
Principal.....	1,600,000 00	
Accrued interest.....	1,501,808 26	3,101,808 26
Total.....		121,906,900 10

TOTAL CREDIT.

Transportation services performed and money paid into the Treasury:	
Union Pacific.....	12,360,603 35
Central Pacific.....	6,004,665 17
Sioux City and Pacific.....	95,278 57
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	131,566 76
Total.....	18,592,113 85
Balance in favor of the United States, but not due until maturity of the principal, 1895-'99.....	103,314,786 25

CONDITION OF THE SINKING-FUND ACCOUNTS.

The recommendation is renewed that section 4 of the act of May 7, 1878, be so amended as to embrace the subsidy portion of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway, the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad within the operations of said act requiring the establishment of sinking funds and the payment of "twenty-five per centum of net earnings." The annual requirement as to the Kansas Division should be a sum not less than \$300,000, and as to the two other roads, it is believed that \$60,000 each would not be an unreasonable requirement.

Appendix 8 of this report shows in detail the condition of the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Companies, respectively, held by the Treasurer of the United States under the act of Congress approved May 7, 1878, from which it will be seen that on June 30, 1882, these funds amounted to \$2,716,221.68, the Central Pacific having to its credit \$1,534,614.26, and the Union Pacific, \$1,181,607.42.

Investments have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

Character of bonds.	Union Pa- cific.	Central Pa- cific.	Total.
Funded loan of 1881, 5 per cent	\$256,450 00	\$194,900 00	\$451,350 00
Funded loan of 1907, 4 per cent	82,650 00	199,100 00	281,750 00
Currency sixes, 6 per cent	861,000 00	444,000 00	1,305,000 00
Principal	650,100 00	888,000 00	1,488,100 00
Premium paid	124,065 43	168,727 73	292,793 16
Total cost	774,165 43	1,056,727 73	1,830,893 16

The last investment was made April 6, 1881, at which time a premium as high as 35 per centum was paid, but repeated protests have been made by the companies against the heavy cost of these investments.

On June 30, 1882, the amounts remaining in the Treasury *uninvested* were as follows:

Credit of the Central Pacific	\$527,886 53
Credit of the Union Pacific	407,441 99
Total	935,328 52

on which the above companies are receiving no interest whatever.

The act of 1878, section 3, requires that the "sinking fund *shall be* invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds of the United States," and directs that he shall prefer the 5 per cent. bonds. It evidently was not foreseen that the 6, 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. bonds might be called in for payment and converted or extended at 3½, or even 3 per cent.; nor was it foreseen that the premium would rise to more than one-third of the entire fund. The last investment was made April 6, 1881, at a premium as high as 35 per cent., and on June 30, last, there remained *uninvested* \$935,328.52, which amount has since been largely increased. The fund has evidently not accomplished the result anticipated and, since April, 1881, may be regarded as having practically failed for want of suitable investment.

The Supreme Court, in the *United States v. the Union Pacific Railroad Company* (91 U. S. R., 72) has held that the companies "are not

required to pay the interest before the maturity of the principal of the bonds."

The fund, therefore, thus paid into the Treasury is not applied as in ordinary cases, first to the extinguishment of interest, but is credited to the companies respectively under the provisions of the act of 1878—one-half of the amount of transportation retained and 5 per cent. of the net earnings to the bond and interest account and the remainder of the 25 per cent. of net earnings to the sinking fund—the difference being that that which is credited on the bond and interest account bears no interest, and that which is invested in the sinking fund earns for the company the interest of its investment until the maturity of the bonds, when the whole accumulated fund will be applied toward the payment of the debt. The government has thus a direct interest in seeing that the fund be made fully productive.

In view of the fact that these companies are being charged with interest on their subsidy bonds at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, that the investments made by the Secretary of the Treasury yield only about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum, and at maturity of the bonds the large premiums paid will be entirely lost to the companies, and that a sum now much exceeding \$1,000,000, and constantly increasing, remains uninvested by reason of the limitations of the act—in simple justice to them and in the interest of the government, I deem it my duty to recommend that section 3 of the act of May 7, 1878, be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the sinking funds in the first mortgage bonds of the companies or such bonds as have been issued to them by the United States, or in other good and sufficient securities, and to convert the bonds now held by the Treasurer of the United States in said sinking funds, into money at the market rates, and reinvest the same in like securities.

As many doubts have been expressed as to the ability of the companies to meet their indebtedness at maturity, and as to the efficiency of the provisions for a sinking fund, I deem it proper to suggest whether it may not be practicable and highly desirable, with the consent of the companies, to change the form of their indebtedness from a running book account into a settlement and actual delivery of interest-bearing bonds for the amount found to be due on a convenient day, say July 1, 1883, at which time one-half of the interest will have been paid by the United States. Let the ascertained amount be divided into, say, one hundred semi-annual installments, each to be represented by a redemption bond, one payable each six months, together with interest upon the whole unpaid remainder of the debt, the lien to remain as it is.

To aid reflection upon this suggestion, I desire to submit some considerations which bear upon it.

The proportion of "net earnings" required to be paid, under the act of May 7, 1878, is probably as large a proportion of the income of the roads as due regard to their proper maintenance and the interests of the public will permit. It is as well guarded as perhaps any act could be, yet its practical enforcement is not without difficulty. Not only is the constitutionality of the act regarded by the companies as still open, but questions of book-keeping, of expenses, of betterments, of new construction, of aided and non-aided portions of the road, of through and local traffic and of diverted traffic have all entered into the ascertainment of what are "the whole net earnings of the said railroad company as ascertained and defined as hereinbefore provided."

Again, the act of March 3, 1873, section 2, directs the Secretary of the Treasury "to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads, of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States, for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with five per cent. of net earnings due and unapplied as provided by law." But the same section authorizes any such company to bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation, and directs the issue to be determined upon the merits of the law and facts, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The several laws touching the security of the advances made by the government in aid of the roads have been fruitful of litigation.

In *United States v. Kansas Pacific Railway Company* (99 U. S. R. 455) it was decided that the bonds issued to that company were a lien only on that portion of the company's road in respect to which they were issued, namely, 394 miles, and that only such part of the annual net earnings of the road as was due to those miles is subject to the payment of the 5 per cent. The same construction has been adopted in other cases, and has been extended to exclude from the operations of the act "net earnings" earned upon non-aided roads or parts of roads operated by the companies.

What are "net earnings" under the sinking-fund act has been contested. The Union Pacific Company has declined to settle on the basis on which this office insists..

The controversy involves items for new construction and equipment for the three and one-half years ending December 31, 1881, to the amount of \$2,381,439.82, 25 per cent of which is claimed to be due the government and has been included in the payments demanded from the company. The status of the question is as follows:

In *United States v. Union Pacific Railroad Company* (99 U. S. R. 402) it was held that "net earnings within the meaning of the law are ascertained by deducting from the gross earnings all the ordinary expenses of organization and of operating the road, and expenditures made *bona fide* in improvements, and paid out of earnings, and not by the issue of bonds or stocks.

In *United States v. Kansas Pacific Railway Company* (99 U. S. R. 455) the court adheres to the ruling in *United States v. Union Pacific Railroad Company* (*supra*, p. 402) as to the principle which should govern in determining the amount of "net earnings," and specifically rules that in ascertaining net earnings, there should be deducted from gross receipts, provided they were actually paid out of the earnings of the road and not raised by bond or stock, the equipment account, or replacing and rebuilding rolling stock, machinery, &c., the amounts paid for depot grounds and the expenses of the same, and the construction-account or improvements and additions to the track, &c.

These cases were instituted in the Court of Claims in 1877 (13 C. of C. 401), and were decided, upon appeals, by the Supreme Court at the October term, 1878. Although decided upon the statutes prior to the act of May 7, 1878, the court in the Union Pacific case (p. 427) refer to that act, but did not pass upon its effect, in ascertaining "net earnings" as therein provided.

The first section of this act in terms provides "that the net earnings mentioned in the act of 1862, of said railroad companies respectively, shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of their earnings respectively the necessary expenses actually paid within the year in

operating the same and keeping the same in a state of repair, and also the sum paid by them respectively within the year in discharge of interest on their first mortgage bonds whose lien has priority on the lien of the United States."

This statute has not received judicial construction as to the method it prescribes of ascertaining "net earnings." Under these circumstances, this office has insisted that expenditures for *new construction and new equipment* are not "*necessary expenses actually paid within the year in operating the same and keeping the same in a state of repair,*" and has declined to settle upon any basis which deducts such items from the gross receipts, in ascertaining net earnings.

The Central Pacific, reserving its rights, whatever they may be under the law, has paid without prejudice, 25 per cent. of their net earnings as ascertained without such deduction.

The Union Pacific, insisting upon their right to deduct such items, have declined to pay the balance claimed to be due from them, viz: \$901,837.03, unless they are allowed to deduct from the gross receipts the sum of \$2,381,439.82 for new construction and equipment for the three and one-half years heretofore mentioned, the allowance of which would reduce the amount due under the act to \$306,477.07.

In accordance with the grounds taken by the company, a check for the balance, shown by their statement to be due to the United States on December 31, 1880, amounting to \$69,358.83, was deposited in the subtreasury at Boston, Mass., on July 26, 1881. This office felt warranted, from its construction of the act of May 7, 1878, in advising the Treasury Department not to accept this amount as payment in full of all demands to December 31, 1880, in consequence of which the amount has not been covered into the Treasury, and no further payment has been made or tendered by the company. The question remains open, but it has been agreed to request the Secretary of the Interior to submit the matter to the Attorney-General for his opinion, before whom it will be fully presented as soon as practicable.

The constitutionality of the act of May 7, 1878, was contested by both companies upon grounds of legislative power to demand from the companies any larger annual payment than that required by the charter acts of 1862 and 1864. The act was sustained by a divided court, four of the justices, by whom the case was heard, holding the act to be within the legislative power, and three joining in a dissenting opinion. (Sinking fund cases, 99 U. S. R., 700.)

Should the present sinking-fund method be continued, we may venture upon an approximation of its results as follows:

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal sum of bonds advanced	\$27,855,680 00
Thirty years' interest, at 6 per cent.	50,140,224 00
Total	77,995,904 00
Deduct transportation, &c., approximately, in round numbers, first fifteen years,	\$6,000,000
Deduct transportation, &c., approximately, in round numbers, last fifteen years, at present rates	13,500,000
By accumulation of sinking fund for the next fifteen years, estimated at \$500,000 per annum, together with amount already in sinking fund, at 3 per cent. per annum	12,500,000
	32,000,000 00
Balance due United States at maturity of bonds	45,995,904 00

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Principal of bonds advanced	\$27, 236, 512 00
Thirty years' interest, at 6 per cent	49, 025, 721 60
Total	76, 262, 233 60
Deduct transportation, &c., approximately, in round numbers, for first fifteen years	\$12, 000, 000
Deduct transportation, &c., approximately, in round numbers, for last fifteen years, at the present rate	16, 500, 000
By accumulation of sinking fund for the next fifteen years, estimated at \$900,000 per annum, together with amount already in sinking fund, at 3 per cent. per annum.....	22, 500, 000
	<hr/> 51, 000, 000 00
Balance due United States at maturity of bonds.....	25, 262, 233 60

It is manifest that when the bonds mature, at the close of the present century, the present sinking fund will not be sufficient to meet them, and if left to be dealt with then as a mere book account, with the risk of possible diminution of income from the rapidly increasing competition which they must surely encounter, adjustment may then be more difficult and embarrassing than now.

The balance unpaid at maturity will be, as nearly as can now be estimated, from the Central Pacific, say, \$46,000,000, and from the Union Pacific, say, \$25,000,000; an aggregate of \$71,000,000.

If the debt were extended for fifty years, even at present government interest of 3 per cent. per annum, it would require annual payments from the Central Company at first of about \$2,200,000, running down at the end to about \$947,600, and from the Union Company at first about \$1,250,000, running down to about \$515,000.

These amounts are approximations only and would vary somewhat upon close calculation of the value of the debt at any given time and upon proper commutation of the interest.

It is respectfully submitted that it is worthy of careful consideration whether it would not be wisest and best for Congress now to commute the present mode of payment into one of fixed amounts not dependent upon the fluctuations of net earnings or the contingencies of competition, which might cause net earnings to disappear.

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads and their connections are much the most important railroads with which the government has to do. It is of the highest importance to devise the best method of securing to the government the certain reimbursement of its advances, with due regard to the rights and interests of the company, the government, and the people so largely dependent upon their proper maintenance. In this connection, the original purposes of the government in aiding their construction, and which are of no less importance now than then, should have due weight.

The necessities under which they originated, and which are so ably expressed by Justice Davis in delivering the opinion of the court in *United States vs. Union Pacific Railroad* (91 U. S. R., 79), may be recalled with profit. He says:

Many of the provisions in the original act of 1862 are outside of the usual course of legislative action concerning grants to railroads, and cannot be properly construed without reference to the circumstances which existed when it was passed. The war of the rebellion was in progress, and owing to complications with England, the country had become alarmed for the safety of our Pacific possessions.

The enterprise was viewed as a national undertaking for a national purpose, and the public mind was directed to the end in view rather than to the particular means for securing it. Although the road was a military necessity, there were other reasons

active at the time in producing an opinion for its completion besides the protection of an exposed frontier; there was a vast unpeopled territory lying between the Missouri and Sacramento Rivers which was practically worthless without the facilities afforded by a railroad for the transportation of persons and property. With its construction the agricultural and mineral resources of this territory could be developed, settlements made where settlements were possible, and thereby the wealth and power of the United States largely increased; and there was also the pressing want, in time of peace even, of an improved and cheaper method for the transportation of the mails and of supplies for the Army and the Indians.

It was in presence of these facts that Congress undertook to deal with the subject of this railroad. The difficulties in the way of building it were great and by many intelligent persons considered insurmountable.

The scheme for building a railroad two thousand miles in length, across mountains, over deserts, and through a country inhabited by Indians, jealous of intrusion upon their rights, was universally regarded at the time as a bold and hazardous undertaking. It is nothing to the purpose that the apprehended difficulties in a great measure disappeared after trial, and that the road was constructed at less cost of time and money than had been considered possible. No argument can be drawn from the wisdom that comes after the fact.

The project of building the road was not conceived for private ends, and the prevalent opinion was that it could not be worked out by private capital alone. It was a national work, originating in national necessities, and requiring national assistance.

The primary object of the government was to advance its own interests, and it endeavored to engage individual co-operation as a means to an end—the securing a road which could be used for its own purposes.

The purposes of Congress in granting the liberal aid extended to these companies, so forcibly expressed by Justice Davis, were held to be important elements in arriving at the true construction of their charters, and are not now to be overlooked in considering their present relations to the government. All these purposes have been much more than realized, and it has been frequently and officially stated that the actual saving, year by year, to the government greatly exceeds the whole annual interest paid.

But whatever weight these considerations should have in guiding the discretion of Congress, and however much the government and the country are indebted, as they are, to the vigor and enterprise of the men by whose energy, skill, and perseverance this great national and pioneer work was consummated, this office can take no other cognizance of their affairs than in the simple light of debtor and creditor. And it is in this light only, and with a view to devise the best possible security for the advances made by the government, that I have ventured to make the suggestions:

First. That if the sinking fund is to be continued, the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury should be enlarged as to the investment of the fund.

Second. That Congress consider the practicability of commuting the present book-account indebtedness for securities having the same lien and of fixed amount and payable at fixed periods.

RAILROAD RATES.

The adjustment of railroad rates is one of the most difficult and delicate questions of modern times, and it is specially complicated in the United States, where every trunk line runs through several States, each independent within its own jurisdiction and jealous of all interference by the general government. The enormous extent of this interest and the rapidity of its growth, both in the increase of mileage and tonnage, demands that its relations to the public shall be under some judicious legal control. What it shall be and to what extent, are questions upon which the most experienced experts differ, and as to which there is much popular misapprehension.

It is estimated by Mr. Henry V. Poor that there are now in the United States not less than 104,813 miles of railroad, which, at the low estimate of \$25,000 per mile, has cost over \$2,600,000,000. They have transported within the last year 350,000,000 tons, of an estimated value of \$12,000,000,000. Their gross receipts were \$725,325,119. They paid for wages and material \$449,565,071; for interest on funded debts, \$128,887,002; for dividends, \$93,344,200. They employed in operating the roads 1,200,000 persons, besides 400,000 in construction, or a total of 1,600,000 employes, or about one thirty-second part of our population, estimated at 53,200,000.

Interests so vast and so necessarily and vitally bound up in the prosperity of the people, can only be dealt with with the utmost caution and upon the fullest information.

As mere mechanical devices, railroads and their equipments may be regarded as well perfected, but in their relations to business they are still in their infancy, passing through formative discipline and experiment, and slowly but surely approaching a solution of the difficult questions which surround them.

Rates and discriminations are not entirely within the arbitrary determination of railroad companies. They are subject to competitions which they cannot control, upon the ocean, upon the lakes, and upon the rivers. There is scarcely a center of business in the country, affording any considerable freights, where they are not fiercely contended for upon all available national highways, as well as by canals and competing roads, with the necessary result of practically reducing all competing rates to the level of the lowest.

The great lakes and rivers so peculiarly and advantageously located as to trade, with their numerous, far-reaching, and widely extended navigable tributaries, carry water competition into almost every portion of the country, with the effect of so reducing the general rates that the United States enjoys the cheapest railroad transportation in the world.

The experience of all railroads is that reduction in rates comes gradually but surely from increased traffic and production. The laws of trade must ultimately prevail in the management of railroads as in all other widely-extended business; but as yet no just basis of general application for the adjustment of rates and discriminations has been found, and it is undeniable that there are hardships neither few nor small arising from existing discriminations, often arbitrarily imposed, which affect disastrously local trade at non-competing points. There is a growing and clamorous demand among the people that railroad management shall be subjected to the restraints of law, nor is railroad management adverse to reasonable control. On the contrary, as I believe, a judicious law would be most acceptable.

It has become a necessity that "wars" of rates shall be controlled in the interests of both the people and the roads. They usually, in the ardor of competition, spring from selfish conflict of interests, and often from breach of faith, which no existing law can control, and are not infrequently connected with stock-jobbing speculations. They break out suddenly without warning, and rage with violence for a time, with rates reduced far below the cost of transportation, and cease suddenly, with prompt restoration of rates. Such "wars" for the time unsettle, within their operation, commercial values, affording sudden and unreasonable profits to a few and entailing heavy losses upon others.

Railway commissioners have been appointed in twenty-one States, as per reports for 1881, as follows:

Alabama, three commissioners, paid by railroads.

California, three commissioners, paid by State.
Connecticut, three commissioners, paid by railroads.
Georgia, three commissioners, paid by State.
Illinois, three commissioners, paid by State.
Iowa, three commissioners, paid by railroads.
Kentucky, three commissioners, paid by State.
Maine, three commissioners, paid by State.
Massachusetts, three commissioners, paid by railroads.
Michigan, one commissioner, paid by State.
Minnesota, one commissioner, paid by State.
Missouri, three commissioners, paid by State.
New Hampshire, three commissioners, paid by State.
Ohio, one commissioner, paid by State.
Rhode Island, one commissioner, paid by State.
South Carolina, one commissioner, paid by railroads.
Vermont, one commissioner, paid by railroads.
Virginia, one commissioner, paid by railroads.
Wisconsin, one commissioner, paid by State.
Texas, one railway inspector.

New York will have three commissioners in 1883.

The general scope of the laws under which these commissioners are appointed is to control railroads within the State, and they exercise, in many instances, a healthful influence over railroad management. But railroad transportation, strictly confined within State jurisdiction, is so limited that it leaves the real difficulties unsolved and nearly unaffected. It cannot be said that State laws have been successful in dealing with the subject.

Their limited jurisdiction involves conflicts with both the general government and their sister States. Diverse decisions have been rendered by the highest judicial tribunals of neighboring States upon State laws of like import and purpose.

The supreme court of Iowa, in *Carlton & Co. vs. Illinois Central Railway Company* (see *Railway Age* for July 20, 1882, p. 397), decided February 12, 1882, that "a railroad company has the right, as a common carrier, to make its own contracts and disregard any laws of a State which seek to regulate shipments to parts beyond the limits of the State, such laws being repugnant to the Federal Constitution."

The supreme court of Illinois, in *The People vs. The Wabash, Saint Louis and Pacific Railway Company* (see *Railway Age* for October 5, 1882, p. 551), decided September 28, 1882, that "while the act of the Illinois legislature of May 2, 1873, to prevent unjust discrimination in the rates of charges of railway companies may affect commerce, it cannot be said to be a law regulating commerce among the several States within the meaning of the Federal Constitution."

Like diversity is found in the decisions of other States, but the conflicting views are well discussed in the cases cited.

If the Supreme Court of the United States should concur with the supreme court of Illinois, then each State and all States would be at liberty, in the absence of Federal law, to enact regulations each for itself, with absolute certainty of conflict of laws, and with uncertain extra State authority difficult if not impossible to define, and leading to vexatious litigation, in which the pride of State rights may be arrayed to counteract adverse decisions with new legislation.

If they should concur with the supreme court of Iowa, then it is a matter of exclusive Federal jurisdiction, and only Congress could legislate upon the subject with any effect beyond State lines.

The power of Congress over the whole subject can hardly be questioned.

The supreme court of Illinois concedes it, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States seem to render it indisputable.

In *Hall vs. De Cuir* (95 U. S. R., 488), Chief Justice Waite, in a full discussion of the subject, and citing many authorities, says:

We think it may safely be said that the State legislation which seeks to impose a direct burden upon inter-State commerce, or to interfere directly with its freedom, does encroach upon the exclusive power of Congress.

Justice Clifford, delivering a concurring opinion (p. 491), says:

Power to regulate commerce is by the Constitution vested in Congress; and it is well-settled law that the word "commerce," as used in the Constitution, comprehends navigation, which extends to every species of commercial intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, and to all commerce with the several States, except such as is completely internal, and which does not extend to or affect the other States.

The universal use and absolute dependence of all inter-State commerce upon railroads, give constant rise to new questions under new conditions, which only experience can properly solve. It would seem that true wisdom would hasten slowly in dealing with this great problem, seeking the fullest information as the only true basis for wise legislation. The solution must lie in the just application of the laws of trade and commerce, with such authoritative regulation by law as will hold abuses in check, and this power can be derived only from Federal law of universal application. I have felt it to be my duty to call attention to this subject, although I have not thought it appropriate to discuss the question in detail.

Any law not based upon full information might work great injustice to the companies and be inadequate to the proper protection of the people. Experience has shown that unreasonable laws cannot be enforced, and in many instances have worked such great embarrassment to transportation as to become inoperative by common consent. Many such laws hastily enacted have been quickly repealed.

I therefore respectfully recommend that a commission be appointed to take into consideration the whole question, and report to Congress the facts necessary for intelligent and efficient action upon the subject.

UNIFORMITY IN RAILWAY SIGNALS.

The unnecessary and dangerous dissimilarity of railway signals in this country is a subject for grave consideration, affecting so largely, as it does, the safety of life and property. A table furnished this office, and believed to be reliable (a copy of which is submitted as appendix 9), indicates that, with the exception of the signal for backing, consisting of three short whistles, on 198 roads in this country, there is no signal in use having the same meaning on all roads, while no less than forty different meanings are conveyed by several signals. About 90 per cent. of the roads use one whistle for applying the brakes, and about the same proportion use two short whistles for releasing brakes, while on others these sounds have exactly the opposite meaning.

The signals for road crossings, sending out flagmen, recalling flagmen, calling for switchmen, calling attention to flag on engine and to railroad crossings, denoting that train has parted, calling for fuel, &c., differ widely; in fact the code is based solely on the arbitrary determination of the officers of each road. It is evident that not only inconvenience and delay may result, but that the actual danger of loss of life and property is greatly and unnecessarily increased by this wide

diversity of signals, and many accidents have been directly attributable to it. The fact that American railway men are nomadic in their habits and frequently change from one road to another, is an additional reason why a uniform system of signals should be enforced by law if not voluntarily adopted. During the inspections of this year, officers of this bureau have conferred with the superintendents, train dispatchers, and trainmen of a number of roads, and it was conceded without dissent that a uniform system of train signals should be enforced, applicable to all roads. I have reason to believe that most if not all the railroad companies would co-operate in securing such uniformity and would regard a law to that effect with much favor, and I commend the subject to favorable consideration.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AFFECTING RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

So frequent reference is made to the laws of the United States relating to railroad and telegraph companies, that I have deemed it expedient to reprint the same and add subsequent enactments, with some laws heretofore omitted, to be included as a part of this report.

A pamphlet is now in course of preparation which will contain a full list of all the railroads aided by a loan of credit or a grant of public lands, with a reference to all laws, decisions of the Attorney-General, Court of Claims, and Supreme Court of the United States relating to the railroads coming within the jurisdiction of this office. Also, the termini of roads aided, name of company now operating the same, and regulations as to rates of compensation for government transportation. It is thought that such a condensed compilation will be of interest and convenience to all the departments of the government having business relations with the companies.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

The matter of the settlement of accounts for transportation service performed by the subsidized railroad companies for the government has been a vexed one, embarrassing alike to the government and the companies.

Service has been performed by the several roads aggregating, December 31, 1881, the sum of \$25,303,703.63, as represented by their books and statements rendered to this office. Of this amount \$4,295,187.98 had been paid to them prior to the act of 1873. There has been covered into the Treasury, for services performed by the several companies to December 31, 1881, the sum of \$14,707,886.34 to the credit of the bond and interest account, and \$2,273,759.02 to the credit of the sinking fund. Assuming the figures returned by the companies to be correct, there remain accounts "unacted upon" amounting to \$4,026,870.34. Of this large amount the several bills contain items which are in dispute between the companies and different departments of the government. Many of them arise from changes in the tariff rates and classifications, and some from clerical errors, but the aggregate amount of all the disputed items is very small as compared with the total amount of the suspended bills.

The following statement, prepared from data at the Treasury Department, shows the amount in dispute for passenger and freight transportation to December 31, 1881:

Road.	Errors.	Disallow- ance.	Deduction.	Total.
Central Pacific.....	\$6,746 29	\$16,427 19	\$7,657 33	\$30,830 81
Union Pacific.....	41,805 39	49,300 74	29,352 89	120,459 02
Sioux City & Pacific.....		20 76	851 88	872 64
Central Branch Union Pacific.....		226 32	647 09	873 41
Kansas Pacific.....	11,244 47	11,382 85	14,608 16	37,235 48
Total.....	59,796 15	77,357 86	53,117 85	190,272 36

Upon representations made by this office, in connection with the accounting departments, the companies have recently adopted a better and practically uniform system of rendering their accounts, which has much facilitated settlements and which will probably prevent accumulations of unadjusted accounts in the future. I am informed that the accounting departments are making all practicable efforts to adjust the deferred accounts as soon as possible. Efforts have also been made to secure the adoption by all the departments having occasion for transportation upon the subsidized roads of a uniform form of "request for passenger transportation," which it is believed will prevent many inconveniences to which the companies and the accounting departments are subjected by reason of the different forms now in use. It is probable that such uniform system will soon be adopted.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The property and accounts of this company have been carefully examined; they exhibit a marked improvement in the entire plant and a decided increase of business.

The total length of roads operated by the company on June 30, 1882, was 3,036.35 miles, of which 1,204.5 miles are owned, being the same as in the previous year, and 1,831.35 miles are leased, being an increase of 314.1 miles. Of the 1,204.5 miles owned, land was granted to aid in the construction of 1,012.47 miles, of which 860.66 miles were subsidized with bonds in addition to the lands.

At the close of the year ending June 30, 1882, there were 838 bridges, aggregating a length of 106,425 feet; 2,219 open, box, and arch culverts, aggregating 8,910 feet; and 17 tunnels, aggregating 8,102 feet, the longest of which is 1,659 feet. There is a decided improvement in the track, bridges, and buildings. Steel rails are being laid to replace iron. At the beginning of this year there remained only 300 miles of iron rails, of which 106 miles have since been relaid with steel. The company has contracted for 30,000 tons of steel rails this year: 10,000 tons of the Troy Works, 10,000 tons of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and 10,000 tons of English manufacturers. American steel rails have cost the company this year an average of \$57 per ton delivered on cars at the manufacturers works. English rails have cost, delivered on the wharf at San Francisco, with duties added, \$63 per ton.

There is, in the main line, an average of 2,640 cross-ties to the mile. The road is at present in excellent condition for safety and business. The intention is, however, frequently expressed to replace all wooden bridges and culverts with iron and stone, to reduce the curvature and grades where necessary, and to extend and deepen the ballast and bring the road, as rapidly as possible, to the highest standard of excellence. There are some 35 miles of snow-sheds, including a 1,600-foot tunnel through the summit of the Sierras west of Truckee. They are con-

structed of heavy timbers on account of the very great weight of snow which sometimes falls, and to afford adequate protection against the avalanches which sometimes rush down the mountains in winter. They have cost an average of about \$20,000 per mile and are very expensive to maintain. An admirable system of signals by telegraph and telephone has been devised for use in case of fire. Three locomotives, with several hundred feet of hose and fire-engine attachments, are kept constantly fired up, to each of which is attached three water cars, with a capacity of 10,000 gallons each; these are conveniently stationed in the sheds, ready for instant use.

Among the noticeable improvements made on the main line is a commodious passenger depot at the Oakland Pier, in the bay of San Francisco. This pier is of rock and earth-work, extending into the bay more than one and a quarter miles, and upon which are four parallel tracks. The building has a total length of 1,050 feet, covering an area of four acres, and has ten tracks running through its entire length. At the present time there are 128 passenger trains running in and out daily. The building has all modern improvements, and is so constructed as to receive passengers from the ferry-boats from both the upper and lower decks at the same time, and is admirably adapted for handling expeditiously an immense passenger traffic.

The steamer Solano, which is the largest of its kind in the world, is used for transferring passenger and freight cars and engines across the straits of Carquenez, between Benicia and Port Costa, near San Francisco. Its dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 424 feet; length on bottom, 406 feet; height at sides, 18 feet 5 inches; at ends, from bottom of boat, 15 feet 10 inches; molded beam, 64 feet; extreme width over guards, 116 feet; camber, or reverse sheer of deck, 2 feet 6 inches; draught, light, 5 feet; loaded, 6 feet 6 inches; registered tonnage, 3,541.31 tons. The aprons connecting the boat with the slips at Benicia and Port Costa are each 100 feet long, with four tracks, so arranged that freight and passenger trains are run aboard without uncoupling from the locomotive. The aprons weigh, each, 150 tons, and are worked by a combination of pontoons and counter-weights by hydraulic power. Forty-eight freight cars, or 24 passenger cars and two engines, can be transferred at one time.

The principal shops of the company are located at Sacramento, and are very extensive and complete. They have facilities for making all that is required for repairing and building all kinds of rolling stock, and for the maintenance of the track, bridges, and buildings. Car wheels are made at the rate of 40 per day, but do not supply the demand. The shops are equipped with the best machinery, and the premises are kept in neat and tasteful order. Efficient fire apparatus is also provided.

The equipment of the road is very good, consisting of 236 locomotives, of which 92 have the Westinghouse air-brake attachment; 322 passenger cars; 4,665 freight cars; 486 hand and push cars for track-men, and 187 miscellaneous cars, all of which are owned by the company. In addition to the above the company leases 177 locomotives, of which 57 have the Westinghouse air-brake attachment; 141 passenger cars; 3,536 freight cars; 509 hand and push cars for track service, and 5 wrecking cars. The increase in rolling stock during the fiscal year has been: 88 locomotives, 47 passenger cars, 1,621 freight cars, 99 hand and push cars, and 21 miscellaneous cars.

During the year ending June 30, 1882, there were accidents on the road resulting in the death or injury of 500 persons, classified as follows:

4 passengers, 31 employés, and 39 other persons were killed on account of their own carelessness, and 4 employés from causes beyond their own control, making a total of 78 killed; 42 passengers, 244 employés, and 81 other persons were injured on account of their own carelessness; 7 passengers, 45 employés, and 3 other persons were injured from causes beyond their control, making the total number of injured 422. I desire to express much satisfaction with the full and able reports made to this office, from which the foregoing figures were taken.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has leased and operates the Southern Pacific Railroad of California from Huron to the Colorado River, at Yuma, and the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona and New Mexico, from Yuma to El Paso, Tex., via Deming, N. Mex.

This road is laid with 50-pound steel rails and from 2,400 to 2,640 cross-ties per mile. The new road from El Paso to Deming, a distance of 88 miles, was found to be in good condition, the track being well ballasted with broken limestone. The bridge across the Rio Grande, about 4 miles west of El Paso, is cased with boards covered with galvanized iron. The road from Deming to San Francisco was found to be in good and improved condition. With the exception of a few miles west from Deming, where the country is well adapted to stock-raising, the road runs for a distance of about 600 miles through a desolate and barren region, in some portions of which there is no sign whatever of animal or vegetable life.

Crossing the "old ocean bed," from Flowing Wells to Indio, for 60 miles, in the midst of the Colorado desert, the track is at some places 266 feet below the level of the sea. The great, and, up to the present time, unsatisfied want of this part of the country is water. Artesian wells have been sunk hundreds of feet in many places without satisfactory results. At one place, between San Simon and Tucson, the company carries water in tanks on flat cars a distance of 125 miles, for use on engines.

The buildings along the line through New Mexico and Arizona are constructed with special reference to the comfort and health of the employés, who are necessarily exposed to the extreme heat and long droughts common to that section of the country. All buildings for occupancy are constructed with a double roof, with a space of about two feet intervening, admitting a free circulation of air and rendering the building several degrees cooler than it would otherwise be.

One specially interesting feature noticed in New Mexico and Arizona was the "bunk-houses," which had been built for the comfort and convenience of the employés of the company, and each of which is intended to accommodate about 50 men. They are, like the majority of the buildings on this line, double-roofed, spacious, and airy, usually built in the form of three sides of a square, with a pleasant inner court planted with trees and flowers, and generally ornamented by a refreshing fountain in the center. The doors and windows open opposite each other, giving a free and uninterrupted circulation of air. Some of the houses have a library, billiard table, and bath-room. Engineers and firemen are the principal occupants, although all trainmen are at liberty to use the rooms free of charge. Such special and unusual provision for the health and comfort of the employés is found to be necessary to secure the permanent adherence of valuable employés in a climate so enervating and a country so desolate.

Passing west from Yuma on the California portion of the road, there is no water-station until arriving at Walters, 106 miles from Yuma. At this point some irrigation is being done, and from there northward the

country presents a decided and pleasing improvement. At Newhall, 452 miles south of San Francisco, oil wells have been developed which produce oil claimed to be equal in quality to that of the Pennsylvania wells. From five to fifteen cars are daily shipped. This discovery is fortunate and is likely to be of great value to the company.

The road from Tehachipa Summit to Caliente, a distance of 23 miles, has a descent of 2,700 feet, or about 116 feet to the mile, with curves of about ten degrees. The engineering difficulties were of great magnitude. Within this distance the road passes through seventeen tunnels, one of which is directly under its own track, thus forming what is known as the "loop." From one point the road can be seen in eight different places. The track has been well constructed as to grades, curvatures, and materials used. It is carefully watched and well maintained. A special engine was constructed in the works at Sacramento, with particular reference to the necessities of this difficult section. It is said to be the largest engine in the country. It is twelve-wheeled (eight driving and four truck), and weighs, in working order, 123,600 pounds, or 61½ tons. The tender, in working order, weighs 63,000 pounds, or 31½ tons, aggregating the enormous weight of 93 tons. It will haul up, over this section, fourteen loaded cars of 20 tons each.

The following statements have been carefully prepared from the books and accounts of this company and from reports rendered to this office:

Statement showing the earnings and expenses of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1881 and 1882.

	Year ending June 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Per cent.
EARNINGS.					
Passenger.....	\$7, 151, 283 71	\$6, 188, 388 56	Increase ..	\$962, 895 15	15.56
Freight.....	16, 563, 043 85	15, 216, 554 65	Increase ..	1, 346, 489 20	8.85
Mail.....	450, 018 17	463, 861 27	Decrease ..	13, 843 10	.30
Express.....	334, 480 72	289, 506 17	Increase ..	44, 974 55	1.55
Miscellaneous.....	861, 319 66	735, 033 92	Increase ..	126, 285 74	17.18
Total.....	25, 360, 146 11	22, 893, 344 57	Increase ..	2, 466, 801 54	10.77
EXPENSES.					
Conducting transportation	2, 681, 968 37	2, 351, 468 68	Increase ..	330, 499 69	14.07
Maintenance of way.....	2, 755, 593 17	2, 226, 568 95	Increase ..	529, 024 22	23.76
Motive power.....	4, 067, 378 10	3, 133, 352 21	Increase ..	934, 023 89	29.80
Maintenance of cars.....	860, 609 24	668, 307 89	Increase ..	192, 361 35	28.78
General expenses.....	5, 678, 804 86	5, 122, 806 75	Increase ..	555, 998 11	10.81
Total.....	16, 042, 411 74	13, 502, 504 48	Increase ..	2, 539, 907 26	18.81
Net earnings.....	9, 317, 734 37	9, 390, 840 09	Decrease ..	73, 105 72	.78
Average miles operated.	2, 866.66	2, 614.29	Increase ..	252.37	9.65
Gross earnings per mile.....	8, 846 58	8, 757 00	Increase ..	89 58	.10
Operating expenses per mile	5, 596 20	5, 164 88	Increase ..	431 32	8.35
Net earnings per mile.....	3, 250 38	3, 592 12	Decrease ..	341 74	9.51

It will be observed that while the earnings of the road have increased nearly two and one-half millions, the expenses have increased a little over that amount, showing a slight decrease for the year in the net earnings. A large portion of this increase in expenses is due to the

improvement of the track, bridges, and buildings, and to the substitution of steel rails for iron, all of which has been charged to operating expenses. There is a decided increase also in the expense of motive power and in the maintenance of cars. Although operating over 3,000 miles of road, the company has thus far been unsuccessful in discovering coal at or near any point on the line. Coal is procured from the Union Pacific Railroad, from Pennsylvania, and from Australia, at prices ranging from \$7.15 to \$13 per ton. Within the past year coal mines have been purchased and opened in Washington Territory, from which coal is shipped at Tacoma in vessels for delivery at San Francisco, Sacramento, and other points accessible by sea. It is expected that the cost of fuel will be thereby greatly reduced. The "performance sheets" returned to this office show that the cost per mile run of locomotives on some divisions is thirty cents, of which twenty-five cents is for fuel alone.

Statement of the revenue and expenditures of the entire line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1881, ascertained from the general books of the company in San Francisco by the book-keeper of this bureau.

Earnings:	
Passenger.....	\$6, 692, 828 37
Freight.....	15, 842, 139 01
Mail.....	459, 168 23
Express.....	318, 021 22
Miscellaneous.....	783, 944 12
Gross earnings.....	\$24, 094, 100 95
Profits on miscellaneous investments.....	612, 656 40
Total receipts.....	24, 706, 757 35
Expenses:	
Conducting transportation.....	\$2, 497, 522 77
Maintenance of way.....	2, 543, 011 80
Motive power.....	3, 455, 808 06
Maintenance of cars.....	666, 916 95
General expenses.....	815, 191 96
Total operating expenses.....	9, 978, 451 54
Rentals.....	3, 880, 855 43
Total operating expenses and rentals.....	13, 859, 306 97
Discount and interest.....	219, 124 98
Interest on first-mortgage bonds.....	1, 671, 695 00
Interest on other debt, funded.....	1, 600, 911 58
Expenses of land department.....	30, 826 38
New construction.....	331, 864 46
New equipment.....	18, 762 14
Surveys.....	16, 007 71
Loss, operating steamer division.....	1, 702 63
United States requirement for sinking fund for 1881.....	1, 038, 935 24
Dividends declared on capital stock.....	3, 556, 530 00
Total.....	22, 345, 667 09
Surplus on operations for the year.....	2, 361, 090 26
Or, deducting the company sinking fund requirement for the year per their books.....	948, 845 00
Leaves surplus of.....	1, 412, 245 26

A comparison of the above results with those of previous years shows that the financial condition of the company has been much improved.

On June 30, 1882, the total assets and liabilities of the company were as follows:

LIABILITIES.	
Funded debt	\$54,206,000 00
Interest on same, accrued but not due	1,352,655 00
United States subsidy bonds	27,855,680 00
Interest on same, accrued but not due	23,449,463 41
Floating debt:	
Bills payable	\$4,215,545 38
Accounts payable	5,394,727 76
Interest and dividends unpaid	23,715 00
	<hr/>
	9,633,988 14
Total debt	<hr/>
	116,497,786 55
Capital stock	59,275,500 00
	<hr/>
Total stock and debt	<hr/>
	175,773,286 55
ASSETS.	
Cost of road	137,763,153 69
Cost of equipment	8,224,145 38
Real estate, shops, &c	2,687,362 69
Cash	2,552,644 64
Fuel, material, and stores on hand	3,650,695 41
Stocks and bonds owned	245,416 70
Miscellaneous investments	1,576,664 93
United States sinking funds and transportation account	7,170,128 38
Bills and accounts receivable	4,161,737 72
Land sales, cash and notes	1,471,802 82
Company's sinking funds	4,947,909 17
	<hr/>
	174,451,661 53
	<hr/>
Balance, deficit	1,321,625 02

The company has estimated the value of lands not sold to amount to \$26,700,000, exclusive of lands in San Francisco, and water front in Sacramento and Oakland, estimated at \$7,750,000, neither of which items are included in the foregoing statement of assets.

Under the act of May 7, 1878, the book-keeper of this office checked the books and accounts of the company in San Francisco, with a view to the ascertainment of "25 per cent. of the net earnings" for the year ending December 31, 1881. Twenty-five per cent. of the net earnings of the subsidized portion of the road was found to amount to \$1,038,395.24. The transportation for the government during the year amounts to \$959,785.33, leaving a balance due the United States of \$79,149.91.

Statement was rendered, and payment demanded October 20, 1882. A check for the amount was sent to the Treasurer of the United States by the vice-president of the company October 23, 1882. The company has therefore paid to the government all of its accrued indebtedness to date.

The following is a statement of the settlement for 1881:

Statement showing the earnings and expenses of the subsidized portion (860.66 miles) of the Central Pacific Railroad Company from January 1, 1881, to December 31, 1881, both days inclusive, as ascertained from their general books in San Francisco.

EARNINGS.	
United States:	
Passenger	\$80,007 18
Freight	56,171 70
Mail	296,489 55
	<hr/>
	\$432,668 43

Commercial:	
Passenger.....	\$2,532,515 25
Freight.....	6,543,050 21
Express.....	111,486 14
	<u>\$9,187,051 60</u>
Car service.....	4,279 76
Rent of buildings.....	18,528 05
Miscellaneous.....	414,253 04
Wells, Fargo & Co. stock on all divisions (\$612,656.40) subsidy proportion.....	214,772 83
Total earnings.....	10,271,563 71

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation.....	\$715,076 19
Maintenance of way.....	1,139,430 83
Motive power.....	1,527,779 63
Maintenance of cars.....	279,721 21
General expenses and taxes.....	782,119 88
Total operating expenses.....	4,444,127 74
Interest paid on first-mortgage bonds having priority of lien over the United States bonds.....	1,671,695 00
Total.....	6,115,822 74
Net earnings so ascertained.....	4,155,740 97
"Twenty-five per cent.".....	1,038,935 24
Deduct:	
Transportation on aided lines.....	432,668 43
Transportation on non-aided lines.....	527,116 90
Total transportation withheld for 1881.....	959,785 33
Remainder—additional payment required by law.....	79,149 91

APPLICATION.

One-half of transportation on subsidized line.....	\$216,334 21
Five per cent. of net earnings.....	207,787 05
Total to credit of bond and interest account.....	\$424,121 26
One-half of transportation on subsidized line.....	216,334 22
Cash or additional payment required under section 4, act of May 7, 1878.....	398,479 76
Total for sinking-fund account.....	614,813 98
	<u>1,038,935 24</u>

The land grant to this company is estimated at 12,822,400 acres, of which 2,505,584.45 acres had been patented to June 30, 1882.

The company has sold 1,031,199.21 acres for \$5,917,623.88, or an average of \$5.74 per acre.

The Southern Pacific Company, so closely identified with the Central Pacific system, is now building, under the name of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, a new line from El Paso via Sierra Blanca, Texas, to San Antonio, thence via the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio road to Houston and Galveston, Tex., connecting at Houston with the Texas and New Orleans and Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railway for New Orleans. This will make a direct route from San Francisco to New Orleans, a distance, as at present computed, of 2,493 miles.

This road will open to California and the Southern Territories an out-

let of great value. It is estimated that during the year 1881 the export crop of wheat and flour from California amounted to 1,164,591 tons, on which there was paid for transportation to European ports, exclusive of interest and insurance, 67s. 6d. per ton, amounting to 3,519,909 pounds sterling, or \$17,111,757. Of this large amount 73 per cent., or \$2,500,000, was paid to vessels flying foreign flags, so that all this money was absolutely taken out of the country.

It is expected to handle the grain traffic in bulk with elevators and close cars, superseding, to a great extent, the use of sacks, now so generally used, and saving to the farmers a due proportion of their cost, estimated at \$1,500,000 per year.

If the expectations of the company are realized, it is believed that a line of steamers can be supported between New Orleans and European ports, and which, on return voyages, will bring a large immigration for the Pacific coast, which has not heretofore received any considerable part of that valuable population. The great inducement of cheap and productive lands east of the mountains, the sterile plains which lie beyond, and the great distance and expense of reaching the Pacific slope by existing lines will continue for many years to deprive that coast of the advantages it would otherwise derive from general immigration. A line which will render easily and cheaply accessible the rich and unoccupied lands and vast mineral resources of California and the Southern Territories will be of national importance.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company, which is the successor by consolidation January 26, 1880, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, has operated the same number of owned miles of road during the past year as in the year previous.

A thorough investigation and examination of the property and accounts of this company has been made and the result shows marked improvement in the condition of the property and increase in business.

The main line from Omaha to Ogden is entirely laid with 56, 58, and 60 pound steel rails. The track is largely ballasted with gravel and disintegrated granite and is in good smooth condition. The company reports 1,818.8 miles of road all owned by it, in addition to which there were operated in the interest of the company 2,449.1 miles, of which 349.4 miles were opened during the year.

The Union Pacific was chartered on the 1st of July, 1862, by act of Congress which granted the right of way over the public domain, and 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile of road, and a subsidy in government bonds at the rate of \$16,000, \$32,000, and \$48,000 per mile of line, the object being to apportion the subsidy to the cost of the several sections. The amount of the subsidy for 1,033 miles was \$27,226,512, the accrued interest on the same to June 30, 1882, was \$23,323,659.69, making the total debt \$50,550,171.69 which matures in 1895, '96, '97, and '98.

The amount of bonds to the Kansas Pacific (now the Kansas division of the Union Pacific Railway Company) was \$16,000 per mile for 394 miles west from the Missouri River, the total amount of bonds issued being \$6,303,000, which with the accrued, but not due, interest of \$5,751,153.09 amounted June 30, 1882, to \$12,054,153.09. The total debt of the Union Pacific Railway Company to the United States on June 30, 1882, was therefore \$62,604,324.78.

The total acres of land patented to the company to June 30, 1882, is 3,420,013.75. Their total sales were 4,317,959.55 acres, which amounted to \$19,312,441.88.

The total grant of land to this company, as at present consolidated, is estimated at 19,100,000 acres. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the company owned rolling stock, as follows: 341 locomotives, of which 75 were equipped with the Westinghouse air brake; 278 passenger and 7,305 freight cars and 113 miscellaneous cars, being an increase during the year of 2 locomotives, 27 passenger, 1,863 freight, and 12 miscellaneous cars, at a cost of \$564,918.46.

During the year passenger trains ran 2,207,601 miles, carrying 903,528 passengers a distance equal to one passenger for 159,181,601 miles, or an average of 177 miles for each passenger. Freight trains ran 5,856,133 miles, carrying 2,216,684 tons a distance equal to 738,721,567 miles for one ton, or an average of 333 miles for each ton.

Among the noticeable improvements on the main line of this road are the rolling mills at Laramie. They have eight furnaces, with capacity for rerolling seventy tons of rail per day and fifteen tons of bar iron. They employ about 230 men. The buildings are of stone and the machinery and engines noticeably strong and well adapted to their work. Apparatus for speedy extinguishment of fires are kept in convenient position and are quickly available. During the year 1881 these mills turned out 10,486.5 tons of 58 pound and 126.5 tons of 50-pound iron rerolled rails; 1,336,622 pounds of bar iron; 24,733 pounds of nuts; 659,200 pounds of bolts; 651,155 pounds of spikes, and 3,448,938 pounds of splices. The necessity for building these mills was early appreciated and its accomplishment is highly creditable and economical to the company.

The town of Laramie contains some 3,000 inhabitants. The buildings are principally of stone and brick, and substantial. The company contemplates the development of soda mines a few miles from this place. A block of nearly pure soda, weighing 7,500 pounds, has been taken out. Judiciously worked, this should be a source of profit.

The shops and machinery at Omaha, which were of great magnitude, as noted in the report of last year, have been extended. The principal buildings erected there during the year were five wooden car shops, each 390 feet long, all parallel with each other; the two outside are two stories high and 40 feet wide; the other three are only one story high and 30 feet wide. The boiler-house is of brick, fire-proof, 40 by 50 feet. The machinery is nearly all new and of the most improved kind. The company has its own water-works, from which a full supply is furnished. Provision for fire is ample and effective. The foundry has capacity for turning out sixty new wheels per day. An admirable and cheap arrangement for heating the car shops by steam has been perfected, which, in view of the great amount of combustible material used, is a wise precaution.

Another important addition within the year to the property of the company is an immense elevator at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the capacity of which is one million five hundred thousand bushels. The building is handsome and substantial, and is constructed on the most approved plan; it has the best modern improved machinery, and is well adapted for the careful, rapid, and economical receiving, storing, and delivery of grain. The large and rapid increase in grain products along the line of the road has demanded the construction of a building capable of handling it, and it is thought that the facilities afforded by this elevator are ample, and that the outlay will prove to have been judicious.

Considerable additions to side tracks have been made at various points along the line, notably at Omaha and Council Bluffs, where nearly six miles of sidings have been put in. 382,967 pine, cedar, and oak ties have been laid during the year, also, 16,330 tons of new 60-pound steel rails. Improved bridges are being constructed; two of iron, four spans each, have been completed during the year and seven others are in course of construction. In addition to these, one Howe truss, six beam trusses and twenty-six pile bridges have been built along the line.

A very good work has been accomplished in the reduction of the heavy grade at Elkhorn Hill, from 79.2 feet to a maximum grade of 21 feet per mile. In accomplishing this, 150,000 cubic yards of earth were removed. Quite a number of pump-houses, wells, and tanks have also been built along the line.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining good water along the line running through Wyoming Territory. Artesian wells have been sunk in several places to great depth, at Salt Springs, 2,300 feet and at Rock Springs 1,500 feet, without finding water.

By invitation of the officers of the road, inspection of the track, bridges, and buildings of the Colorado Central, narrow gauge, from Denver to Georgetown, was made. The track winds upwards through Clear Creek Cañon, a distance of 51 miles, to Georgetown, attaining at that place an elevation of 3,500 feet above Denver. The track is in excellent condition, winding through mountains of rock, which afford abundance of stone for ballast. The maximum curvature is 30 degrees and the maximum grade 210 feet.

The road runs into a rich mining district, the ores and supplies for which make it an important factor in the Union Pacific system.

The Denver and South Park Division was also gone over in company with several officers of the road. The track from Denver to South Platte station, 13 miles, is used jointly by this and the Denver and Rio Grande companies. From Denver to Como, 88 miles; thence to Breckenridge, 21 miles and back; thence to Garo's, 19 miles and back, to Buena Vista, to Leadville and Pitkin, down the Gunnison Valley, was seen on every hand a grand succession of magnificent scenery.

The road-bed is constructed admirably. Ties are number one and of uniform length. About one-half the road is laid with steel. In rail replacement, 40-pound steel rail is being used, which, for a 3-foot narrow-gauge track, is much above the average. An abundance of rock ballast is used; the maximum grade is 211 feet; curvature 24°, which latter has been reduced from 32°.

The buildings are amply sufficient for present demands, and the rolling stock is good. The road penetrates an exceedingly rich mining district, affording large and increasing freightage. Near Como three mines of excellent bituminous coal are being developed, one of which yields a coal well suited for coke.

A noteworthy feature on this line, between Buena Vista and Pitkin, is the summit tunnel, 1,800 feet in length, which pierces the Rocky Mountains 11,524 feet above sea level; in the center is a spring whose waters there divide, part running to the Atlantic and part to the Pacific Ocean. The whole road is full of interest, not only affording scenery of the most varied character, much of it of quiet pastoral beauty, but in places the most abrupt and rugged of any in the mountains, accessible by rail. The rapid development of the Pitkin district bids fair to render it a most valuable contributor to the revenues of the Union Pacific system.

The Oregon Short Line Railway Company, a corporation duly created

and organized under the laws of the Territories of Wyoming and Idaho and of the State of Oregon, are constructing, with the assistance of the Union Pacific Railway Company, a road which will extend from Granger (a point on the main line of the latter road) to Baker City, in Oregon, at which place it will connect with the lines of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and "thence to such point or points on the Columbia River or the Pacific Ocean as the company may select." * * This new line, in addition to that of the Utah and Northern Railway, will form an important link in the Union Pacific system of roads and will aid materially in the development of that entire section of country.

From the latest information obtainable, the track has been laid from Granger to Port Neuf, from which point it runs over the line of the Utah and Northern Railway to Pocatello, thence to the Snake River, following down the valley, past American Falls, for a distance of 16 miles, to the present terminus, or a total distance from Granger of about 257 miles. No work has been done on the western division.

The Utah and Northern Railway Company was organized April 30, 1878, and is the successor of the Utah Northern Railroad, which was sold under foreclosure March 28, 1878. The gauge of the road is 3 feet, and at present extends from Ogden, Utah, to Butte City, Montana, a distance of 415.54 miles. The main line has been extended from Silver Bow Junction to Deer Lodge City, 26 miles, the ultimate object being to reach Missoula.

This road is operated by the Union Pacific Railway Company, which owns nearly the entire stock, and, as it passes through a rich mining country, is expected to be a source of considerable revenue in the near future.

KANSAS DIVISION.

This portion of the Union Pacific Railway was thoroughly inspected, accompanied by the general and division superintendents. The lines examined were the main line, 639 miles from Denver to Kansas City, and the McPherson branch, 36 miles south from Salina, Kans.

This division is about one-half iron and the other half steel rails; the intention being to replace all iron with steel as rapidly as practicable.

Some of the older steel rails in the track are below 60 pounds to the yard, but all new steel rails now being put in are of that weight. Standard frost-proof water tanks of 54,000 gallon capacity are being used. The stationary pumping engines are generally protected by substantial stone buildings. In some places wells have been dug 100 feet deep and 20 feet in diameter, with a winding stairway to the bottom supported on iron frames. The water generally is good..

The 394th mile post, which marks the western terminus of the bonded portion of the road, is well located, but should be permanently marked by some substantial monument.

About 225 of the 394 miles of track, aided by bonds of the government, are laid with steel, and this part is receiving its due proportion of the expenditures for improvements. The road generally runs through a fine agricultural country.

Good and judicious improvements have been made as to engine-houses, machine-shops, and iron turn-tables. The round-house, yards, and tracks at Denver have been very much enlarged and improved. The main shops, which are located at Armstrong, just outside of Kansas City, are very complete. A fire department, well organized from the employes of the company, with efficient apparatus and full supply of water, affords all possible protection against fire.

On June 30, 1882, the total assets and liabilities of the Union Pacific Railway company were as follows:

LIABILITIES.		
Funded debt.....		\$82,555,053 75
Interest on same, accrued but not due		2,049,600 74
United States subsidy bonds.....		33,539,512 00
Interest on same, accrued but not due		29,074,812 78
Dividends unpaid.....		1,123,371 14
Floating debt:		
Bills payable	\$3,879,707 61	
Pay-rolls and vouchers	2,239,866 99	
Accounts payable	4,635,317 27	
		10,754,891 87
Total debt.....		159,097,242 28
Capital stock.....		60,868,500 00
Total stock and debt.....		219,965,742 28
ASSETS.		
Cost of road and equipment.....		157,092,858 46
Cash		1,570,029 16
Fuel, material, and stores on hand		3,963,345 92
Company's stocks and bonds.....		2,250,940 02
Other stocks and bonds		36,365,347 64
Land contracts and cash.....		6,448,827 92
Sinking funds.....		767,658 85
Miscellaneous investments.....		151,621 76
Interest repaid the United States by transportation service		6,871,519 56
Bills and accounts receivable.....		2,761,500 48
Due from the United States for transportation service.....		8,578,930 55
Total assets.....		226,822,580 32
Surplus.....		6,856,838 04

Statement showing the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railway Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1881 and 1882.

	Year ending June 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		Per cent.
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	
EARNINGS.					
Passenger	\$5, 195, 526 77	\$4, 970, 646 85	Increase ..	\$224, 879 92	4.52
Freight	16, 772, 155 48	15, 957, 560 64	Increase ..	814, 594 84	5.10
Mail	719, 840 76	718, 337 61	Increase ..	1, 503 15	.21
Express	706, 038 31	660, 287 00	Increase ..	45, 751 31	6.92
Miscellaneous	701, 065 83	458, 919 98	Increase ..	242, 145 85	52.00
Total	24, 094, 627 15	22, 765, 752 08	Increase ..	1, 328, 875 07	5.83
EXPENSES.					
Conducting transportation	2, 519, 835 41	2, 267, 682 66	Increase ..	252, 152 78	11.11
Maintenance of way	3, 357, 735 69	3, 569, 549 26	Decrease ..	211, 813 57	5.94
Motive power	4, 121, 788 27	3, 772, 114 77	Increase ..	349, 673 50	9.27
Maintenance of cars	1, 079, 132 86	983, 353 54	Increase ..	95, 779 32	9.74
General expenses	991, 300 29	882, 209 85	Increase ..	109, 090 44	12.36
Total	12, 069, 792 55	11, 474, 910 08	Increase ..	594, 882 47	5.19
Net earnings	12, 024, 834 60	11, 290, 842 00	Increase ..	733, 992 60	6.50
Average miles operated	1, 818.80	1, 818.80			
Gross earnings per mile	\$13, 247 54	\$12, 516 90	Increase ..	730 64	5.83
Operating expenses per mile	6, 636 16	6, 309 08	Increase ..	327 08	5.18
Net earnings per mile	6, 611 38	6, 207 82	Increase ..	403 56	6.50

This shows a very steady and even increase in gross earnings, operating expenses, and net earnings during the year.

The books and accounts of this company were thoroughly examined in Boston. Twenty-five per cent. of the net earnings of the subsidized portion of the Union Pacific for the year 1881 was found to be \$1,826,294.98, and 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the Kansas Division, subsidy portion, \$77,691.23, making amount due the government \$1,903,986.21; from which deduct transportation withheld, \$1,313,794.90, leaving cash balance due the United States of \$590,191.31.

A copy of the detailed statements, showing the above result, is herewith submitted.

Settlement has not yet been consummated, because of the refusal of this office to allow the company to deduct items for new construction and new equipment for the year ending December 31, 1881, aggregating \$1,409,817.27 from gross earnings, to ascertain the net earnings as required by the act of May 7, 1878. There is also involved the claim of the company to deduct the sum of \$971,622.55 for prior years. A detailed statement was rendered and payment demanded of the balance due for the year ending December 31, 1881, \$590,191.31; also of previous balances to December 31, 1880, amounting to \$242,286.89, but payment was refused for the reasons stated. The question will probably be submitted to the Attorney-General for his opinion.

The purpose of the company is everywhere manifest to perfect the roadway and its equipment. All new work is substantial and of the best. Iron rails are replaced with steel, and wooden bridges and culverts with iron and stone. Stone ballast is being extended as rapidly as practicable. The main line and the connecting roads operated by it are in excellent condition.

In respect to the policy of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific companies in aiding the erection of branch lines through valuable territory, which rival companies would occupy to their detriment if such aid were not extended, I entirely concur in the remarks of Mr. French, my predecessor, in his report for 1880 (p. 25):

The policy of investing in these branch lines is undoubtedly the best for insuring a continuance of profitable business for the main line, and so long as the government has such a large interest as creditor it cannot but sanction and confirm such investments. If there is any way by which these branch properties could be merged in or consolidated with the main property, it would be desirable, so that in any event or contingency the main property could not be deprived of these valuable feeders.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, UNION DIVISION.

Ascertainment of "25 per cent. of net earnings" for the year ending December 31, 1881, under the act of May 7, 1878.

EARNINGS.

United States:		
Passenger.....		\$185,372 58
Freight.....		390,836 96
Mail, amount claimed by company.....	\$596,775 00	
Less difference between amount claimed and amount allowed by Post-Office Department.....	153,436 69	
		443,338 31
		\$1,019,547 85
Commercial:		
Passenger.....		3,277,761 27
Freight.....		10,623,112 52
Express.....		515,199 73
		14,416,073 25

Company freight.....	1,165,970 74	
Car service.....	92,159 53	
Rent of buildings.....	28,889 77	
Miscellaneous.....	422,219 08	
		<u>1,709,239 12</u>

Gross earnings 17,144,800 49

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	1,645,743 20	
Maintenance of way.....	2,389,501 45	
Motive power.....	2,812,921 59	
Maintenance of cars.....	797,325 92	
General expenses and taxes.....	563,328 40	

Total operating expenses 8,208,820 56

Interest paid on first mortgage bonds having priority of
lien over those of the United States, ledger folio 386.. 1,630,860 00

Total expenses under act of May 7, 1878..... 9,839,680 56

Net earnings so ascertained..... 7,305,179 93

Twenty-five per centum of net earnings..... 1,826,294 98

Amount of transportation rendered as above 1,019,547 85

Less difference in amount claimed by company..... 7,231 23

1,012,316 62

Remainder, cash or additional payment required by
law..... 813,978 36

APPLICATION.

One-half transportation services claimed..... 506,158 31

Cash payment, five per cent. of net earnings..... 365,259 00

To credit of bond and interest account..... 871,417 31

One-half transportation services claimed..... 506,158 31

Cash payment, being that portion of the \$850,000 named
in section 4 of the act of May 7, 1878, payable into the
sinking-fund..... 448,719 36

954,877 67

1,826,294 98

Cash payment ascertained to be due for the year 1881,
after deducting the amount claimed for transportation
services rendered on the subsidy portion and withheld
by the United States 813,978 36

The company is, however, entitled to payment for trans-
portation services performed over non-aided lines oper-
ated by it, and for which compensation has been withheld
by the United States:

Passenger, freight, and mail service on the Omaha and Republican Valley	6,798 95	
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills.....	2,127 69	
Saint Joseph and Western.....	14,460 35	
Marysville and Blue Valley.....	1,645 21	
Echo and Park City.....	6,843 56	
Utah Northern.....	59,733 45	
Colorado Central.....	23,289 28	
Denver, South Park and Pacific.....	4,211 02	
Denver Pacific.....	20,523 72	
Junction City and Fort Kearney.....	3,581 77	
Solomon Railroad.....	2,821 68	
Salina and Southwestern.....	1,560 90	
Denver and Boulder Valley.....	1,186 32	
Golden, Boulder and Caribou	288 48	
Lawrence and Emporia.....	1,560 65	
		<u>150,633 03</u>

Cash requirement for 1881..... 663,345 33

Less amount due Kansas Pacific on settlement 73,154 02

Balance due the United States in cash 590,191 31

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, KANSAS DIVISION.

Earnings and expenses from November 2, 1880, to December 31, 1881, inclusive.

EARNINGS.

United States:		
Passenger	\$26,188 54	
Freight	94,363 89	
Mail	132,686 98	
	<u> </u>	\$253,239 41
Commercial:		
Passenger	1,687,509 19	
Freight	4,556,178 97	
Express	199,382 58	
Company freight	367,425 60	
Car service	16,045 01	
Rent of buildings	6,759 58	
Miscellaneous	64,848 22	
	<u> </u>	6,898,149 15
Gross earnings		7,151,388 56

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	847,235 83	
Maintenance of way	1,463,793 31	
Motive power	1,353,583 68	
Maintenance of cars	342,697 38	
General expenses and taxes	475,706 22	
	<u> </u>	4,483,016 42
Total operating expenses		4,483,016 42
Surplus		2,668,372 14
$\frac{2}{3}$ subsidy proportion		1,645,287 36
Less:		
New construction (see statement)	70,226 12	
New equipment (see statement)	21,236 65	
	<u> </u>	91,462 77
Net earnings so ascertained		1,553,824 59
Five per cent.		77,691 23

Cash portion due company for transportation services rendered in 1881, by actual location:

Subsidized:		
Passenger	\$13,631 51	
Freight	45,776 89	
Express	327 11	
	<u> </u>	59,735 51
One-half		29,867 76
Unsubsidized		
Passenger	7,716 07	
Freight	32,245 56	
Express	212 74	
	<u> </u>	40,174 37
Subsidized mail = $\frac{2}{3}$ of \$113,567.64 = \$70,024.49, less one-half.		35,012 25
Unsubsidized mail = $\frac{1}{3}$ of \$113,567.64		43,543 15
Mail—Leavenworth branch		2,247 72
	<u> </u>	150,845 25
Less five per cent. net earnings, as above		77,691 23
Balance due company in cash		73,154 02

Particulars of construction and equipment from November 2, 1880, to December 31, 1881.

CONSTRUCTION.

For November, 1880:			
Right of way	50.00 — $\frac{1}{10}$..	48 33	
Fire apparatus at Armstrong	140.52..do..	135 84	
Bismarck Grove	1,288.23..do..	1,245 29	
For December, 1880:			1,429 46
Shops, &c., at Armstrong		8,785 29	
Tools, &c., at Armstrong		543 11	
Bismarck Grove		877 89	
Telegraph line, \$10,389.02 take $\frac{1}{10}$			
As per Treasurer's letter of May 1, 1882		4,591 04	
			14,797 33
For the year 1881:			
Land at Armstrong		1,210 24	
Addition to ships at Armstrong		372 09	
Tools and machinery at Armstrong		5,540 74	
Spur track to Armourdale		4,640 66	
Palace Hotel property at Topeka		8,000 00	
Buildings and improvements at Bismarck Grove		34,221 39	
Telegraph line = $\frac{1}{10}$ of \$32.15		14 21	
			53,999 33
			70,226 12

NEW EQUIPMENT.

November, 1880, expense on freight cars, $\frac{3}{10}$ of \$18.99	13 36
December, 1880 expense on freight cars	300 00
During the year 1881:	
8 cabooses	10,090 04
2 express cars	4,962 74
3 work cars	2,146 45
Miscellaneous cars	14,395 03
License to use steam plow and scraper	1,000 00
Royalty on patent safety gate	1,250 00
License to use Safford's draw bar	863 00
	35,025 62
Deduct rebate on freight charges	583 44
	34,442 18
$\frac{3}{10}$ = subsidy proportion	21,236 65

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Thorough inspection of the property of this company has been made, and great improvements noted over last year.

The rapidity with which construction has progressed on both the eastern and western divisions is without precedent in the history of the company.

During the year ending June 30, 1882, 285 miles of track were laid, with American steel rails, of which 183 miles were laid from the east, and 102 miles from the west, leaving the two ends of the track 572 miles apart on June 30, which, at the present rate of construction, will be lessened about 300 miles by the close of the year. The final connection of the tracks is expected to be made not later than the fall of 1883.

The building of this trans-continental line will develop an immense area of agricultural and grazing lands. During the past year there has been an unprecedented flow of new population into the States and Territories tributary to the road.

Careful recent estimates made by the officers of the company, as shown by returns to this bureau, show an increase of population of 31,948 in Oregon and Washington Territory since the census of 1880.

In the ten most important towns along the Minnesota division (Duluth.

to Fargo) there has been an increase of 16,200, or 200 per cent. In the five counties traversed by the Dakota division, a gain of 22,322, or 150 per cent.

A number of thriving towns and numerous settlements are rapidly springing up along both the eastern and western divisions of the road.

WESTERN DIVISION.

The inspection of this division extended from Portland to Tacoma, and from Portland to the "front," some thirty miles east of where Clark's Fork of the Columbia River empties into Lake Pend d'Oreille.

The rapidity of construction and its thoroughness deserves high commendation. The cuts and embankments are wide, well shaped, and clean, the material first-class; the rails of American steel, 56 pounds to the yard, and the cross-ties are laid 2,640 to the mile. Owing to the expeditious manner in which the road has been built, and a proper regard to economy, occasional sharp grades and curvatures have been adopted, but they will be reduced as soon as practicable. Much of the line of the road abounds in excellent material for ballast, which is being utilized as rapidly as possible.

Construction work is carried on from the western end, under the supervision of its own superintendent. The force employed averages about 6,000 men, of whom about 4,000 are Chinese. The difficulties encountered in the construction of the road up Clark's Fork were extreme. The valley is a mountain gorge, densely timbered with pine, spruce, beech, and tamarack, often rising to a height of 250 feet; the country broken, rocky, and precipitous. No road existed save a pony-trail along the mountain sides, and numerous rapids interfere with the navigation of the river.

To aid the work of construction the company has placed a small steamer on a comparatively smooth stretch of the river, 40 miles long, beginning 21 miles above Cabinet Landing, or 28 miles above the mouth of Clark's Fork, where it empties into Lake Pend d'Oreille.

About 25 miles of difficult work still remain on Clark's Fork, after which the character of the country changes and the work will become much easier. To cross the two arms of Lake Pend d'Oreille the company were compelled to build two immense trestles, one of 7,200 and one of 8,400 feet in length. Piles were driven, upon which the bents rest the entire distance; the stringers, ties, and guard-rails are of most excellent material and very superior workmanship. Guard-rails of wood are bolted every fifth tie through rail, tie, and stringer, some 34 inches, and are notched upon every tie, making a very strong and safe bridge.

The trestle and bridge across the Clark's Fork, just above the lake, is also an excellent structure, built this year, under difficulties, the current being very rapid. A good line with easy grades has been located on the south bank of the Columbia River between Portland and Kalama, a distance of 39½ miles.

The Northern Pacific proposes to participate in forming a terminal company for the building of a passenger and freight depot at Portland, and to provide other terminal facilities for all roads centering at that point. It is estimated that the plans and location of property fully covers all present and future needs for terminal facilities at Portland.

EASTERN DIVISIONS.

This part of the road has also been inspected and is in good condition. The opening of the road within the past year, from Miles City to

Billings, completes the line from Duluth to that point, a distance of 1,029 miles. The company also operates 136 miles of track from Saint Paul to Brainerd, a point on the main line, thus giving a through line from both Saint Paul and Duluth to the present terminus of the road.

From Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, to Thomson, a distance of 24 miles, the road is owned and operated jointly with the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company. The company has leased 60.5 miles of the Western Railroad Company of Minnesota, from Brainerd to Sauk Rapids, for a period of ninety-nine years, and has secured the perpetual right to use 75.5 miles of track of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Company from Sauk Rapids to Saint Paul, paying for the privilege \$40,000 per year and a proportion of maintenance and station expenses, which secures a continuous line from Saint Paul to Brainerd, a distance of 136 miles.

The road from Saint Paul to Brainerd is well ballasted with earth, very little other material being used, and is fenced much of the way with barbed wire or boards.

YELLOWSTONE DIVISION.

Track-laying on this division began in July, 1881, and at time of inspection had been completed to Billings, a distance of 224 miles. Great difficulty of construction has been experienced on this division by reason of the peculiar and variable character of the bluffs along the Yellowstone River. The lower strata are comparatively soft, and easily disintegrate, undermining the harder strata above, which fall in great masses upon the track.

In seasons of high water, the action of the river is often destructive, the rock being undermined by the water, causing it to cave. This difficulty is being obviated, and in time will be entirely overcome, by a continuance of the present system of throwing out dikes at exposed points to divert the river current from the bank. Extensive work of this kind has been successfully accomplished at Iron Bluff, about 10 miles west of Glendive. At this point an enormous mass of material, with scarcely any cohesion, containing millions of cubic yards, was slowly crumbling to pieces and gradually sliding towards the river. The obstacles thus placed in the way of a permanent road-bed appeared serious, the first track being wrecked shortly after the laying. A strong dike has been thrown out into the river, however, diverting the channel to the opposite shore, and the temporary track then laid has thus far proven to be permanent.

For a distance of 91 miles between Fort Keogh and Custer there are 23 miles of rugged bluff-work. At exposed points heavy riprapping has been done.

The maximum grade of this division is 26.4 feet to the mile; the curvatures generally good, but can and will be reduced in time.

The bridge across the Powder River, a beautiful stream of clear water, is a Howe truss—four spans of 150 feet each and 195 feet of pile trestle approach. A Howe truss bridge of two spans, 154 feet each, with 601 feet of pile trestle, crosses the Tongue River. There are also Howe truss bridges over the Cedar, Cabin, O'Fallon, Rosebud, and Yellowstone Rivers.

The bridge timbers on the eastern are similar to those on the western division, and are of excellent material and of full size. Fifty-six-pound American steel rail is used on this division, and 2,640 ties to the mile.

There are eight standard water-tanks, well built—one supplied by wind-mill, three by gravity, and four by steam pumps.

One 11-stall engine-house and iron turn-table at Glendive, and one 8-stall engine house and wooden turn-table at Forsythe.

Sidings have been laid, of a uniform length, at the smaller stations, of 2,640 feet or one-half mile; the larger stations have more than this, but none less. There are 59,562 feet of siding now laid on this division.

Twenty-five miles of the track of this division have been ballasted with gravel, at an average of 10 inches in depth.

Excellent stock-yards have been built at Glendive and Miles City, and others will be constructed as rapidly as the demand requires.

The yard at Glendive is 418 by 454 feet, with 10 pens and 6 chutes; that at Miles City is 300 feet square, with 7 pens and 5 chutes. Both have convenient feed-racks, water-troughs, &c., and stock can be handled comfortably and economically. Sections are about 10 miles long, and the houses are so constructed and located as to accommodate the foremen and laborers of two gangs, having a neat car and tool house on either side for the use of each gang. The section-houses are much above the average, and are all uniform in size, construction, and distance from track. They are one-and-a-half story, well painted, roomy, airy, and comfortable.

BISMARCK RIDGE.

The company is to be congratulated in having completed so important a structure as this bridge across the Missouri River, between Bismarck and Mandan, Dakota Territory. At the time inspection was made this bridge was not completed. The river was crossed by a steam ferry-boat, capable of transferring three passenger coaches or four freight cars at once.

The bridge was completed, tested, and formally opened to traffic October 21, 1882. Eight locomotives, weighing over 500 tons, crossed the bridge and rested on each of the spans, whilst engineers made observations and photographs were taken. The deflection of each span was less than 3 inches. The testing engineers, men of long experience and of eminent ability, pronounced the bridge one of the finest and most complete in the country. The total length of the superstructure, which is of steel and iron, is 1,400 feet; that of the trestle approach, 1,500 feet.

The three main spans are each 400 feet long. The bottom chord is 70 feet above low water. The piers are 74 by 26 feet at base and 35 by 10 feet under the coping; each contains 2,700 cubic yards of masonry and 1,000 yards of concrete, being the largest piers on the Missouri or Mississippi Rivers, except those at Saint Louis. The masonry is built in a most thorough and workmanlike manner, and is entirely of granite. Foundations for the channel piers were put in by pneumatic process, and are 50 feet below the level of low-water. They rest on hard clay, specimens of which stood a pressure of 300 pounds to the cubic inch. It was drilled into 70 feet, and found to be uniform. It is regarded as an entirely adequate foundation. About 70 per cent. of the superstructure, it is estimated, is of steel and 30 per cent. of iron.

The bridge ties used are of oak, 9 inches square and 15 feet long, spaced only 6 inches apart in the clear. Inside the steel rails of the track are placed wrought angle irons, bolted to every tie in a manner which is believed to make the floor perfectly safe from accidents due to derailments. The cost of this bridge, including a large dike put in on the west side for regulating the channel, will be about \$1,000,000.

Very substantial improvements have been made by the company at Mandan, on the west bank of the Missouri, among which are a large

round-house and machine-shop; also, a fine two-story brick station building of large dimensions, with mansard roof, broad platforms, and large airy rooms and offices was being erected, and has been, ere this, completed. The upper floor will be devoted to the use of the division officers.

The town, claiming about 1,500 inhabitants, has grown to its present size from nothing within the last two and a half years.

On the East and West Minnesota divisions, Saint Paul division, Cascelton branch, and the Wisconsin division, an aggregate track of 575 miles, 395 miles are of American steel and 180 miles of iron, all 56 pounds to the yard. The bridges generally rest upon piles. There are only four Howe truss and one Post truss bridge on these lines. A guard rail, 6 by 6 inches, is bolted to the outside stringers, 3 feet from the rail.

The station buildings are frame, one story high, and of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of the business. They all bear neat signs, designating name and distance. No mile posts are yet up, but it is intended to erect them soon. The principal shops are at Brainerd, where a new one, 120 by 250 feet, has been built. There have been erected during the year, one 44-stall engine-house at Brainerd, one of 10 stalls at Duluth, one of 18 stalls at Fargo, one of 2 stalls at Jamestown, and one of 6 stalls at Bismarck. It is intended to have the track all graveled by the fall of 1883.

The rail on the line from Brainerd to Sauk Rapids is of iron weighing 52 pounds to the yard, but before the close of the present year will all have been relaid with steel of 56 pounds to the yard.

The water-tanks are standard, frost-proof, 16 by 24 feet, and are supplied from wells and streams, by steam power; 72,885 feet of new sidings have been put in during the year ending June 30, 1882.

The filling in of the marsh at Saint Paul is being continued as more track room is needed. A double-track iron bridge across Fourth street, an iron-turn table, and other improvements at Saint Paul have been built. The general-office building at that place is progressing, and it is expected will be ready for occupancy in January next.

ENTIRE LINE.

During the year the company expended for new construction \$15,044,712.75, and for improvements and betterments on the already constructed road, \$1,185,944.70. The equipment purchased during the year amounted to \$2,138,956.26, consisting of 54 engines, 43 passenger, and 2,079 freight cars.

The total equipment at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, was 154 locomotives, of which 31 have the Westinghouse air-brake attachment; 104 passenger cars, 4,787 freight, and 644 miscellaneous cars.

During the year there were accidents on the road resulting in the death or injury of sixty-four persons, 16 killed and 48 injured, classified as follows: One passenger and two employes were killed from their own carelessness or misconduct, and 13 employes from causes beyond their control. Two employes were injured from their own carelessness or misconduct, and 46 from causes beyond their control.

The company has been fortunate in the discovery of a valuable and continuous vein of bituminous coal, from 4 to 5 feet in thickness, 100 feet from the surface, and above the water level, in the vicinity of Bozeman, Mont.

It is purposed to develop this mine by the time the track reaches there this fall. About 30 miles west of north from Billings, in the Bull Moun-

tains, coal of excellent quality has been discovered, which will be easy of access to the projected line from Billings to Fort Benton. It is thought that when these mines shall have been developed there will be no further necessity of shipping coal from the East for steam and heating purposes.

From reports submitted to this office the following statements have been compiled :

Statement showing the financial condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on June 30, 1882.

LIABILITIES.	
First mortgage bonds	\$24,616,500 00
Interest on same	661,676 74
Net proceeds, land sales, &c	10,432,643 24
Accounts payable and advances on bonds	7,110,962 43
Total debt	42,821,782 41
Capital stock	90,909,132 20
Total stock and debt	133,730,914 61
ASSETS.	
Cost of road	\$122,581,020 16
Cost of equipment	4,466,903 82
Real estate	363,698 26
Cash and material on hand	6,558,061 22
Company's stocks and bonds owned	1,683,635 10
Other stocks and bonds owned	552,600 00
Accounts receivable	783,480 04
Total assets	136,989,398 60
Surplus	3,258,483 99

Comparative statement showing the earnings and expenses of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1881 and 1882.

	1882.	1881.	Difference.	
			Increase or decrease.	Amount. Per cent.
EARNINGS.				
Passenger.....	\$1,302,260 80	\$668,620 92	Increase ..	\$633,639 88 94.82
Freight	3,909,423 20	2,207,299 13	Increase ..	1,702,124 07 77.11
Mail	52,306 56	37,860 64	Increase ..	14,445 92 38.15
Express	149,293 18	76,318 69	Increase ..	72,974 49 95.61
Miscellaneous	17,021 82	4,420 11	Increase ..	12,601 71 285.10
Gross	5,430,805 56	2,994,519 49	Increase ..	2,435,786 07 81.35
EXPENSES.				
Transportation	794,630 31	430,072 40	Increase ..	364,557 91 84.78
Maintenance of way	952,919 56	499,332 31	Increase ..	453,587 25 90.90
Motive power	967,694 74	490,088 85	Increase ..	477,606 39 97.47
Maintenance of cars	273,975 45	125,229 13	Increase ..	148,746 32 118.78
General taxes and rentals.....	583,620 45	480,668 11	Increase ..	102,952 34 21.42
Total.....	3,572,840 51	2,025,390 30	Increase ..	1,547,450 21 76.40
Net earnings.....	1,857,465 05	969,129 19	Increase ..	888,335 86 91.67
Average miles operated.....	797 00	584 00	Increase ..	213 00 36.47
Gross earnings per mile of road.....	6,318 85	4,723 31	Increase ..	1,595 54 33.77
Operating expenses per mile of road.....	3,830 46	3,119 26	Increase ..	711 20 22.80
Net earnings.....	2,488 39	1,604 05	Increase ..	884 34 55.29

LANDS.

The company was chartered by act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, and received a grant of land of twenty sections to the mile within the States and forty sections per mile within the Territories.

It is estimated that this grant will aggregate 42,000,000 acres of land; 746,509.52 acres have been patented to date. The company claims to have earned to June 30, 1882, 12,234,848.24 acres. No patents have been issued by the United States to the company since November 4, 1873, except one, April 8, 1880, for 3,016 acres in Washington Territory.

The company reports having sold lands, up to June 30, 1882, for an amount aggregating \$13,108,835.28, of which sales \$1,426,461.87 were made during the year ending June 30, 1882. During the past year, up to November 1, 1882, the President of the United States has appointed commissioners to examine for acceptance by the government 625 miles of road, 300 miles on the western and 325 miles on the eastern divisions, reports of which have been returned to the Secretary of the Interior.

In this connection it is well to take into consideration the close relations existing between the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Oregon and California Railroad, the *Oregon Railway and Navigation Company*, and the *Oregon and Transcontinental Company*.

The Navigation Company is a consolidation of the Oregon Steamship Company, the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and the companies owning the railroads built to overcome the rapids of the Columbia River. This company was chartered June 12, 1879, and commenced business July 1, of the same year.

On June 1, 1882, the length of roads operated was 451.2 miles. At that date the company was building a line from Portland to Bonneville, 42 miles, to connect with its main line from that point to Wallula, Wash. Ter. This has since been completed. The company was also extending a branch from Umatilla to Baker City, via Pendleton, 172.5 miles.

The Transcontinental Company was organized under the laws of the State of Oregon for the general purpose of constructing railroads, but more particularly to secure harmony of action between the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which it has done through the purchase of a large amount of the stocks of these two companies, and also to furnish the means to build branch lines to the Northern Pacific Railroad—which that company cannot under its charter construct—to increase the value of its lands and prevent the encroachment of rival lines.

The Oregon and Transcontinental Company has extended to the Northern Pacific, as its largest stockholder, the strong support of its capital of \$30,000,000, enabling the company to push construction steadily throughout the year. It controls the railroads reaching all the settled portions of the valleys of the Columbia east of the Cascade Range, and of its principal tributaries, the Willamette and Snake Rivers, and includes a rail connection with San Francisco. It further embraces the navigation of these three rivers, as well as of Puget Sound, carried on by thirty steamboats, and, likewise, the whole of the coastwise trade along the North Pacific coast, from the northern boundary of Mexico to Alaska, carried on by 26 ocean steamships.

The traffic which will flow from these sources into the main artery of the Northern Pacific, upon its completion, will add greatly to its revenues.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Chartered March 17, 1870, and opened for business December 1, 1872.

The company is now successor by consolidation of the Oregon Central Railroad Company, purchased September 1, 1880, chartered July 25, 1866, and owns the land grant of said company; the Western Oregon Railroad Company, purchased October 9, 1880, and the Albany and Lebanon Railroad Company, leased December 15, 1880, at a rental of \$1 for each period of six months, this company to pay taxes and keep up repairs. The several lines are operated in two divisions, *i. e.*:

	Miles.
East Side Division:	
Maine line, Portland to Roseburg	198
Lebanon branch, Albany Junction to Lebanon	11.5
West Side Division:	
Portland to Corvallis	97
Total, exclusive of side tracks	306.5

The estimated grant of land to these combined companies amounts to 3,940,000 acres, of which 322,062.40 acres have been patented to June 30, 1882. Of this latter amount, lands had been sold up to December 31, 1881—date of last report—for an amount aggregating \$309,486.15, at an average price of \$2.25 per acre. The minimum price now asked is 25 cents, the maximum \$10 per acre.

Inspection of the property of this company was made in July, 1882, and found to be in a somewhat improved condition over the previous year. The past year has been the most eventful one in the history of the company since its organization. It witnessed the end of a crippled and helpless existence, which the corporation had led since its bankruptcy in 1873, and the beginning of new vitality and brighter promises for the future.

It appears that from the failure of the company in 1873 until its reorganization the policy was pursued of incurring the least possible expense in repairs and renewals, in order to eke out the largest possible net results for the association of bondholders in control of the property. The legitimate fruit of so false an economy had to be borne sooner or later, if the road hoped to ever attain even a fair standard, and the result was that immediately after the reorganization, large expenditures became inevitable. It is the intention of the present management to improve and perfect the property as rapidly as time and money will admit.

Running down from Portland to Roseburg, on the east side of the Willamette River, the track is in good line, and part of it well ballasted with gravel. The bridge across the Willamette is to be renewed this year. The trestle approach on the southern side is about one mile long. The strong current, high waters, and soft yielding soil render it impracticable to fill this trestle with material.

At Oregon City, which is the largest manufacturing town in the State, a 40-foot fall in the Willamette furnishes a magnificent power, and is being utilized.

The inspection extended as far south as Roseburg, the present operating terminus, and some 15 miles beyond where track had been laid. The work on the new portion of the line is much superior to that on the older; they are using good sawed ties and 56-pound rails.

The region from this southern terminus of the main line is of a character much broken by water-courses, ranges of hills and mountains, and some portions of construction will be very difficult and expensive.

Upon the line, as far as selected, there will be a section of 63 miles in length from Roseburg south, in the valleys of the South Umpqua and Cow Creek, showing maximum grades of 53 feet per mile, and very heavy curvature, with 10 degrees as maxima. From the end of this section to the valley of the Rogue River, a further distance of 40 miles, three mountain ranges have to be traversed. The maximum grade on this division will be 116 feet per mile, and of curvatures likewise 10 degrees.

The plan is to build southwardly to the line of division between California and Oregon, there to connect with the California and Oregon Railroad, which is being extended north under the auspices of the Central Pacific as its "Oregon division." The junction of these two roads is expected to occur in the latter part of 1883, and it is fairly assumed that sufficient business will naturally be attracted to this route to cause a fair and early return on the investments.

The road on the west side of the Willamette, from Corvallis to Portland, was inspected upon the return trip.

From Albany Junction to Corvallis, a distance of 11 miles, the journey had to be made by wagon.

The road from Corvallis to McMinnville, a distance of 47 miles, is in most excellent condition, good rails and ties and broken rock ballast the whole distance, making a safe track for both rapid and heavy trains.

From McMinnville to Portland, 50 miles, the track needs better material of all kinds, and assurances have been given that this section of the road would receive attention at the earliest practicable moment. It is indeed to be hoped that the efforts of the present management may meet with success, in the endeavor to improve and better the property and business of this company.

The road runs through the rich and productive Willamette Valley, whose soil seems as fertile after years of continuous self-same crop raising, as at the beginning. There is rarely a failure in the crops, and the yield is extraordinary.

Properly managed, although built at a heavy expense, the local and through business of the road, after its junction with the California line should be more than self-supporting.

From the latest financial returns made to this office, at the date of writing, the following statement is submitted, showing the assets and liabilities, December 31, 1881:

LIABILITIES.	
First-mortgage bonds	\$6,000,000 00
Other funded debt	51,750 00
Interest on other funded debt	20,035 51
Pay-rolls and vouchers	39,724 25
Bills and accounts payable	1,694,673 38
Total debt	7,806,183 14
Capital stock	19,000,000 00
Total stock and debt	26,806,183 14
ASSETS.	
Cost of road and fixtures	12,814,147 08
Equipment	815,764 93
Real estate	748,878 23
Cash and material on hand	97,314 24
Bills and accounts receivable	5,052,523 87
Total	19,528,628 35
Profit and loss ("capitalized debt")	7,277,554 79

Following is a statement showing the earnings and expenses of the road for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1881 and 1882:

	Year ending June 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Per cent.
EARNINGS.					
Passenger	\$317, 558 29	\$232, 512 72	Increase ..	\$85, 045 57	36. 57
Freight	532, 599 27	331, 136 40	Increase ..	201, 462 87	60. 53
Mail	24, 513 73	22, 686 87	Increase ..	1, 826 86	8. 05
Express	13, 800 00	13, 050 00	Increase ..	750 00	5. 74
Miscellaneous	46, 706 56	15, 397 83	Increase ..	31, 308 73	203. 33
Total	935, 177 85	614, 783 82	Increase ..	320, 394 03	52. 11
EXPENSES.					
Transportation	109, 103 75	27, 940 96	Increase ..	11, 162 79	11. 39
Maintenance of way	403, 799 84	203, 003 26	Increase ..	200, 796 58	98. 91
Motive power	86, 480 78	63, 746 44	Increase ..	22, 734 34	35. 82
Maintenance of cars	33, 418 23	20, 388 33	Increase ..	13, 029 90	63. 90
General expenses and taxes	76, 944 46	106, 200 84	Decrease ..	29, 256 38	27. 54
Total	709, 747 06	491, 279 83	Increase ..	218, 467 23	44. 46
Net earnings	225, 430 79	123, 503 99	Increase ..	101, 926 80	82. 52
Average miles operated	310	281. 33	Increase ..	28. 67	10. 19
Earnings per mile	\$3, 016 70	\$2, 185 27	Increase ..	\$831 43	38. 04
Expenses per mile	2, 289 50	1, 746 27	Increase ..	543 23	31. 10
Net earnings per mile	727 20	439 00	Increase ..	288 20	65. 64

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

This "system" is composed of the following roads, each of which will be treated of in their respective order, so far as they may come within the purview of this bureau:

	Miles.
Missouri Pacific Railway:	
Main line, Saint Louis to Omaha	496
Branches and extensions	512
Total Missouri Pacific proper	1, 008
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway:	
Main line, Hannibal to Denison	575
Branches and extensions	726
.....	1, 301
Central Branch Union Pacific:	
Main line, Atchison to Lenora	293
Branches and extensions	95
.....	388
Total main line, branches, and divisions	2, 697
In addition to the above, there is embraced in the "system" and controlled by the management the following:	
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway:	
Main line, Saint Louis to Texarkana	490
Branches and extensions	330
.....	820
Texas and Pacific Railway:	
Texarkana to El Paso	869
Eastern division branches	279
New Orleans division	332
.....	1, 480

International and Great Northern Railroad (not aided either in lands or bonds):	
Gulf division, Longview to Houston	232
Branches and divisions	118
	<hr/>
San Antonio Division :	350
Main line, Palestine to Laredo	415
Round Rock to Georgetown	10
	<hr/>
	425
	<hr/>
	775
	<hr/>
Total mileage embraced in system	5,772

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The company to which the Missouri Pacific was successor was incorporated by charter approved March 12, 1849, under the name of the Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000 to build a road from Saint Louis to Jefferson City, and thence to the western boundary of the State.

To aid in the construction of this work Congress made a grant of land equal to 3,840 acres to the mile—in all 1,161,204 acres.

The southwest branch was taken possession of by the State in 1866, for non-payment of interest on subsidy granted by the State (\$7,000,000), and sold to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which company, in 1872, leased the line of the original company.

The two roads were operated under one management until 1876, when the Pacific road was sold under process of foreclosure of the third mortgages and conveyed to the present company.

The main line from Saint Louis to Kansas City was gone over on the regular trains, and no particular chance to make detailed observations was accorded.

The line from Kansas City to Omaha, on the west side of the Missouri, had just been completed when passed over by the officers of this bureau. Good rails and ties were used, but the grading and ballasting (with "gumbo") should be covered with a liberal depth of gravel or broken rock to bring the track up to a fair and safe standard.

No reports have been received from the company on the business and condition of this road, but only reports for the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas; Central Branch Union Pacific, and Saint Louis Iron Mountain and Southern. The Texas and Pacific Company make an annual sworn report as required by law, a copy of which is printed as Appendix 13.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY (KANSAS AND TEXAS DIVISION).

This road, which has now lost its identity, is operated by the Missouri Pacific as its "Kansas and Texas Division." Inspection was made in May last of only a part of the road from Sedalia, Mo., to Vinita, Ind. T.

On the land-grant portion the maximum grade is 61 feet to the mile, the sharpest curve being only five degrees. A few miles are ballasted with stone, but the principal part of the road is kept up in fair shape with earth. Some steel rails, of 52 pounds to the yard, have been placed in the track, and the cross-ties are principally of cedar and oak.

The bridges are apparently light, although well protected by inner iron guard rails, the approaches being well and solidly filled in with rock ballast. Those which have been rebuilt are very good, and of a

better and more substantial character. Station buildings are mostly ordinary wooden structures, but are sufficient for the present business.

The road having been absorbed by the Missouri Pacific system, reports to this office have only been made as to its earnings and expenses, from which the following statement is compiled:

Comparative statements of earnings and expenses.

	Fiscal year end- ing June 30, 1882.	Fiscal year end- ing June 30, 1881.	Difference.		
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Per cent.
EARNINGS.					
Passenger.....	\$1, 214, 669 24	\$879, 195 13	Increase..	\$335, 474 11	38. 15
Freight.....	4, 304, 570 81	3, 272, 050 70	Increase..	1, 032, 520 11	31. 55
Mail.....	135, 507 79	119, 010 65	Increase..	16, 497 14	13. 86
Express.....	105, 035 88	67, 675 00	Increase..	37, 360 88	55. 20
Miscellaneous.....	66, 701 26	58, 631 76	Increase..	8, 069 50	13. 76
Total	5, 826, 484 98	4, 396, 563 24	Increase..	1, 429, 921 74	32. 52
EXPENSES.					
Transportation.....	1, 021, 202 27	590, 959 24	Increase..	430, 243 03	72. 80
Maintenance of way.....	1, 358, 713 30	862, 578 85	Increase..	696, 134 45	105. 06
Motive power.....	1, 016, 404 71	629, 088 48	Increase..	387, 316 23	61. 56
Maintenance of cars.....	339, 030 11	239, 580 14	Increase..	99, 449 97	41. 51
General and taxes.....	118, 825 63	117, 007 81	Increase..	1, 818 22	1. 12
Total operating	3, 853, 675 92	2, 239, 214 02	Increase..	1, 614, 461 90	72. 09
Net earnings.....	1, 972, 809 06	2, 157, 349 22	Decrease..	184, 540 16	8. 55
Average miles operated	885 36	809 04	Increase..	76 32	9. 43
Gross earnings per mile	6, 580 92	5, 434 29	Increase..	1, 146 63	21. 09
Operating expenses per mile	4, 352 67	2, 767 74	Increase..	1, 584 93	57. 26
Net earnings per mile.....	2, 228 25	2, 666 55	Decrease..	438 30	16. 43

SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This company was formed in 1874 by the consolidation of the Saint Louis and Iron Mountain; the Arkansas Branch; the Cairo and Fulton, and the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas railroads.

During the past year the greater part of the capital stock of the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company was purchased by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, three shares of the latter being exchanged for four of the former. The object of this purchase is to effect an ultimate consolidation of the two companies.

The gauge was formerly 5 feet, but was changed to the standard 4 feet 8½ inches, on June 29, 1879.

The road was gone over in the latter part of last May; track was good, but in some places very much out of line, owing to long and heavy rains. Where no rock or gravel was used, the dirt road bed was very much softened and had been washed away in many places.

It is the intention of the company to ballast the entire line as rapidly as possible with stone or gravel; also to increase the present number of cross-ties to 3,000 per mile.

The greater portion of the road is laid with 60-pound steel rails, and split rail switches are used.

The bridges are well protected with wooden guard rails, and the approaches to the same are solidly filled in with rock ballast.

The principal freight traffic of the road consists of cotton and iron ore shipments.

The Hot Springs Railroad, 3½ feet gauge, running from Malvern to Hot Springs, Ark., was gone over. The track is good, rolling-stock fair, and business profitable. The road, which is only 25 miles long, has good working arrangements with the Iron Mountain Road, and although operated separately is classed as a branch of it. The traffic over this short line is reported as being good the year round.

Two hundred and sixty-five acres of land (which includes all of the hot springs) are reserved by the government.

On June 30, 1882, Congress appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for the erection of an Army and Navy hospital on the government reservation at or near the Hot Springs. An appropriation was also made for the improvement of Hot Springs Creek, and for other improvements upon the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation.

These celebrated springs, in which the government has a large interest, attract a large passenger traffic over the road, which, with a very considerable cotton shipment, renders it an important feeder to the main stem.

Heavy rains just before the inspection had caused serious washouts of track and bridges, which were being promptly repaired.

The following statement has been compiled from monthly reports rendered to this office by the Missouri Pacific Company, showing the earnings and expenses for the years ending June 30, 1881 and 1882, of the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

	Year ending June 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Per cent.
EARNINGS.					
Passenger.....	\$1,447,535 65	\$1,437,540 86	Increase....	\$9,994 79	.69
Freight.....	5,501,914 95	5,143,780 80	Increase....	358,134 15	6.96
Mail.....	145,308 35	108,040 52	Increase....	37,267 83	34.49
Express.....	161,027 72	164,838 34	Decrease....	3,810 62	2.31
Miscellaneous.....	95,326 98	128,339 88	Decrease....	33,012 90	25.72
Total.....	7,351,118 65	6,982,540 40	Increase...	368,578 25	5.27
EXPENSES.					
Transportation.....	1,327,928 21	1,412,963 25	Decrease....	85,035 04	6.01
Maintenance of way.....	1,352,150 18	1,683,693 67	Decrease....	331,543 49	19.68
Motive power.....	961,671 97	1,029,772 89	Decrease....	68,100 92	6.61
Maintenance of cars.....	291,454 04	328,191 14	Decrease....	36,737 10	11.19
General, and taxes.....	252,367 46	227,899 71	Increase....	24,467 75	10.73
Total.....	4,185,571 86	4,682,520 66	Decrease....	496,948 80	10.61
Net earnings.....	3,165,541 79	2,300,019 74	Increase....	865,522 05	37.63
Average miles operated.....	713.83	684.50	Increase....	29.33	4.28
Earnings per mile.....	\$10,298 12	\$10,200 98	Increase....	\$97 19	.95
Expenses per mile.....	5,863 54	6,840 79	Decrease....	977 25	14.28
Net earnings per mile.....	4,434 58	3,360 14	Increase....	1,074 44	31.96

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC.

This road was originally organized under the corporate title of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, February 11, 1859. It was provided for as one of the branches of the Union Pacific in the act incorporating that company, and received a grant of lands from the United States amounting to 245,166 acres, of which 187,607.99 have been patented.

In addition to this, the government loaned the company bonds to the amount of \$1,600,000, or \$16,000 per mile from Atchison to Waterville, Kans., a distance of 100 miles.

The road practically belongs to the Union Pacific Railway Company, but is operated by the Missouri Pacific as its "Central Branch Division."

Inspection of this property was made during the latter part of August last.

The line owned and operated is 100 miles in length, from Atchison to Waterville, Kans., in addition to which there are leased of the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company 252.3 miles, and of the Atchison, Jewell County and Western Railroad Company, 33.8 miles, making a total of 386.1 miles.

The road runs through a comparatively new country, which is being settled up gradually. Improvements on the line are rather meager; the rails are all of iron, but in some places old chairs are being replaced with splice bars.

The equipment of this division consists of 31 engines, 15 passenger cars, 8 baggage, mail, and express cars, and 578 freight cars. The following improvements have been made during the year: Nine miles of track were ballasted with stone and 11 miles with gravel; 38 miles of new iron rails were laid; 2 miles of new side tracks put in, and the masonry of 21 culverts renewed. On September 30, 1882, there were 20 miles of rock and 19½ miles of gravel ballast in the subsidized portion of the road.

Fourteen wooden Howe truss bridges, aggregating a length of 1,420 feet single track, one of 54 feet, double track, and one iron three-girder, double-track bridge of 54 feet are the principal features relative to bridging.

From reports rendered the following statement has been prepared, showing the earnings and expenses of the subsidy portion of the line:

	Year ending June 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		Per cent.
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	
EARNINGS.					
Passenger.....	\$111,580 11	\$93,737 07	Increase ..	\$17,843 04	19.03
Freight.....	309,603 50	381,960 40	Decrease ..	72,356 90	18.94
Mail.....	11,342 44	11,342 45			
Express.....	3,104 23	2,332 53	Increase ..	771 70	33.08
Miscellaneous.....	17,480 82	15,769 77	Increase ..	1,711 05	10.85
Total.....	453,111 10	505,142 22	Decrease ..	52,031 12	10.30
EXPENSES.					
Transportation.....	73,317 23	64,045 07	Increase ..	9,272 16	14.47
Maintenance of way.....	125,248 83	114,525 55	Increase ..	10,723 28	9.36
Motive power.....	94,727 93	88,753 74	Increase ..	5,974 19	6.73
Maintenance of cars.....	27,414 06	22,187 17	Increase ..	5,226 89	23.55
General expenses and taxes.....	8,492 99	12,381 33	Decrease ..	3,888 34	31.40
Total.....	329,201 04	301,892 86	Increase ..	27,308 18	9.04
Net earnings.....	123,910 06	203,249 36	Decrease ..	79,339 30	39.03
Average miles operated.....	100.00	100.00			
Earnings per mile.....	\$4,531 11	\$5,051 42	Decrease ..	\$520 31	10.30
Expenses per mile.....	3,292 01	3,018 92	Increase ..	273 08	9.04
Net earnings per mile.....	1,239 10	2,032 49	Decrease ..	793 39	39.03

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Chartered in 1853 by the State of New York under the title of Atlantic and Pacific, changed to Texas Western; afterwards, in 1856, to the Southern Pacific; and on March 3, 1871, the Congress of the United States approved an act chartering the company under its present title.

The present company acquired the properties of the Southern Pacific, the Southern Transcontinental, and the Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railroad Companies.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company was a consolidation of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas, chartered in Louisiana, and the Southern Pacific, organized under the laws of Texas. That portion of the line in Louisiana, about 20 miles, was built by the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Company; the section of the road from the east line of Texas to Longview, Tex., about 40 miles, by the Southern Pacific Company. The rest of the line in Texas was built by the present company.

The capital stock authorized is \$50,000,000, of which \$28,127,700 has been issued and paid up.

The act of March 3, 1871, section 13, requires that the president of the company shall annually make a sworn statement to the Secretary of the Interior, exhibiting the financial condition, receipts and expenditures, number of miles of road constructed, &c. This report has been received, a copy of which is submitted as Appendix 13.

The operations of this company during the year ending June 30, 1882, have been extensive in the enlargement and addition to its property, as evidenced by the fact that during that period 569 miles of track have been built, showing at the close of the fiscal year 1,389.87 miles of road; also in adding to the equipment 37 engines, 18 passenger cars, 933 freight cars; showing the equipment on June 30, 1882, to be 121 engines, 85 passenger and 2,942 freight cars, and 51 miscellaneous cars.

There is a decided improvement in the appearance of the new track over the older portion, better material being used, and a wiser intelligence exercised in its construction. The road extends as far west as Sierra Blanca, Texas, from which point it has the use of the joint track of the Southern Pacific and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Companies to El Paso, a distance of 92 miles.

The road generally passes through a fine stock-grazing country, until within some one hundred miles east of the Guadalupe Mountains, where the soil is barren and dry, with large quantities of alkali upon the surface. The want of good water is severely felt over a considerable portion of the road, but an effort to overcome this is being made by sinking artesian wells. On the western division of the road water has to be carried on tank-cars for long distances for supplying engines.

Much trouble is experienced on account of the water being so heavily charged with alkali, which not only causes the boiler to "foam" so badly that the engineer cannot ascertain the height of the water, consequently imperiling the safety of the train, but creates a deposit on the tubes which renders it difficult to raise steam sufficient for heavy trains and makes it necessary to clean them after every round trip. It also destroys the iron tubes, causing great inconvenience and expense. Many of the roads are making experiments with a view of testing the expediency of substituting copper for iron in the construction of boilers.

The country along the line of the new road is rapidly developing. One town, Colorado, in Mitchell County, where less than two years ago there was not a house, now claims 1,000 inhabitants, and is the largest live-stock shipping point on the road.

The equipment of the company is entirely insufficient for the accommodation of its business. Many train loads of grain from California are being shipped over this newly opened line, the traffic calling for more cars than the supply. Live stock is being driven in from ranches for hundreds of miles, and awaiting facilities for shipment. Hundreds of car-loads of grain were waiting for movement, on account of lack of sufficient motive power. Every wheel on the road is in constant demand, and the volume of business seems to be limited only by the facilities for taking care of it.

It is proposed to increase the equipment as rapidly as possible, until a sufficient amount shall have been obtained to enable the company to handle with dispatch the rapidly increasing freights offered for shipment. Convict labor in gangs of from 50 to 100, white and colored, is employed by contract with the lessees of the State prison, and roadmasters say that they work well, as compared with other section labor, which is mostly colored. They receive the regular rate of pay, *i. e.*, \$1.15 per day. The lessees of whom they are hired, guard and feed them, whilst the railroad foreman or superintendent directs the work.

Land grant.—By a general law of Texas this road, in common with others in the State, is entitled to a land grant of 16 sections (10,240 acres) to the mile.

The act of March 3, 1871, granted the company 40 sections per mile in the Territories, and 20 sections per mile in California; but the Texas and Pacific Railway Company has as yet constructed no road in the Territories or the State of California.

From the sworn statement of the company heretofore mentioned, the following showing of the financial condition on June 30, 1882, is submitted:

Financial condition of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, June 30, 1882.

Capital stock:	
Authorized	\$50,000,000 00
Issued	28,127,700 00
Full paid	<u>28,127,700 00</u>

LIABILITIES.

First mortgage, eastern division bonds	\$3,969,000 00	
Consolidated eastern division bonds	9,131,000 00	
Income and land grant eastern division bonds	8,784,000 00	
First mortgage, Rio Grande division	13,028,000 00	
Old land bonds	62,000 00	
		<u>34,974,000 00</u>
First mortgage New Orleans Pacific bonds	6,270,000 00	
School fund loan, State of Texas	174,518 84	
Fractional bond scrip, income bonds	17,382 71	
Interest scrip income and land bonds, redeemable only in capital stock or land		944,290 00
Fractional land scrip	\$1,354 06	
Old interest scrip	595 00	
		<u>1,949 06</u>
Accrued interest on bonds to July 1, 1882	465,295 00	
Coupon New Orleans Pacific bonds due July, 1, 1882	129,680 00	
		<u>42,977,115 61</u>
Total debt		42,977,115 61
Capital stock		<u>28,127,700 00</u>
Total stock and debt		<u><u>71,104,815 61</u></u>

ASSETS.

Securities in treasury.....	\$1, 141, 531 06
Cash in treasury.....	120, 102 05
Material on hand.....	340, 111 61
Accounts receivable.....	\$774, 928 47
Less accounts payable.....	376, 009 07
	<u>398, 919 40</u>
Capital stock New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.....	6, 130, 200 00
Construction accounts representing 1,050 miles of constructed and equipped road.....	51, 539, 539 18
Property account, real estate, &c.....	41, 361 72
	<u>59, 711, 765 02</u>
Deficit.....	11, 393, 050 59

Also, about 4,793,885 acres of land in the State of Texas, a portion only of which has been valued.

Receipts from all sources, and how applied, for the year ending June 30, 1882.

By amount on hand June 30, 1881.....	\$664, 699 79
By receipts from—	
Freight.....	3, 165, 724 67
Passengers.....	982, 160 63
Mails.....	85, 204 46
Express.....	93, 306 97
Rentals.....	49, 930 89
Traffic contracts.....	139, 393 02
Miscellaneous.....	13, 284 98
Interest.....	459, 675 00
Bonds, &c.....	6, 650, 069 00
Capital stock.....	13, 202, 700 00
Land accounts.....	329, 010 91
Accounts, collectible.....	41, 122 42
Total.....	<u>25, 876, 282 74</u>
To payments for—	
Conducting transportation.....	977, 225 43
Motive power.....	1, 379, 911 13
Maintenance of way.....	1, 280, 130 85
Maintenance of cars.....	283, 107 41
General expenses.....	156, 660 02
Taxes.....	51, 920 04
Rentals.....	22, 875 00
Interest on bonds.....	1, 637, 065 00
Property and franchises.....	11, 121, 892 80
Bonds and stocks.....	2, 886, 774 56
Premium and discount.....	682, 886 41
Car service.....	78, 114 50
Sundry accounts.....	4, 153, 628 23
Balance on hand June 30, 1882:	
Cash.....	\$120, 102 05
Material.....	340, 111 61
Due from sundries.....	703, 857 70
	<u>1, 164, 071 36</u>
	<u>25, 876, 282 74</u>

Comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1881 and 1882, respectively.

	Year ending June 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Per cent.
EARNINGS.					
Passenger.....	\$982, 160 63	\$712, 583 73	Increase ..	\$269, 566 90	37.82
Freight.....	3, 305, 117 69	2, 500, 083 26	Increase ..	805, 034 43	32.20
Mail.....	85, 204 46	54, 420 77	Increase ..	30, 723 69	56.38
Express.....	93, 896 97	40, 245 10	Increase ..	53, 661 87	131.84
Miscellaneous ..	63, 215 87	23, 765 30	Increase ..	39, 450 57	166.00
Total	4, 529, 005 62	3, 331, 168 16	Increase ..	1, 197, 837 46	35.95
EXPENSES.					
Transportation ..	1, 055, 339 93	675, 907 19	Increase ..	379, 432 74	56.13
Maintenance of way.....	1, 280, 130 85	1, 069, 457 59	Increase ..	210, 673 26	19.69
Motive power	1, 879, 911 13	615, 110 00	Increase ..	764, 801 13	124.33
Maintenance of cars.....	283, 107 41	198, 951 64	Increase ..	84, 155 77	42.39
General expenses and taxes.....	231, 455 06	208, 950 31	Increase ..	22, 504 75	10.76
Total	4, 429, 944 38	2, 768, 376 73	Increase ..	1, 661, 567 65	60.01
Net earnings	99, 061 24	562, 791 43	Decrease ..	463, 730 19	82.41
Average miles operated	1, 092.00	602.00	Increase ..	490.00	81.39
Earnings per mile.....	\$4, 147 44	\$5, 533 50	Decrease ..	\$1, 386 06	26.04
Expenses per mile	4, 066 73	4, 598 63	Decrease ..	541 90	11.76
Net earnings per mile.....	99 71	934 87	Decrease ..	844 16	903.69

Whilst gross earnings show an increase of 35.95 per centum over the year previous, the net earnings have decreased 82.41 per cent., the operating expenses having increased 60 per cent.

The secretary of the company, in a letter accompanying the report, says:

Permit me to state in this connection that the business of our road for the year ending June 30, 1882, was largely taken up with the transportation of material for the construction of the Rio Grande division, which, owing to the importance of completing that part of the line to a connection of the Southern Pacific at El Paso as speedily as possible, was given the right of way over other traffic and heavily taxed the resources of the road.

This material was charged at less than the cost of its transportation; the expenses of operation therefore appear disproportionately high.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

* This company was chartered July 27, 1866, for the purpose of constructing a road on the 35th parallel from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of about 2,000 miles.

That portion of the road between Springfield and the western border line of Missouri is now owned by the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

The present Atlantic and Pacific Railroad proper is being built from Isleta, N. Mex., westwardly. The operating offices are located at Albuquerque, as are also the principal shops and engine-houses. From thence to Isleta, a distance of 12 miles, the track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company is in joint use.

To aid in the construction of this road, the United States made a grant

of land to the company of 12,800 acres to the mile in the States and 25,000 acres per mile in the Territories, and 550,029.08 acres had been patented to June 30, 1882.

As stated in last year's report, a tripartite agreement was entered into in 1880, whereby the road was to be built from Albuquerque westwardly under the auspices of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Saint Louis and San Francisco companies—

Which have entered into a traffic agreement with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, pledging the appropriation of so much of the gross earnings derived from traffic interchanged by each with the western division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, up to 25 per cent. of the same, as may be necessary to meet any deficiency in interest upon the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of that company, issued and to be issued, to the extent of \$25,000 per mile.

This appropriation is regarded in the nature of a loan, returnable by the Atlantic and Pacific Company with interest.

The road from Albuquerque to Cañon Diablo was gone over in the early part of June, 1882, being a distance of 312 miles, and, for a new track, found to be in excellent condition.

In some places the course of the stream is being turned by throwing up strong embankments from one to two hundred feet from the track. At the time of making this inspection the beds were all dry, but serious and extensive washouts had occurred, which had, however, been repaired at a cost of some three hundred thousand dollars.

Just east of Laguna the company had built a fine timber and piling work, supported and braced with stone, to prevent the washing away of the track during the rainy seasons. This was rendered absolutely necessary on account of the very soft soil, which readily yields to the washing of the streams.

There is a fine, large stone quarry 194 miles from Albuquerque, between Allantown and Sanders stations, which is being vigorously worked by the company, the material being used for ballast and riprapping the banks of the Rio Puerco River, along which the road runs for a number of miles, and crosses the stream frequently.

Grass grows abundantly along this valley, and the soil has the appearance of being susceptible to farming with good results, but water is very scarce.

At Bluewater Station, 107 miles out, there is a splendid water-tank, which is supplied by a spring in the hills, 4 miles off. At Cubero they also have a water-tank, which is supplied by springs from the lava-beds just above. At other points along the line are fine standard tanks, mostly supplied by wells; but at Winslows, 286 miles out, a well has been driven 1,200 feet without finding any water.

The company is erecting first-class station houses, 2 stories high, with conveniences for living in the upper portion, the object being to prepare for the accommodation of business, and to induce married men to enter the service as agents, bringing their families with them.

Over one year ago the company was buying its coal at the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company's mines near Raton, N. Mex., at a cost of about \$8.75 per ton, but efforts to secure a supply of fuel from mines along the company's own line of road proved eminently successful, and they are now getting their entire fuel supply from mines near Fort Wingate, at a maximum cost of \$4.50 per ton.

Thus far the mines have been worked by private parties, and the coal hauled to the track by wagon, but it is thought that by building short spur tracks to these mines the price will be considerably reduced.

Considerable terminal improvements have been made at Albuquerque during the year, consisting in part of a two-story general office building of adobe, with fire-proof vaults of large capacity (the interior of the building is handsomely finished and furnished), a machine-shop 125 by 125, a blacksmith-shop 80 by 125, a store-house, an oil-house, and an engine-house (six stalls), all built of stone with slate or iron roofs.

At the time this inspection was made, the company had on hand and ready for immediate use 20,000 tons of 56-pound steel rails, and 475,000 cross-ties. Two hundred miles of track were graded and ready for rails and ties, west of Cañon Diablo, and a 300-foot tunnel completed.

The change in location and plans of the bridge at this noted chasm delayed the delivery of the iron work, and the bridge was not completed until the latter part of June or beginning of July. Since its completion the company has forwarded material and rapidly extended its track 96 miles beyond Cañon Diablo, leaving a gap from there to "The Needles," on the Colorado River, of 157 miles, where it is expected to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, now being rapidly constructed from Mojave east.

The bridge across Cañon Diablo is a fine structure, and reflects much credit on the builders. It is a deck-bridge, composed of plate-iron girders resting upon trestle bents, with heavy columns of channel-iron, strongly braced.

The sides of the cañon are of solid limestone, from which the material for the masonry work was obtained, and these stone foundations present a picture of perfect workmanship. The masonry was done by the company's men, the iron work by contract.

The base of the rail is 222½ feet above the bottom of the cañon; the total length of the bridge is 541 feet, composed of 11 spans, one 30 feet, one 30½ feet, six 40 feet, one 40½ feet, and two 100 feet each. There are 1,489 cubic yards of cut-stone masonry, strongly bonded and laid in cement, and 39½ yards of concrete. The cost of the bridge and masonry is about \$200,000.

The President of the United States has at different times appointed commissioners to examine sections of the completed road, and 200 miles, or 8 sections of 25 miles each, have been examined and accepted. Commissioners have recently been appointed, and will probably examine 200 miles more.

The company reports to this office its financial condition on June 30, 1882, as follows:

Old construction, assumed January 1, 1880, by new organization.

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt.....	\$1,986,534 00
Bills payable.....	681,663 83
Other obligations.....	834,881 26
Total debt.....	3,503,079 09
Capital stock.....	19,760,300 00
Total stock and debt.....	23,263,379 09

ASSETS.

Construction.....	\$21,746,834 00
Accounts receivable.....	834,881 26
Income, or profit and loss.....	681,663 83
Total.....	23,263,379 09

Work of the reorganization.

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt	\$20,169,084 00
Interest on same	1,830 00
Pay-rolls	17,682 64
Bills and accounts payable	1,116,345 01
Income, or profit and loss	186,509 55
Total	21,491,451 20
Capital stock	31,750,000 00
Total stock and debt	53,241,451 20

ASSETS.

Construction	\$52,613,560 64
Cash	469,054 51
Land department	15,368 57
Income, or profit and loss	143,467 48
Total	53,241,451 20

Consolidated balance-sheet.

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt	\$22,155,618 00
Interest on same	1,830 00
Pay-rolls	17,682 64
Bills and accounts payable	1,798,006 84
Other obligations	834,881 26
Income, or profit and loss (new)	186,509 55
Total	24,994,530 29
Capital stock	51,510,300 00
Total stock and debt	76,504,830 29

ASSETS.

Construction	\$74,360,394 64
Cash	469,054 51
Land department	15,368 57
Accounts receivable	834,881 26
Income, or profit and loss	826,131 31
Total	76,504,830 29

SAINT LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company is successor to the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, chartered December 25, 1852.

For the construction of this branch the company received a grant of 1,161,235.07 acres of public lands, and the State, in addition, loaned the company \$4,500,000 of its bonds. Failure to pay the interest on the same caused the company's southwestern branch to be sold in 1866 for \$1,300,000, and conveyed to a new company formed August 17, 1866. The new company failing to comply with its contract in the matter of construction, the road was again sold in 1868 for the sum of \$300,000, to purchasers who were incorporated as the South Pacific Railroad Company, which completed the road to Lebanon in 1869, and to Springfield and Pierce City in 1876. The road was sold to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company in October, 1870, which completed the road to Vinita, Indian Territory, 364 miles from Saint Louis, where it now

connects with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (now the Kansas and Texas division of the Missouri Pacific Railway).

After undergoing a number of changes, a scheme for the reorganization of the company, as it at present exists, was entered into, as follows:

A first preferred stock to be created, to be entitled to 7 per cent. annual dividends, after the payment of all expenses, improvements, and interest on funded debt, and to be issued for \$4,500,000, or sufficiently to provide for all past due coupons on land mortgage, second mortgage and income bonds, and unsecured bonds and scrip.

A second preferred stock of \$10,000,000, to be created, entitled to an annual dividend of 7 per cent. after all its expenses, interest, dividend on first preferred stock, and to be exchanged for outstanding preferred stock of Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company. The \$10,500,000 common stock to be exchanged for common stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Company.

At the annual meeting held in Saint Louis March 14, 1882, the stockholders voted to approve of the execution of a new \$30,000,000 mortgage, and also authorized the completion of the consolidation of the leased roads with the main line.

The Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company is equally interested with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company in the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway west from Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Inspection of the line from Vinita, Ind. T., was made in May last, and a healthy improvement noticed in track and bridges.

At the close of 1881 the total miles operated by the company were 695, of which 457½ miles were laid with 52 and 56 pound steel rails.

During 1881, 46½ miles of steel rails, 56 pounds to the yard, were laid in the main line; 102 sets of switch timbers and 67 split switches were placed in the track; also 154,751 new cross-ties were put in.

Arrangements have been made for an expenditure of \$3,000,000 for extending the main line of the road from Pacific Station to Saint Louis, a distance of 37 miles, which will embrace the cost of right of way, building the road, and about \$1,000,000 for real property and improvements in Saint Louis. The company is at present using the track, between these two points, of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

It is intended to make the track solid and substantial (67-pound steel rails will be laid and the bridges all constructed of iron), and it is thought that the completion of the work will add largely to the company's revenues and greatly increase its traffic.

From a detailed general balance sheet sent to this office, the following statement is made, showing the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1882:

LIABILITIES.

Funded debt.....	\$19,893,000 00
Interest on same.....	439,742 15
Dividends unpaid.....	144,749 50
Pay-rolls and vouchers.....	264,198 17
Bills and accounts payable.....	923,779 85
Total debt.....	21,665,469 67
Capital stock.....	25,000,000 00
Total stock and debt.....	46,665,469 67

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ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$44,533,351 09
Cash and material on hand.....	453,498 64
Stock and bonds owned.....	1,618,908 97
Accounts and bills receivable.....	969,250 47
Total	47,595,009 17
Surplus	929,539 50

	Year ending June 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Per cent.
EARNINGS.					
Passenger.....	\$690,502 74	\$539,638 59	Increase..	\$150,864 15	27.94
Freight.....	2,331,252 98	2,398,715 49	Decrease..	67,462 56	2.79
Mail.....	77,086 79	64,180 83	Increase..	12,856 96	20.02
Express.....	59,961 32	51,378 90	Increase..	8,582 42	16.70
Miscellaneous.....	28,417 05	7,939 37	Increase..	20,477 68	257.98
Total.....	3,187,170 83	3,061,853 18	Increase..	125,317 65	4.08
EXPENSES.					
Transportation.....	403,417 59	339,239 98	Increase..	64,177 61	18.89
Maintenance of way.....	366,677 58	625,983 96	Decrease..	259,306 38	41.42
Motive power.....	95,670 55	830,244 04	Decrease..	234,573 49	71.01
Maintenance of cars.....	623,642 42	95,133 12	Increase..	528,509 30	55.55
General expenses and taxes.....	158,294 86	109,475 79	Increase..	48,819 07	40.03
Total.....	1,642,703 00	1,500,076 89	Increase..	142,626 11	9.46
Net earnings.....	1,544,467 83	1,561,776 29	Decrease..	17,308 46	1.08
Average miles operated.....	654.31	587.91	Increase..	66.40	11.24
Earnings per mile.....	\$4,871 04	\$5,208 03	Decrease..	\$336 99	6.45
Expenses per mile.....	2,510 59	2,551 54	Decrease..	40 95	1.56
Net earnings per mile.....	2,360 45	2,656 49	Decrease..	296 04	11.14

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FÉ RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company was incorporated March 3, 1873, and under the act of Congress approved February 9, 1864, granting lands to the State of Kansas, it is estimated by the General Land Office that it will be entitled to about 3,005,870 acres. On June 30, 1882, 2,745,938.47 acres had been patented, and the company had sold to December 31, 1881, 1,058,758.53 acres for \$6,087,720.03.

On December 31, 1881, the company was operating 1,789.67 miles of road.

The rolling stock added during the year was 94 locomotives; 94 passenger cars; 3,491 freight cars; 601 hand and push cars; and 10 miscellaneous cars, making total equipment at close of 1881, 251 locomotives, of which 77 have automatic break attachments; 194 passenger cars; 8,796 freight cars; 1,253 hand and push cars, and 26 miscellaneous cars.

There were accidents on the road during 1881 resulting in killing or injuring 282 persons, of which number 30 were killed and 252 were injured.

The lines of this company have been rapidly increasing, and at this date have been extended from Rincon, N. Mex., 52 miles east of Deming,

to El Paso, 77 miles south, where it connects with the Mexican Central Railway, which is completed as far south as Chihuahua, in Mexico. The company anticipates a profitable business as a result of this connection, the objective point of which is the city of Mexico.

It has also made running arrangements with the Central Pacific Company for the use of its Southern Pacific track from Deming to Benson, Ariz., a distance of 173 miles, from which point it has constructed its New Mexico and Arizona road, 95 miles south to Los Nogales, on the Mexican boundary line, where it connects with the Sonora Railway, which extends from that point via Hermosillo to Guyamas (270 miles in length), on the Gulf of California, in Mexico.

A favorable opportunity occurred for obtaining absolute control of the Sonora Railway, of which the directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company availed themselves, and they believe that the purchase will prove a very desirable and profitable one in every particular.

From annual reports rendered to this office for the year ending December 31, 1881, the following is ascertained:

Financial condition.

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds	\$7,041,000 00
Other funded debt	13,469,000 00
Interest on other funded debt	709,386 59
Dividends unpaid	747,434 50
Bills and accounts payable	5,746,053 31
Total debt	27,712,874 40
Capital stock and scrip	47,162,700 00
Total stock and debt	74,875,574 40

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	\$69,313,186 46
Cash and materials on hand	3,021,943 53
Other stocks and bonds	3,577,763 25
Due from the United States	834,018 29
Bills and accounts receivable	4,196,289 82
Total	80,943,201 35
Surplus	6 067 626 95

Following is a statement showing earnings and expenses of the road for the year ending June 30, 1882, as compared with the previous year ending June 30, 1881, showing a decided increase in all items :

	Year ending Juice 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Per cent.
EARNINGS.					
Passenger.....	\$3,634,023 53	\$2,112,063 33	Increase ..	\$1,521,960 20	72.01
Freight.....	9,785,128 29	7,741,852 89	Increase ..	2,043,275 40	26.29
Mail.....	245,002 60	154,672 49	Increase ..	91,330 11	59.44
Express.....	278,921 04	170,485 44	Increase ..	108,435 60	63.61
Miscellaneous ..	80,976 07	38,742 48	Increase ..	42,233 59	109.00
Total.....	14,025,651 53	10,217,816 63	Increase ..	3,807,834 90	37.21
EXPENSES.					
Transportation.....	1,905,122 47	1,881,473 33	Increase ..	523,649 14	37.87
Maintenance of way.....	4,054,398 03	2,470,471 47	Increase ..	1,583,921 56	64.06
Motive power.....	1,818,115 37	1,464,048 14	Increase ..	354,067 23	24.18
Maintenance of cars.....	798,723 32	495,483 03	Increase ..	298,240 29	60.19
General expenses and taxes.....	307,195 48	245,302 81	Increase ..	61,892 67	25.19
Total.....	8,878,549 67	6,056,778 78	Increase ..	2,821,770 89	46.58
Net earnings.....	5,147,101 86	4,161,037 85	Increase ..	986,064 01	23.69
Average miles operated.....	1,644.33	1,526.75	Increase ..	117.58	7.66
Earnings per mile.....	\$6,529 70	\$6,692 52	Increase ..	\$1,837 18	27.45
Expenses per mile.....	5,399 49	3,967 10	Increase ..	1,432 39	36.09
Net earnings per mile.....	3,130 21	2,725 42	Increase ..	404 79	14.82

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Inspection of the property owned and operated by this company was made in July, 1882.

The length of road owned is 714.15 miles, of which it has leased to the Central Pacific Railroad Company 553.26 miles, leaving 160.89 as operated by this company.

The road is in excellent condition, and runs through a beautiful portion of California, notably that part through the Santa Clara Valley extending from San Francisco for 82 miles to Carnadero. Immense farms, yielding richly in grain, line the road on either side, and an extra quality of stock is raised in abundance.

The main line, which extends from San Francisco to Monterey, 125.1 miles, is almost entirely laid with steel rails, iron rails being used on the branches, and is entirely fenced.

Extensive warehouses, for storing and handling grain, are located at convenient points, and are said to answer all requirements.

Large buildings of this class are at San José, Castroville, and Salinas, the latter being 860 feet long by 58 feet wide.

The Pacific Improvement Company has erected at Monterey the "Hotel del Monte," a large and most admirably appointed hotel, which is situated in the center of beautifully improved grounds, and extensive arrangements have been made, at large expense, for supplying the premises with an ample quantity of water for irrigating and other purposes. A large and commodious bathing-house has also been provided.

As the patronage of this resort is not confined to any particular season of the year, the road derives a corresponding increase in its business. A great variety of fish are caught in abundance in Monterey Bay and shipped to San Francisco.

At Soledad, the terminus of one of the branches, large shipments of stock are made to San José, the principal stock market for that section of the country.

There are few bridges upon the road, the principal one being across the Pajaro River, and consists of short trestle approaches to the main structure of two spans, 172 feet each, Howe truss pattern. Work has been commenced for the renewal of this bridge, which has been built about six years.

This company operates a short narrow-gauge road from Pajaro to Santa Cruz, a distance of 22 miles, which was found to be in good condition and doing a fair business.

There are 22 bridges on this branch, or an average of one per mile, some of them being very high, one 95 feet above the water. No guard-rails are used, with the single exception of a two-span Howe truss across a deep ravine, which is being strengthened, and is provided with inner iron guards. It is contemplated to increase this branch to the standard gauge at an early date.

The northern division of the Southern Pacific had ten accidents during the year ending June 30, 1882, resulting in death or injury to ten persons.

Three employés and four other persons were killed from their own carelessness, and one passenger, one employé, and one other person were injured from their own carelessness and misconduct.

From reports rendered to this office, the following statement of the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1882, has been compiled:

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds	\$28,087,000 00
Interest on same	25,800 00
Pay-rolls and vouchers	64,739 89
Accounts payable	2,260,317 53
Total debt	30,437,857 42
Capital stock	36,763,900 00
Total stock and debt	67,201,757 42

ASSETS.

Cost of road and fixtures	\$62,474,946 66
Equipment	1,903,911 92
Real estate	642,995 74
Cash and material on hand	377,797 82
Other stocks and bonds	425,000 00
Due from the United States	3,350 13
Bills and accounts receivable	2,603,086 48
Total	68,431,088 75
Surplus	1,229,331 33

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1881 and 1882:

	Year ending June 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Per cent.
EARNINGS.					
Passenger	\$502,200 07	\$451,782 32	Increase ..	\$50,417 75	11.15
Freight	654,187 33	602,434 40	Increase ..	51,752 93	8.80
Mail	12,400 56	12,400 56	.....	.....	.....
Express	13,562 09	12,428 15	Increase ..	1,133 94	9.12
Miscellaneous*	1,679,018 80	1,680,166 46	Decrease ..	1,147 57	.06
Total	2,861,368 94	2,759,211 89	Increase ..	102,157 05	3.70
EXPENSES.					
Transportation	243,086 74	231,099 00	Increase ..	11,987 74	5.16
Maintenance of way	167,694 98	141,827 04	Increase ..	25,867 94	18.23
Motive power	166,738 93	176,160 53	Decrease ..	6,421 60	3.84
Maintenance of cars	49,690 14	44,575 86	Increase ..	5,114 28	11.24
General expenses and taxes	320,249 99	117,031 98	Increase ..	203,318 01	173.72
Total	950,560 78	710,694 41	Increase ..	239,866 37	33.75
Net earnings	1,910,808 16	2,048,517 48	Decrease ..	137,709 32	6.73
Average miles operated	726.96	726.96	.....	.....	.....
Earnings per mile	\$3,936 07	\$3,795 54	Increase ..	\$140 53	3.70
Expenses per mile	1,307 58	977 62	Increase ..	329 96	83.75
Net earnings	2,628 49	2,817 92	Decrease ..	189 43	6.73

* Includes rentals of lines leased to the Central Pacific.

SIoux CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road owned and operated by this company runs from Sioux City, Iowa, to the Missouri Valley Junction with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, thence across the Missouri River to Fremont, Nebr., a distance of 107.42 miles. The company has leased, and is extending, the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, northwest from Fremont, of which it is now operating 254.37 miles, which, with side-tracks, aggregating 24.9 miles, makes total mileage operated by the company on June 30, 1882, 386.69.

Of the 107.42 miles owned, as above mentioned, 101.77 miles have been aided by the granting of 41,318.23 acres of land, all of which have been sold for a sum amounting to \$200,000, and also by a loan of United States bonds to the amount of \$1,628,320, running for a period of thirty years and maturing in March, 1898 and 1899. The accrued interest on same to June 30, 1882, but which is not due until the maturity of the principal, amounted to \$1,366,598.29, making the total debt \$2,994,918.29.

The financial condition and revenues of this corporation have not been and are not now as prosperous as could be desired, but the last year's operations and the preparations being made for future movements indicate much greater prosperity, which it is hoped may be realized, but which has not yet been attained.

The crossing of the Missouri River at Blair, Nebr., has been an expensive and burdensome load on the company, and has interfered very materially in its passenger and freight traffic. The treacherous and

ever-shifting currents of the river, the ice blockades, and the consequent changing of the track approaches to the two transfer steamers, which are the only means of crossing, are soon to be done away with by the erection of a bridge at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000. That this will be a judicious expenditure is shown by the fact that the actual ferry expenses for the year ending June 30, 1882, amounted to \$67,782.37, which would pay nearly seven per centum on the investment.

Considering the importance of uninterrupted transfer during the whole year, and the consequent increase in the business of the road, it will readily be seen that the erection of the bridge is likely to be a judicious outlay.

The leasing and extension of the Fremont, Elk Horn and Missouri Valley Road will develop a fine stock and grain region, and probably mineral lands, which will be a source of much revenue to the company.

Only the road owned by the company was inspected. The entire lines operated are laid with 56-pound American iron rails, and 2,640 cross-ties to the mile.

The shops at Missouri Valley are supplied with fair machinery for ordinary repairs, no material additions having been made during the last year. The force is limited; materials are kept in neat order, with no apparent wastage, and a general tendency towards economy is manifest.

The track from Missouri Valley to Sioux City shows improvement over last year; the line is almost tangent, and the grade for many miles level, the average rise being 1.2 feet per mile, and the maximum curvature four degrees.

The cattle guards and bridges are in fair condition, but there are no guard-rails on either trestles or bridges. Owing to the moist and low ground over which the road passes, the weeds grow rank and rapidly, and have to be cut two or three times each season.

The company has been much harassed by stock getting on the track, but arrangements have been made and material bought for fencing the entire Iowa line with barbed wire of four strands. The money for this purpose had to be raised outside the regular earnings, but it is thought that the interest on this loan will be much less than the average cost per year for stock killed and injured, and goods and persons damaged, and justifies the expenditure.

On the owned road there are 4 Pratt-truss and 126 pile bridges, aggregating 12,190 feet in length; 3 open culverts, and 136 cattle guards.

On June 30 the company owned 12 locomotives, of which 5 had Westinghouse air-brake attachment; 14 passenger coaches; 165 freight, and 111 hand, push, and other cars. On the same date it leased 16 engines, of which 4 had Westinghouse brake; 12 passenger, and 540 freight cars.

During the year ending June 30, 1882, there were accidents resulting in the death or injury to 44 persons, as follows: 2 employes and 1 other person were killed from their own carelessness or misconduct, making a total of 3 killed; 1 passenger, 33 employes, and 2 other persons were injured from their own carelessness or misconduct, and 5 employes from causes beyond their control, making a total of 41 injured.

From reports submitted to this office the following statement, showing the financial condition of the company June 30, 1882, has been prepared:

LIABILITIES.

First mortgage bonds	\$1,628,000 00
Interest on same	118,020 00

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United States subsidy bonds.....	\$1,628,320 00
Interest on same.....	1,366,598 29
Pay-rolls and vouchers.....	102,655 56
Notes payable.....	723,900 00
Accounts payable.....	127,494 65

Total debt.....	5,694,968 50
Capital stock.....	2,068,400 00

Total stock and debt.....	7,763,368 50
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ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment.....	\$5,426,659 18
Cash and material on hand.....	121,208 45
Company's bonds owned by company.....	500 00
Miscellaneous investments.....	506,200 00
Due from the United States.....	64,178 19
Applied on interest accrued on United States bonds.....	51,881 29
Accounts receivable.....	124,793 59

Total assets.....	6,295,420 70
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Deficit.....	1,467,967 80
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Showing increase of deficit for the year of \$261,303.54.

Considerable attention was paid to the present system of accounting when the bookkeeper of this office was examining the books and accounts of the company at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A very decided improvement was noted, many practical suggestions having been adopted.

From an examination of the books and accounts of the company, the gross earnings of the owned line for the year ending June 30, 1882, were found to be.....	\$500,893 28
The operating expenses.....	453,018 26

Leaving net earnings.....	47,880 02
From which deduct construction and equipment.....	29,433 03

Leaves net.....	18,446 99
From which deduct 7.29 per cent. of Iowa net earnings—the road from California Junction to Missouri Valley, 5.84 miles, is not subsidized....	3,392 78

Leaves net earnings on the subsidized portion—101 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.....	15,054 21
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"Five per cent".....	752 71
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The company claims to have furnished transportation for the government which, on June 30, 1882, amounted to \$116,059 $\frac{4}{5}$. There is no immediate prospect, however, of getting any cash payment from this company, under existing law. Attention is called to "Legislation recommended," page 11.

The following is a comparative statement of earnings and expenses for two years, ending June 30, 1881, 1882:

	Year ending June 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Per cent.
EARNINGS.					
Passenger	\$176,732 23	\$102,884 60	Increase ..	\$73,847 63	71.77
Freight.....	296,684 12	327,725 40	Decrease ..	31,061 28	9.47
Mail.....	10,102 53	10,172 71	Decrease ..	70 18	.69
Express	6,116 09	5,128 85	Increase ..	987 24	19.24
Miscellaneous	13,788 15	8,324 99	Increase ..	5,463 16	65.63
Total	508,403 12	454,236 55	Increase ..	49,166 57	10.82
[EXPENSES.]					
Transportation	72,368 63	62,043 76	Increase ..	10,324 87	16.64
Maintenance of way	205,754 23	160,333 84	Increase ..	45,420 39	28.32
Motive power	91,061 43	76,947 02	Increase ..	15,014 41	19.51
Maintenance of cars	46,391 63	13,187 77	Increase ..	33,203 86	251.77
General and taxes	39,047 18	28,574 88	Increase ..	10,472 30	36.64
Total	455,523 10	341,087 27	Increase ..	114,435 83	33.55
Net earnings	47,880 02	113,149 28	Decrease ..	65,269 26	57.68
Average miles operated	107.42	107.42	Decrease ..	.....	.....
Earnings per mile	\$4,686 30	\$4,228 60	Increase ..	\$457 70	10.80
Expenses per mile	4,240 58	3,175 27	Increase ..	1,065 31	33.55
Net earnings per mile	445 72	1,053 33	Decrease ..	607 61	57.68

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD COMPANY.

This road has undergone an unfortunate series of embarrassing changes from a period previous to its completion to the present time. The company was chartered January 11, 1853, and the road completed in January, 1874. Defaulting on first-mortgage land-grant bonds, November 1, 1872, the road was sold in 1873, and reorganized as the Memphis and Little Rock Railway Company. This latter company also failed, and was in turn sold out in 1877. The purchasing bondholders then organized the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company under the charter of 1853, and took possession September 29, 1877.

This office has received a circular, accompanying a meager report, giving notice June 24, 1882, that "the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad (as reorganized), with all its tracks, inclines, boats, locomotives, passenger cars, freight cars, hand cars, materials, tools, lands, books, papers, and all its other property, has been placed in the hands of a receiver of the chancery court of Pulaski County," &c.

The road encountered serious physical difficulties during the early part of 1882, and it is stated that owing to the floods and overflow of the Mississippi and tributary streams, the running of through trains on the road was prevented from January 29 to April 16, 1882, and from that cause the earnings for the first four months of 1882 dropped off over seventy per cent. It is also stated that a large extraordinary expenditure upon the track will be required to put the road in fit condition for business, and to repair damages done by the floods.

The length of the road is 133 miles, extending from Argenta, 2 miles from Little Rock, Ark., to Hopefield, opposite Memphis, on the Mississippi River.

The land granted to this company under the acts of February 2, 1853, and July 28, 1866, is estimated to aggregate 804,185.8 acres, of which 140,955.09 acres had been patented to June 30, 1882.

The rolling stock consists of 14 locomotives, 18 passenger and 274 freight cars.

Owing to the limited time at the command of the inspection party from this office, the road was not gone over this year.

The following statement of earnings and expenses has been compiled from the company's reports:

	Year ending June 30, 1882.	Year ending June 30, 1881.	Difference.		
			Increase or decrease.	Amount.	Per cent.
EARNINGS.					
Passenger.....	\$323,262 85	\$336,924 93	Decrease..	\$13,662 08	4.05
Freight.....	280,602 72	356,131 48	Decrease..	75,528 76	21.23
Mail.....	12,280 81	13,576 80	Decrease..	1,296 49	9.56
Express.....	23,931 02	19,814 74	Increase..	4,616 28	23.92
Miscellaneous.....	596 28	1,082 89	Decrease..	486 61	44.24
Total.....	640,673 18	727,030 84	Decrease..	86,357 66	11.88
EXPENSES.					
Transportation.....	184,742 68	154,236 45	Increase..	30,506 23	19.85
Maintenance of way.....	134,671 54	106,155 65	Increase..	28,515 89	26.86
Motive power.....	82,105 33	95,101 91	Decrease..	12,996 58	13.66
Maintenance of cars.....	18,699 59	36,899 84	Decrease..	18,200 25	49.33
General, and taxes.....	58,273 15	20,806 56	Increase..	37,466 59	180.12
Total.....	478,492 29	413,200 41	Increase..	65,291 88	15.89
Net earnings.....	162,180 89	313,830 43	Decrease..	151,649 54	48.33
Miles operated.....	135	135			
Earnings per mile.....	\$4,745 78	\$5,385 41	Decrease..	\$639 68	11.88
Expenses per mile.....	3,544 39	3,060 74	Increase..	483 65	15.89
Net earnings per mile.....	1,201 34	2,324 67	Decrease..	1,123 33	48.33

Two balance sheets have been submitted by the present Receiver, one exhibiting the financial condition of the railroad company on June 24, 1882, and the other that of the road in receivership on June 30, 1882. Statements are submitted in the order named.

June 24, 1882.

LIABILITIES.

First-mortgage bonds.....	\$2,850,000 00
Interest on same.....	121,310 00
Pay-rolls and vouchers.....	35,334 96
Bills and accounts payable.....	46,980 23
Total debt.....	3,053,625 19
Capital stock.....	1,500,000 00
Total stock and debt.....	4,553,625 19

ASSETS.

Cost of road and fixtures.....	\$4,921,316 01
Cash and material on hand.....	58,920 42
Bills and accounts receivable.....	40,554 18
Total.....	5,020,690 61
Surplus.....	467,065 42

June 30, 1882. (Receiver.)

LIABILITIES.

Pay-rolls and vouchers	\$40,097 88
Bills and accounts payable	66,503 58
Total debt	106,601 46

ASSETS.

Cash and material on hand	\$67,217 63
Bills and accounts receivable	40,231 16
Total	107,448 79
Surplus	847 33

SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.

This road was chartered as the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company May 23, 1857. It is estimated that the original land-grant made by the act of May 5, 1864, and amended by act of July 13, 1866, amounted to 920,000 acres, of which 860,564.09 acres had been patented to June 30, 1882, and sales had been made to the amount of \$909,011.27.

This road was passed over in the night, and consequently no personal inspection was made.

From reports rendered this office to December 31, 1881, the following information is derived :

Gross earnings, year 1881	\$732,630 25
Gross earnings, year 1880	668,777 90
Increase	63,852 35
Operating expenses, year 1881	586,350 07
Operating expenses, year 1880	575,596 45
Increase	10,754 62
Net earnings, year 1881	146,280 18
Net earnings, year 1880	93,182 45
Increase	53,097 73
Gross earnings per mile of road, 1881	4,186 46
Gross earnings per mile of road, 1880	3,843 55
Increase	342 91
Operating expenses per mile of road, 1881	3,350 57
Operating expenses per mile of road, 1880	3,308 02
Increase	42 55
Net earnings per mile of road, 1881	835 89
Net earnings per mile of road, 1880	535 53
Increase	300 36

There was expended during the year 1880, on account of improvement and additions to property, including equipment, the sum of \$300,280.82. The equipment expenditures amounted to \$56,553.90, of which \$6,171.54 was for the Westinghouse air-brake application to all passenger cars and engines, \$9,800 for three new accommodation cars,

and the remainder for the construction of fifty-four new box freight cars of fifteen tons capacity.

Realizing the necessity for a further and considerable addition to the rolling stock, in order to handle the increasing business, the company wisely decided to add as largely as its earnings and limited means would permit, the result being that, during the year ending June 30, 1882, there was expended for this purpose the further sum of \$308,233.21.

On June 30, 1882, the equipment was 34 locomotives, 27 passenger coaches, 885 freight cars, 103 hand and push cars for use of trackmen, and 10 miscellaneous cars.

The company reports that for the year ending June 30, 1882, there were accidents resulting in the injury of but 3 persons (employés on the road), and no deaths.

One-half of the main line is laid with 56-pound steel, and the rest of the road with 56-pound iron rails. The ties in track average 2,640 per mile. There are 124 bridges, aggregating a length of 17,723 feet, including 6 combination Pratt truss and 1 iron-girder bridge. The road is fenced for 145½ miles. Owing to the fact that personal inspection was not made, and that the returns required by this office have been only partially furnished, the report upon the property, financial condition, and accounts of this company is necessarily very limited.

THE PERSONNEL AND EXPENSE OF THE BUREAU.

The employés of this office, with their respective positions and salaries, on June 30, 1882, were as follows:

William H. Armstrong, Commissioner.....	\$4,500 00
Frank B. Pickerill, bookkeeper	2,400 00
William M. Thompson, assistant bookkeeper	2,000 00
Henry Blackstone, engineer	2,500 00
Thomas Hassard (temporary), draughtsman	1,500 00
Miss Kate Schmidt, copyist	900 00
Paul M. Johnstone, messenger.....	480 00

On this day, November 1, 1882, the personnel is as follows:

William H. Armstrong, Commissioner.....	\$4,500 00
Frank B. Pickerill, bookkeeper	2,400 00
William M. Thompson, assistant bookkeeper	2,000 00
Henry Blackstone, engineer.....	2,500 00
Thomas Hassard, clerk	1,600 00
Miss Kate Schmidt, copyist	900 00
Paul M. Johnstone, messenger	720 00

Of the appropriations for this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, amounting to \$17,100, the following sums have been expended, viz: Salaries, \$14,294.76; traveling expenses, \$1,867.03; and contingent expenses, \$284.03; in all amounting to \$16,445.82.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, are as follows: "Salaries, office of the Commissioner of Railroads," for Commissioner, \$4,500; bookkeeper, \$2,400; assistant bookkeeper, \$2,000; railroad engineer, \$2,500; one clerk, \$1,600; one copyist, \$900; one messenger, \$720; traveling expenses, \$3,000; contingent expenses, \$500; and for books and cases for library, \$1,200; in all, \$19,320.

The estimates which have been submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, are as follows: Commissioner, \$5,000; bookkeeper, \$2,500; assistant bookkeeper, \$2,000; railroad engineer, \$2,500; one clerk, \$1,600; one clerk, \$1,400; one copyist, \$900; one messenger, \$720; traveling expenses, \$3,000; contingent expenses, \$500; making, in all, \$20,020.

I take great pleasure in commending the general efficiency of the

employés of this office. The work requires the services of practical and skilled accountants and engineers, who have ably seconded my efforts to make this report full and complete in every respect.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. ARMSTRONG,
Commissioner.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

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RAILROAD ENGINEER'S REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the inspection of railroads coming under the operations of this bureau, made during the months of May, June, July, and August of the present year, and embracing the Union Pacific Railway; the Central Pacific Railroad; the Northern Pacific Railroad; the Missouri Pacific system (main line Saint Louis to Kansas City, Kansas and Texas division from Sedalia to Vinita, the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern to Texarkana, and the Texas and Pacific from Texarkana to El Paso); the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway; the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad from Albuquerque to Cañon Diablo; the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Oregon and California Railroad.

In making these inspections I was generally accompanied by some of the officers having charge of the operating and maintenance thereof, and every facility was extended in order that they might be as thorough as desired. Marked improvements were noticed in the general condition of the road beds and tracks, but more particularly in regard to the bridges, iron having been very extensively substituted for wood, and many of the wooden bridges rebuilt and repaired with increased strength, but numbers of them are still lacking in the proper guard-rails for protection in case of accident. As many of the roads have made arrangements for an increased supply of iron bridges, it is to be hoped that they will not neglect this important feature.

In my report for last year, reference was made to the great disparity in the uniformity of train signals, and it was suggested that the attention of Congress be invited to the subject, in order that proper legislative action might be taken. As this question is one of vital importance to the traveling community, I must again urgently call your attention to the matter, in the hope that Congress will legislate on the subject during the coming session, and thereby reduce the liability of accident from this cause to the minimum.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to suggest to the railroads of the country that the present ill-adjusted and dangerous car-coupling for freight cars should be corrected by the substitution of a uniform system for all the roads, and thus relieve employes from the constant danger of being maimed in the performance of their duties.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This line continues to be operated in two grand divisions, viz, the Union Division, embracing the line from Council Bluffs to Ogden and controlled branches, and the Kansas Division, embracing the line from

Kansas City to Cheyenne and controlled branches. These grand divisions will be considered separately.

The road owned is :

	Miles.
Council Bluffs to junction with Central Pacific.....	1, 038. 458
Junction west of Omaha depot to Missouri River.....	3. 954
Kansas City (State line) to Denver.....	638. 600
Leavenworth to junction.....	31. 900
Denver to Cheyenne.....	105. 890

Total miles owned 1, 818. 802

Road controlled and operated June 30, 1882 :

Julesburg Branch	151. 200
Omaha and Republican Valley	157. 400
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills.....	84. 100
Saint Joseph and Western.....	251. 700
Marysville and Blue Valley.....	12. 800
Echo and Park City.....	32. 000
Utah and Northern.....	415. 500
Colorado Central.....	329. 100
Denver, South Park and Pacific.....	241. 300
Lawrence and Emporia.....	31. 000
Junction City to Fort Kearney.....	55. 100
Solomon Railroad.....	57. 300
Salina and Southwestern.....	36. 000
Denver and Boulder Valley.....	27. 800
Golden, Boulder and Caribou.....	6. 000
Kansas Central.....	169. 000
Salt Lake and Western.....	53. 000

Total miles owned and controlled..... 3, 929. 102

Five miles of the road west from Ogden is leased to the Central Pacific Railroad and is operated by that company as a part of its own line, leaving 3,924.102 as operated and controlled by the Union Pacific Railway.

UNION DIVISION, MAIN LINE, COUNCIL BLUFFS TO OGDEN.

Inspection of the main line from Ogden to Cheyenne, 517 miles, was made in August, 1882. The eastern half of the division was passed over in regular trains, and no particular inspection was made of this portion of the road.

The track is generally in excellent condition, and is largely ballasted with gravel, disintegrated granite, and broken stone. During the year 16,330 tons of steel rails, weighing 60 pounds per yard, have been substituted for iron, and 382,967 cross-ties of oak, pine, and cedar placed in the track.

During the year six wrought-iron truss bridges, crossing Harris' and Black's Forks, in Wyoming, have been erected, and aggregate about 1,500 feet in length. Wooden bridges have been erected at the following points: Howe truss over Devil's Gate, 85 feet span; six beam trusses over Bittern Creek, 240 feet; and 28 pile bridges along the line, 1,460 feet, making a total of 1,785 feet. Thirty truss, bent, and pile bridges, aggregating 1,860 feet, have been repaired and renewed. Considerable additions have been made to the side tracks along the line of the road, more particularly at Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The work of reducing the heavy grade at Elkhorn, which was commenced in 1880, has been completed. About 150,000 cubic yards of earth have been removed from the cutting at this point, and the original grade of 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile reduced to a maximum of 21 feet.

The following additions and betterments have been made during the year:

Buildings.—At Omaha, coal-shed and pump-house; Fremont, pump-house; Columbus, brick round-house, 4 stalls; Grand Island, tin-shop; North Platte, brick round-house to replace one destroyed by storm; Cooper's Lake, pump-house; Medicine Bow, coal-shed; and pump-houses at Carbon, Harper's, Rawlins, and Buford.

Water stations.—At Harper's, pump, boiler; Hillsdale, tank; Ogallala, new tank; Alkali, new well, tank, and wind mill; Fillmore, new pump, artesian well; Table Rock, pump and tank with artesian well; Rawlins, water column; and about 2,600 feet of 4-inch iron pipe at Omaha, Fort Steele, and Green River.

Artesian wells have been bored at several stations with the following result:

Locality.	Depth.	Remarks.
	<i>Feet.</i>	
Salt Springs	2,300	No water.
Harper's	425	Water good and supply ample.
Rock Springs	1,500	No water.
Thayer	930	Water poor and supply limited.
Red Desert		Work commenced September 28, 1882.
Rawlins	402	Water good.
Fillmore	1,350	Good water and plentiful supply.
Table Rock	1,402	Water not good.

New machinery and tools have been placed in the shops at Omaha, Grand Island, and North Platte.

Thirteen locomotives have been added, mostly of the Baldwin "consolidated" pattern, and weighing about 80 tons each. The company has constructed at its shops 7 baggage, 5 postal, 39 way, 2 box, and 100 flat cars, and improved 38 emigrant cars by supplying sleeping accommodations. It has added, by purchase, 12 first-class passenger, 25 refrigerator, 300 box, 100 coal, and 100 flat cars.

KANSAS DIVISION, KANSAS CITY TO DENVER.

Inspection made in August, 1882.

Various improvements in the track, bridges, trestles, buildings, &c., have been made during the past year. Owing to the extremely light nature of the soil through which this road passes for a considerable length, it has been found very difficult to maintain the road-bed in a substantial manner, but the company is gradually making the necessary improvements in order to place it in first-class condition. For a distance of 7 miles east of Godfrey Station a new road-bed, new cross-ties, and steel rails have been substituted.

On the Denver subdivision the track is largely of iron rails with the old chair fastenings, and as much of it has been in service for fifteen years it should be renewed. The embankments are also narrow and should be widened, and the ditches cleaned. The old style square stub-switch is still in use on the entire line, the company deeming it the safer and more reliable.

Extensive improvements have been made at Bismarck, an important station on the road, 140 acres having been inclosed for use as fair grounds, with the necessary buildings, &c. A steam pump and a wind-mill pump have been erected in order to furnish an ample supply of water.

The engine-house at Denver has been finished and is very complete in all its appointments for convenience and protection from fire. The old engine-house has been repaired and is now used as a machine shop. A stone engine-house with 10 stalls has been erected at Wallace, and is supplied with machinery adapted to light repairs. An addition of 6 stalls has been made to the engine-house at Ellis, and the yard track thoroughly remodeled. At Junction City the freight-house has been enlarged, the platforms extended, and the waiting-rooms remodeled and improved. At Manhattan the depot building has been moved farther west and additions made for offices and waiting-rooms. At Salina a new frame passenger and freight station has been erected. At Rossville about 3,000 feet of side track have been built, the passenger and freight station remodeled, and new platforms and new standard water tank erected. At Silver Lake a new stone station-house and 1,500 feet of new side track have been built. The large brick building at Topeka, heretofore occupied as a hotel, has been purchased by the company, and will be remodeled and fitted up as a passenger station, ticket office, &c.

The bridge at Box Elder Creek has been thoroughly repaired, and is in good order. The Kiowa Creek truss bridge has been partially repaired, but should be rebuilt at an early date. The bridges at Middle Bijou Creek, East Bijou, Smoky River, and Blue River are in good condition.

Water stations have been established at several places where needed, and the standard 50,000-gallon frost-proof water tanks provided.

The McPherson Branch extends from Salina to McPherson, a distance of 36 miles, and passes through a rich wheat-growing country, which furnishes considerable freight for the through lines. There is little stone or gravel ballast in the road, and the track is generally laid with iron rails, but is in fair condition. The ditches need attention, however, and the embankments should be widened. A remarkable feature of this road is the absence of bridges and culverts, not one appearing for a distance of 23 miles.

CHEYENNE DIVISION, CHEYENNE TO DENVER.

Inspection made August 15, 1882.

This division is laid with iron rails throughout, and as they are much worn the road is very rough in many places. New cross-ties have been liberally supplied, but steel rails should be substituted for iron in order to place it in first-class condition.

Wherever renewals have been required the bridges have received proper attention, and they are generally in good order. Two new standard frost-proof water-tanks, with a capacity of 50,000 gallons each, have been constructed, and the road is now well supplied in this respect; one is located at Eaton Station, and is supplied by steam pump, and the other at Brighton, supplied by steam pump also.

COLORADO DIVISION, DENVER TO GEORGETOWN (NARROW GAUGE).

Through the courtesy of the general superintendent, every facility was afforded for a thorough examination. This is not an aided road, but belongs to the Union Pacific system, and is an important link in distributing supplies to the mining districts. Although the maximum grades and curvatures are great, the road is in excellent order and the rolling-stock in first-class condition.

DENVER AND SOUTH PARK DIVISION.

Denver to Gunnison, 207 miles (narrow gauge).

This is not an aided road, but belongs also to the Union Pacific system, and is a very important feature in the development of the mining districts of Southwestern Colorado.

It is very substantially built, the cuts and embankments in full width, drainage ample, and its location very creditable to the engineer making it. The bridge masonry is first class, and the superstructure a combination of iron and wood. The ruling features are its grades and curvatures, both of which are strong, the maximum grade on the main line being 3 per centum, and the maximum curvature 24°. There are 70 miles of steel rails, 40 pounds per yard, in the main line. The Breckenridge Branch is laid throughout with 40-pound steel rails. On the Gunnison Extension, for a distance of 14 miles, the track is laid with 40-pound iron rails, the remainder of steel, 50 pounds per yard, the Fisher joint and the angle splice-bar being jointly used. The cross-ties are of pine, 7 by 7 inches and 7 feet long, and are laid 3,000 per mile, making a very handsome track. The ballasting for a considerable distance is of disintegrated granite, the remainder being of surface earth mixed with broken stone. Excellent water in great abundance is obtained throughout the entire line. The station-houses are of the combination frame pattern, and are well finished and painted. Engine-houses are located at Denver (12 stalls), Como (6 stalls), and Gunnison (6 stalls). The company is constructing at Breckenridge Pass and Alpine Pass new engine-houses of 3 stalls each, wrought-iron turn-tables, coal platforms, and standard water-tanks, all well protected from snow and frost.

This road, in all of its appointments, will compare favorably with the best constructed railroads in the country.

Connection is made at Buena Vista with the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and the two companies occupy a joint track to Leadville, a distance of 36 miles.

This company owns three distinct and valuable coal properties, all of which are contiguous to the line of the road. The first is situated in the "South Park," about 1½ miles southeast of Como, and consists of four distinct strata, separated by three veins of hard sandstone of 1 to 3 feet in thickness, the whole aggregating a thickness of from 35 to 40 feet of coal. It is an excellent fuel for locomotives, and is free from sulphur and slate. The second lies about one mile northwest of Como, and the veins are from 6 to 9 feet in thickness. This coal makes an excellent coke, and is clear of sulphur and slate. The company is erecting ovens for the manufacture of coke at this point in order to supply the large demand for this product. The third vein is of an anthracite character, but has not yet been developed.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Inspection made in August, 1882.

This line has been considerably improved since the inspection of last year, and is in general good order, the track being in excellent surface and well ballasted.

The road owned and leased is—

	Miles.
Central Pacific Railroad.....	1,213
Southern Pacific Railroad (south of Goshen).....	550
Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona.....	384
Southern Pacific Railroad of New Mexico.....	167

	Miles.
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, El Paso Division	318
Los Angeles and San Diego Railroad	28
California Pacific Railroad	115
Northern Railway	117
San Pablo and Tulare Railroad	47
Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad	49
Amador Branch Railroad	27
Los Angeles and Independence Railway	17
Berkeley Branch Railroad	4
Total	3,036

The company has an engine-house of 7 stalls and a car-repair shop at Ogden. This shop is for ordinary repairs only. A heavy wing dam, 100 feet in length, 12 feet wide and 5 feet high, has been built back of the engine-house in order to protect it from damage by floods from the Weber River. The freight house and platforms which were burned last year have been rebuilt.

The Howe truss bridge, of 181 feet span, across the Bear River, has been standing for 11 years, but it is the intention of the company to substitute a substantial iron structure, and with this object in view they have shortened the span 25 feet at each end of the bridge by driving piles and building abutments.

At Blue Lick Station a foreman's house has been erected, two extensive side tracks laid, and an engine-house of one stall constructed for the helper stationed at this place. At Terrace Station the company has rebuilt the round-house of fifteen stalls, a new machine shop supplied with good machinery, a new 50,000-gallon water-tank, and a neat and convenient passenger and freight station. About 4,000 feet of side track has also been added, and $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles of 3-inch pipe to carry water to the new tank has been laid. Only ordinary repairs to locomotives and cars are done at this station. At Montello Station a new foreman's house has been built, and the improvements and betterments commenced last year have been completed and are in good shape. At Toana the old and unsightly wooden engine-house and turn-table have been removed. Two new section foremen's houses at Natchez and a new Chinese section house at Palisade have been built.

The Howe truss bridge, of 73 feet span, across Bishop's Creek, has had new cross-ties and wooden guard-rails added, and the track for about four miles east and 4,000 feet west over the bottom lands has been raised two feet in order to place it safely above the large accumulations of water from the melting snow. The material to do this work was largely taken from the ditches, thus making them broader and better able to carry off the water rapidly. In March last the mails were delayed four days from washouts.

East and west of Halleck two overflows from the Humboldt River occurred, and damaged the road-bed severely. In making the necessary repairs the road-bed had to be raised $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and in order to afford the necessary protection to the embankments, riprapping had to be constructed for several hundred feet. The machine shop at Carlin has been thoroughly repaired, brick foundations placed under the house, new galvanized-iron roof, and all the machinery set on new stone foundations. Similar work has been commenced on the smith shop. The machinery at this point is not only sufficient for all ordinary repairs, but is well adapted to the rebuilding of locomotives.

A new section foreman's house has been built at Battle Mountain and two artesian wells bored, one of 160 feet and the other 250 feet deep, and pure soft water obtained. At Humboldt the cultivation of shade trees has been very successful, and a large field of "alfalfa" demon-

strates the fact that this soil may be made productive by a plentiful supply of water. A short distance west of this station a new 50,000 gallon water-tank has been erected. At White Plains the company is boring an artesian well, and on August 2, a depth of 400 feet had been reached, and the prospect of an early supply of water was encouraging. Quite a stream of salt water was flowing from near the surface. A new wooden turn-table has been delivered at this place, and will be used for turning engines assisting trains passing the Mirage Mountains. Another turn-table is being put in place 14 miles west for the use of the helping engine running westward.

The bridge crossing the Humboldt at Wadsworth, as well as the second and third bridges across the same stream, have all had new, long cross-ties, with wooden guard rails notched down upon the cross-ties. At Boca a new passenger and freight station is being erected, and the deck bridge has been supplied with new, long cross-ties and wooden guard rails.

At Truckee a new stone engine-house, 200 feet in diameter, full circle, with 22 stalls, is in course of erection. Extensive improvements have also been commenced in rearranging the yard, tracks, &c.

The line of snow-sheds and snow-fences between Truckee and Blue Cañon, a distance of 41 miles, have been fairly maintained, and every precaution taken to protect them from fire.

No considerable additions have been made to the shops at Sacramento, but they are in first-class order. A large amount of work is being done at this point, in rebuilding and repairing cars, &c. The rolling-mill has been completed and is working very successfully, furnishing all the smaller sizes of iron used on the road.

The run from Sacramento to San Francisco was made via Niles, and the track found in very good condition, being now all steel, with the exception of about 35 miles between San José and Brighton. Experiments are being made in frogs and switches with fair success. The road between Niles and San José is in first-class condition, well ballasted, and the ditches clean.

The extensive improvements at the Oakland terminus are well advanced. The pier, extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to deep water in the bay of San Francisco, has been completed, and a large and conveniently-arranged passenger depot erected. The building is elegantly finished, and furnished with every convenience for the comfort of passengers.

The company has in use a machine for spotting cross-ties to give them true bearing surfaces for the rails and the proper inclination to the wheel-tread, and at the same time cutting them to the proper length. This affords a decided saving upon the cost of hand labor, the whole expense being about one cent per tie.

GOSHEN DIVISION.

This division extends from Goshen to Huron, a distance of 40 miles, the entire line being tangent. The track is maintained in fair condition, and is laid with steel rails weighing 50 pounds per yard. Originally 2,500 cross-ties per mile were used, but in making renewals the number has been increased to 2,800 and 3,000.

SAN JOSÉ BRANCH.

This branch extends from San Francisco to Tracy, a distance of 72 miles, and is in fair order and well ballasted with gravel. From Niles

to Tracy, 42 miles, iron rails are used, the remaining 30 miles being of steel. The line of the road passes through a fine-looking country, but the lack of water is a serious drawback to its successful cultivation.

OREGON DIVISION.

The California and Oregon Railroad Company was organized, under the laws of California, June 30, 1865, and consolidated with the Central Pacific August 22, 1870, which now operates it as its Oregon Division. It extends from Roseville to Redding, a distance of 151.81 miles, but active operations are in progress with a view of making connection at the Oregon State line with the Oregon and California Railroad, which is building south from Roseburg, and thus form an all-rail connection between San Francisco and Portland.

The alignment of the road is fair, and the grades moderate. A large proportion of the 16 miles of steel-rail track, 50 pounds per yard, and 19 miles of pear section iron rails that have been in use for 21 years, are still in good condition, and have the old chair fastenings. The remaining distance is supplied with iron rails, 56 pounds per yard, with the flat splice-bar fastenings. The road is in general good condition, the track in fair surface and ballasted with gravel, and the numerous bridges and trestles have received proper attention and repairs.

Bear River, 21 miles from the Junction, is crossed on 15 spans of 64 feet each, Queen truss, and 350 feet of trestling in spans of 16 feet each. The grade has been raised 5 feet at this point on account of the filling of the channel, caused by the sediment from the hydraulic mines in the mountains. The Yuba River bridge has 13 spans of 64 feet each, Queen truss, and 4,800 feet of trestling in spans of 16 feet each. The Feather River is crossed on 2 spans of 172 feet each, and 121 spans of trestling of 16, 18, and 27 feet. The company contemplates raising this bridge about 6 feet, and the road-bed to conform thereto for a distance of about 11,000 feet. A long and high levee has been constructed here for the purpose of protecting the town of Marysville from overflow.

Toombs' Creek is crossed on 3 spans, 64 feet each, of straining beam, and 24 spans of 16 feet each of trestling. Deer Creek, 1 span Howe truss 107 feet, and 34 spans of 16 feet each of trestling. Reed's Creek, 2 spans 60 feet each of straining beam, and 4 spans 16 feet each of trestling. Cottonwood Creek, 11 spans of 60 feet each, and 117 spans 16 feet each, of trestling. Newton Creek, 10 spans 16 feet each of trestling. Clear Creek, 1 span Howe truss 87 feet, 2 spans 60 feet each of straining beam, and 17 spans of trestle 16 feet each. Olney Creek, 16 spans of trestle 16 feet each. Dibble Creek, 2 spans of straining beam 60 feet each, and 377 feet of trestle. The bed of this creek contains a large quantity of gravel which would make an excellent ballast. Near Tehama, the Sacramento River is crossed on 4 spans Howe truss 150 feet each, 1 draw-span of 173 feet, and 212 spans of trestle 16 feet each—in all, 4,165 feet. The trestle across Hood's Creek has been rebuilt, and contains 16 spans of 16 feet each. Redbank Creek, 3 spans of straining beam 60 feet each, and 4 spans of trestle 16 feet each.

A passenger and freight building and a 50,000-gallon water-tank have been constructed at Lomo. Red Bluff is the terminus of one of the freight divisions, and contains an engine-house of 2 stalls, turn-table, &c.

The extension of the northern branch has been built from Williams to Orlando, 18 miles, which leaves 19 miles to be constructed before connection is made at Tehama. This will probably constitute a part of the through line to connect with the Oregon and California Railroad.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

Inspection was made early in June, 1882.

This road is leased and operated by the Central Pacific Railroad, and extends from Huron, California, to the Colorado River at Fort Yuma, a distance of 520 miles. It has a land grant of 10 alternate sections on each side of the track in addition to right of way 200 feet in width.

At Flowing Wells the road gradually descends to a depth of 266 feet into the old ocean bed, and runs through this remarkable sandy desert for a distance of 60 miles to Indio, thence on to Los Angeles through a beautiful and highly cultivated country.

The tract has been well maintained and is in good condition. During the year 31 miles of steel rails, 50 pounds per yard, and 19 miles of 60 pounds per yard have been distributed for the renewal of the track, and ample provision made for the renewal of the cross-ties.

Since the inspection of last year, Studio has been made a terminal or resting station for freight crews, and the necessary facilities, covering additions to side tracks, an engine-house of six stalls, hotel, coal-shed, and a dormitory, provided. New stations have been established at Volcano Springs, Dry Camp, and Winery Siding, and provided with the necessary sidings and other facilities, and considerable additions made to the side tracks at other stations in order to accommodate the increased traffic.

At Yuma the length of side tracks has been nearly doubled, a commodious hotel built, and a reservoir of 300,000 gallons capacity constructed. This reservoir is located on the river bluffs at the west end of the station, is built of brick laid in cement, and is required for the settling of the muddy water pumped from the Colorado River.

Extensive additions to the existing shops, buildings, and tracks at Los Angeles are contemplated for next season, and new buildings for offices and telegraph erected at Volcano and Mesquite stations. At San Fernando a new three-stall engine-house has been erected, and at Lancaster one of two stalls. At Sumner four stalls have been added to the engine-house, and a new office for the foreman built. At Tulare the company has constructed and comfortably furnished a library building for the use of the employes, and supplied it with a well-selected assortment of books.

Monte and Paso have been made watering stations, and at Keene, Tyler, Mojave, and Pomona stations, the supply has been increased nearly 100 per cent. At Lancaster an artesian well was bored to the depth of 257 feet, and water of good quality obtained, the well discharging 80,000 gallons per day.

The company is still laboring under the great inconvenience of a deficient supply of good water for locomotive and other purposes, but vigorous efforts are being made to remedy the evil by sinking artesian wells and conveying it through pipes for long distances.

The bridges and trestles appear to have received careful attention, and are in good order. Those on the Tehachapi grades are being strengthened on account of the increased weight of the consolidated engines which have been ordered for this part of the line.

King's River and its low bottom lands are crossed on a Howe truss bridge of 3 spans of 157 feet each, 131 spans of trestling 16 feet each, and 9 spans of straining beam 60 feet each, making a total length of 3,107 feet. The Kern River bridge is another lengthy structure, and

has 14 spans of straining beam 56 feet each, and 120 spans of trestling 16 feet each, making a total of 2,704 feet.

The Atlantic and Pacific Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad is being constructed from Mojave, 382 miles eastward of San Francisco, toward "The Needles," on the Colorado River, and on June 6, 1882, about 21 miles of track had been laid.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

This is not a land-grant road, but is an important link in the Central Pacific system. It extends from Yuma, on the Colorado River, to El Paso, Tex., a distance of 555 miles, and connects at the latter place with the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, and thence on to Sierra Blanca, in Texas, 91½ miles additional. Connection is also made at Deming, N. M., with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and at Sierra Blanca with the Texas and Pacific Railway.

The line of the road is generally very direct, with light grades and moderate curvatures, except at a few points. The track is generally in good surface, ballasted with sand, and supplied with redwood cross-ties. The rolling stock is in fair condition and well suited to the service required of it.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Inspection made in the latter part of June, 1882.

This division extends from Kalama, on the Columbia River, about 40 miles from Portland, to Tacoma, on Puget Sound, a distance of 105.5 miles.

The road is in much better condition than last year, considerable additions having been made in the matter of ballasting with gravel and increasing the number of cross ties, thus giving greater strength to the track. It is laid with iron rails 56 pounds per yard, with flat splice bars. Several of the Howe truss bridges have been inclosed in order to protect them from the weather, but they are all without guard rails.

At Tacoma, the company has extensive coal wharves, a large warehouse, and repair shops for locomotives and cars.

The Cascade Branch, extending from Tacoma to Carbonado, a distance of 34 miles, is in fair condition and is laid with iron rails 56 pounds per yard. It is used almost exclusively as a coal road, large quantities being shipped from the mines owned by the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

The rolling stock of this division is old style, and the passenger cars should be provided with safety platforms and air-brakes.

The extension of the line from Tacoma to Seattle is now being located, and work will be commenced as soon as location is completed and right of way obtained. The line connecting Kalama with Portland has also been located, and right of way is now being purchased.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION.

Inspection made in the latter part of June, 1882.

This division extends from Wallula Junction, Wash., to Noxon, Mont., a distance of 283 miles.

Connection is made with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's lines at Wallula Junction, at which place a large and commo-

dious building is being constructed for joint use as a passenger and freight station, the upper portion to be used as a hotel.

The company has recently constructed the road from Wallula Junction to Ainsworth, a distance of 12 miles, and has provided the necessary side tracks for the convenient interchange of cars and general business.

A steam ferry for the transfer of passenger and freight trains across the Snake River has been established, but the company has contracted for the construction of a substantial wrought-iron bridge, which will be 1,554 feet in length, and consist of a draw span 336 feet over all, giving 150 feet of waterway on each side of the pivot pier, and six fixed spans—three of 250 feet and three of 156 feet each, the whole structure resting on nine granite piers. A large amount of material for this bridge has already been delivered, and it is expected that four spans on the Ainsworth side will be completed before the spring.

The track is laid with steel rails 56 pounds per yard, the joints breaking opposite on the same cross-tie and connected with the flat splice bar. It is in very good surface and well ballasted, and the rails were carefully bent to the proper curvature before being placed in position. The alignment of the road is very good, the road-bed in full width both in cuttings and embankments, and the ditching ample. The masonry is of substantial character, and the bridges and trestles are constructed in a workmanlike manner. A large force is employed in surfacing and ballasting the track wherever required.

The broad arm of Lake Pend d'Oreille, and the Pack River emptying into it, are each crossed by lengthy and substantial trestles, the former being 8,400 feet, and the latter 7,100 feet, in length. These trestles have five, sometimes six, piles driven for each bent, and are from 15 to 22 inches in diameter at the top, and from 10 to 14 inches at the points. Many of them are from 80 to 100 feet in length, and are driven from 20 to 50 feet into the soft bottom of the lake. The chord pieces on each side are three in number, 6x18 inches and 20 feet in length, of good sound timber, firmly bound together at the ends with an inch iron bolt, with cast-iron cup washers between. In addition to the three pieces forming the body of the chord, there is a corbel stringer intervening, 6x18 inches and 30 feet long, thus reaching 5 feet beyond each trestle and connecting with the other chord pieces, making the work of unusual strength. The trestles west of Pack River have chords of two pieces, each 8x16 inches and 16 feet long, and are considered strong and safe.

The trestle and bridge across Clark's Fork was built during the year, and considerable difficulty encountered, owing to the depth of water and rapidity of the current. The main structure consists of 5 Howe truss spans of 161 feet each, and is very substantial.

At Sprague, the company has erected a commodious building for use of division officers; an engine-house with eight stalls; a machine-shop, car-shop, and a smith-shop, all supplied with the necessary machinery and tools for ordinary repairs. In order to protect these buildings from fire a stationary engine supplied with the necessary hose is ready for use at any moment.

To facilitate the forwarding of supplies and materials for the construction department, a steamer with a capacity of 150 tons was provided, and is now running on Lake Pend d'Oreille. Another steamer, of 130 tons capacity, is being built, and will be used for a similar purpose on the upper portion of Clark's Fork.

With a view of extending its line from Ainsworth to Seattle the company has made very extensive and thorough surveys across the Cascade

Range. About twenty-one different passes were examined, but most of them found to be impracticable. The Stampede Pass, at the head of Sunday Creek, a branch of Green River, is, however, considered to be the best point for crossing. It is nearly due east from Tacoma, and can be crossed by a tunnel 9,100 feet long, at an elevation of 2,885 feet above the sea level. Approaching this summit from the east the line would follow up the Yakima Valley, thence down the Green River Valley, connecting with the Seattle extension about 10 miles east of Tacoma, and about 23 miles from Seattle.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

EAST SIDE DIVISION.

At the time the inspection was made, in July, 1882, this division extended from Portland to Roseburg, a distance of 197.36 miles, but active operations were in progress with a view of extending the line south to the California State line, in order to connect with the Oregon Division of the Central Pacific Railroad which is in course of construction northward from Redding. The line had been definitely located for about 100 miles, and extensive surveys were being made in the Siskiyou and Rogue River Mountains in order to ascertain the most practicable route across them. The road was practically completed for about 30 miles, and the grading done for 70 miles south of Roseburg. The bridge across the South Umpqua was finished, but it will require some months to complete the two tunnels which are now being constructed.

This division was originally laid with iron rails with flat splice bars, and a small proportion only was ballasted, but the company is making every effort to place it in first-class condition. In making renewals of rails, steel is substituted for iron, and all of the new road now in course of construction is supplied with steel rails of 56 pounds per yard, connections being made with one angle and one fish-bar; the track well ballasted with gravel, and the cross-ties laid 2,640 to the mile. From January 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, 241,300 cross-ties had been renewed in the original road, and the company had 50,000 more on hand for this purpose. The work of reballasting the road in a thorough manner has also been commenced.

Owing to the numerous water-courses and heavy rain-falls, a large number of bridges, trestles, and culverts are required. The aggregate length of truss bridges is 4,028 feet, of trestles and pile-work 64,653 feet, and of box drains 5,923 feet. Most of these structures have been renewed, but it is expected to have them all rebuilt by the end of the year.

The motive power and rolling stock are in fair condition. During the year all passenger, baggage, mail, and express cars and 8 locomotives were equipped with the Westinghouse air-brake, and it is intended to equip all passenger trains with the "Miller" coupler, buffer, and safety platform. In anticipation of largely increased business, a contract has been entered into with companies in the East for the delivery of a large number of locomotives and passenger cars at an early date. The company is constructing at its shops in East Portland 44 flat and 120 box cars; 36 flat cars have already been built, and are now used in the construction trains.

The Lebanon Branch, extending from Albany Junction to Lebanon, a distance of 11½ miles, is laid with iron rails, 35 pounds per yard, with plain fish-bar fastenings, is entirely ballasted with gravel, and is in fair condition.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

This division extends from Portland to Corvallis, a distance of 97 miles, and was originally known as the Western Oregon Railroad, which leased and operated the Oregon Central Railroad. At the present time about 78 miles are laid with steel rails, 28 miles having been renewed within the last few months, and it is expected that 12 miles additional will be laid before the close of the year. The portion of the road built in 1879 had never been ballasted, but since the last inspection 46 miles have been thoroughly ballasted, the gravel for this purpose being obtained at considerable expense from the bed of the Willamette River when the water is at a low stage. All of the original cross-ties have been renewed with the standard tie, 6 by 8 inches and 8 feet long, and are laid 2,640 to the mile.

Like the East Side Division, this road has numerous bridges and trestles, the aggregate being 663 feet of truss bridges, 23,345 feet of trestle and pile work, and 2,558 feet of covered culverts.

The present management is making every effort to improve and better the property of the company, and it is to be hoped that these efforts will prove successful.

MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM.

SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Inspection was made on the regular train in the latter part of May, 1882, consequently only a limited opportunity was afforded for observing the more prominent and important features of the road. The total length of road operated is:

	Miles.
Main line, Saint Louis, Mo., to Texarkana, Ark	490
Branches:	
Cairo to Poplar Bluff	74
Knobel to Forest City	97
Bismarck to Columbus	121
Gurdon to Camden	34
Mineral Point to Potosi	4
Total	820

The alignment of the road is very direct, 95 per cent. of the Arkansas and Texas Division being tangent, and the grades so light that with the exception of a few miles crossing the Hogan Mountains it is practically level. The greater portion of the road is laid with 60-pound steel rails, with double-splice angle-bars, and the split-rail switch is used.

Owing to long and heavy rains, the road-bed was very much softened and had been washed away in many places where no rock or gravel ballast had been used, thus necessitating the temporary use of trestles, &c., but it is the intention of the company to extensively utilize the large quantity of material easily obtained at the quarries at Ball Knob, and to thoroughly ballast the entire line, in addition to increasing the number of cross-ties to 3,000 to the mile.

The numerous bridges and trestles appear to be in good order, the bridges having been supplied with wooden guard-rails and the approaches solidly filled with rock ballast.

Liberal provision has been made in the matter of sidings, they being equal to about 25 per cent. of the length of the main line, and the company still continues to use the ingenious contrivance invented by

Mr. Buchanan for cleaning ditches. The road is supplied with the necessary turn-tables, track-scales, water stations, &c., located at convenient points.

The principal shops are located at Saint Louis, De Soto, Belmont, Baring Cross, and Texarkana, and consist of machine, boiler, smith, car, and paint shops, &c., and are sufficient for the present needs of the road. Engine-houses are located at Saint Louis, De Soto, Belmont, Iron Mountain, Bismarck, Piedmont, Baring Cross, and Texarkana.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This road was chartered under its present title by act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, which granted it forty sections of public land per mile in the Territories and twenty sections per mile in the State of California, but as yet no road has been constructed outside of the State of Texas; consequently no lands have as yet attached. The road is, however, entitled, by the general law of Texas, to a land-grant of sixteen sections (10,240 acres) to the mile, and on June 30, 1882, the company reports as owned 4,793,885 acres.

The road operated June 30, 1882, was:

	Miles.
Eastern Division:	
Shreveport to Fort Worth, via Marshall.....	219. 69
Marshall to Texarkana Junction.....	69. 05
Texarkana to Fort Worth, via Sherman.....	244
Total	532. 74
Rio Grande Division:	
Fort Worth to Sierra Blanca.....	521. 13
New Orleans Division:	
Shreveport to New Orleans	328
Baton Rouge Branch	8
	336
Total mileage	1,389. 87

The road has been located on a remarkably direct line, and the grades and curvatures are very moderate. The track is in fair order, and generally ballasted with earth, very little broken stone or gravel being available for this purpose. During the year 569 miles of track were built, and a decided improvement noted, better material being used and a wiser intelligence exercised in its construction.

As a general rule, the road passes through a fair stock-growing country, but as it approaches the Guadalupe Mountains the soil becomes barren and dry, and large quantities of alkali appear on the surface. The deficient supply of water is severely felt over a considerable portion of the road, and on the Western Division it has to be carried in tank-cars for long distances for the use of locomotives. Much trouble is also experienced on account of the water being so heavily impregnated with alkali that it causes serious damage to the boiler-pipes and a consequent increase in the expense of keeping the locomotives in good order.

From Sierra Blanca west to El Paso, a distance of 92 miles, the road has the use of the joint track of the Southern Pacific and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio companies.

The motive power and rolling stock are in good order, but are entirely inadequate to the present needs of the company.

The section-houses are one and a half stories high, nicely painted, and are sufficient for the accommodation of the section foreman and his men.

At Marshall the company has a foundry which turns out a large quantity of car-wheels and castings for use on the road.

A branch road has recently been constructed from Mineola to Denison, 103 miles, connecting with the Kansas and Texas Division of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Inspection was made in the early part of June, 1882.

This company was incorporated by act of Congress approved July 27, 1866. The operating offices and principal shops and engine-houses are located at Albuquerque, the track of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company being in joint use to Isleta, a distance of 12 miles. The road proper extended from Isleta westward to Cañon Diablo for a distance of 300 miles, at which point work was delayed on account of the bridge not being completed.

This is a fine structure and reflects great credit on the builders. It is a deck bridge, composed of plate-iron girders resting upon trestle bents, with heavy columns of channel-iron strongly braced. The base of the rail is 222½ feet above the cañon, and the length of the bridge 541 feet, composed of 11 spans ranging from 30 to 100 feet each. It contains 1,489 cubic yards of cut-stone masonry, strongly bonded and laid in cement, and 39½ yards of concrete. The cost of the bridge and masonry is about \$200,000. Since the date of this inspection, the bridge has been completed, and the track laid to William's Station, 66 miles beyond, and vigorous efforts are being made to reach the Colorado River early in 1883, where connection will be made with the Atlantic and Pacific Division of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Six miles west of Cañon Diablo there is another iron bridge, crossing Padre Cañon. This cañon is 91 feet deep, and the bridge 231 feet long. In the abutments and piers there were used 30 cubic yards of dimension stone masonry, 827 cubic yards of ashlar masonry, and 60 cubic yards of concrete. Iron bridges are also in course of construction over Walnut Creek and at Johnson's Cañon.

The track is laid throughout the entire line with steel rails, 56 pounds per yard, the joints being secured on both sides with the Sampson fish-plate. The cross-ties are principally of yellow pine, and are laid 2,816 to the mile. The track has been kept in good alignment and fair surface, the embankment dressed up and filled to the proper width. Above many of the cuttings, berm ditches have been made on the hill-sides, and the company is using large quantities of rock for the purpose of riprapping the slopes of embankments at bridges and trestles and other exposed points.

The alignment has been corrected with the transit, and stakes set at each end of curves with the degree of curvature marked thereon to enable the track repairers to properly adjust the elevation or depression of the rails. Stakes have also been placed on tangents so that the true lines may be preserved.

Quite a number of trestles have been repaired and strengthened by having additional piles driven and new frames set on top, and some have been rebuilt entire, with six piles to the bent, and thoroughly riprapped.

The line of the road follows the valley of the Rio Puerco of the West, from the "continental divide" to the Colorado River, and is a remarkably direct route, and allows an almost uniform grade of 28 feet per mile, the maximum being 35 feet. The maximum grade for 300 miles

west of Albuquerque is but 52.8 feet per mile, even crossing the continental divide on that grade without a tunnel and with a very light cut.

The rolling-stock is all new and of the best make and is well adapted to the service of the road. A telegraph line has been constructed the entire length of the completed line, and the necessary offices, instruments, &c., provided.

During the year the company has made large additions in buildings and other improvements, in shops, engine-houses, passenger and freight stations, section-houses, water-tanks, &c., all being of very substantial character.

The water tanks are of the standard pattern, 50,000 gallons, the engine-houses of stone, the turn-tables of wrought iron, &c. At Albuquerque, an addition of six stalls to the engine-house, a machine shop, carpenter shop, smith shop, and turn table. At Atlantic and Pacific Junction, a section-house, water-tank, pump-house, &c. At Rio Puerco, a telegraph office, section-house, water-tank, pump-house, &c. At El Rito, a telegraph office, section house, water-tank, windmill, pump, &c. At McCarty's, telegraph office, section house, water-tank, pump-house, &c. At Grant's, telegraph office, section-house, water-tank, windmill, pump, &c. At Blue Water, section-house and water-tank. At Coolidge, depot building, section-house, engine-house of six stalls, water-tank, pump-house, coal-chute, turn-table, &c. At Wingate, station building, section-house, &c. At Manulito, depot building, section-house, &c. At Gallop, station-house, water-tank, coal-bins, &c. At Sanders, Carizo, Billings, and Houck's, station-houses, water-tanks, &c. At Holbrook, section-house, water-tank, pump-house, tool-house, &c. At Navajo, section-house, pump-house, pump, and coal-bins. At Winslow, station-house, telegraph office, warehouse, smith shop, coal-chute, turn-table, &c. There are three wells located within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Coolidge, and the supply of water for use in the shops, water-tank, hotel, &c., is conveyed in a 3-inch cast-iron pipe a distance of 8,375 feet. The company is sinking artesian wells at Winslow, Flagstaff, and Volunteer stations.

SAINT LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Inspection made in the latter part of May, 1882.

The company owns and operates the following roads:

	Miles.
Roads owned:	
Main line: Pacific, Mo., to line of Indian Territory	293
Branch: Plymouth to Fort Smith (133 miles in course of construction)	96
Total owned	389
Leased:	
Atlantic and Pacific: Vinita, Ind. T., to Seneca, Mo.	34
Saint Louis, Wichita and Western: Pierce City, Mo., to Wichita, Kans.	218
Carl Junction to Joplin	10
Joint use of track: Wichita to Halstead	30
Joplin Railroad: Joplin, Mo., to Girard, Kans.	38
Joint use of track: Saint Louis to Pacific	37
Total owned and leased	756

The company is constructing a line from Plymouth to Fort Smith, a distance of 133 miles, but at the time of this inspection only 96 miles had been completed.

The first 250 miles of the road is laid with 56-pound steel rails, the first 100 miles thoroughly ballasted with gravel to an average depth of 18 inches, and the second 100 miles ballasted with broken rock from 18

to 24 inches in depth. The track is laid with good cross-ties from 2,800 to 3,000 to the mile. The alignment is very direct, 60 per centum being tangent, the maximum curvature 4 degrees, and the maximum grade 60 feet per mile.

The entire track has been much improved by a liberal supply of ballast, and experiments are being made with a new ballast which is taken from the lead and zinc works located on the Joplin branch, and consists of the refuse ore after it has passed through the crusher.

All of the bridges between Pierce City and Pacific are of iron, and have been rebuilt during the year. The bridges between Pierce City and the western terminus are of the Post combination pattern, and have all been renewed within the last 18 months, and their carrying capacity increased 33 per centum.

Springfield, Mo., is the headquarters of the operating department, and all its various lines are supplied from this point. The principal shops are also located here, and are quite extensive. They are built of brick and are very substantial. The machine shop is well adapted to the building and repairing of locomotives, and for general work of every description. A new car-shop has recently been constructed, and is capable of turning out three cars per day, and twelve new stalls have been added to the engine-house, making twenty-four stalls in all.

Commodious engine-houses are located at Dixon, Pacific, and Pierce City, these points being terminal stations of the permanent freight divisions of the road. The depot buildings are of the combination pattern, one and a half stories in height, and contain all of the modern conveniences. The company has also three lines of telegraph along the road, with thirty poles to the mile.

The lead and zinc furnaces at Joplin and Galena are supplied with fuel from the large coal-fields located on the line of the road. Large accessions in the transportation of live stock are anticipated when the branch to Fort Smith shall have been completed.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Inspection made in July, 1882.

This division extends from San Francisco to Monterey, a distance of 125 miles, and is generally laid with steel rails, 50 pounds per yard, with one angle and one splice bar. The cross-ties are of red wood and laid from 15 to 17 to a rail 30 feet long. It is generally ballasted with gravel, and in good surface; but no broken stone is used. The road is well fenced throughout, and cattle guards provided at all road crossings.

At San José connection is made with the Central Pacific Railroad, and an engine-house with 6 stalls, a wooden turn-table, and a large freight house are located here. The depot building should be renewed.

At Carnadero the road branches off to Pajaro, thence on to Santa Cruz, a distance of 38 miles, the last 22 miles being narrow gauge. It is surfaced with sand and earth, no gravel or stone ballast being used.

The bridges are quite numerous on this branch. The one at Hollister is 1,232 feet in length. The Pajaro River is crossed by a Howe truss bridge of two spans of 172 feet each, with 192 feet of trestle, which is being renewed and strengthened. There is a tunnel 650 feet in length.

Another branch extends from Castroville to Soledad, a distance of 33 miles, the latter place being quite a shipping point for live stock and grain. At Salinas the company has a warehouse, 860 feet long and 58 feet wide, and extensive warehouses for storing and handling grain are located at convenient points along the road.

CONCLUSION.

The rapid increase in the population, and the consequent growth of the business interests of the country through which these roads pass, has made large demands upon them for increased accommodation in the matter of transportation. As a general rule, the railroad companies have anticipated this demand by extending their lines in every direction, and by providing the necessary rolling stock, &c. But much still remains to be done; in substituting steel for iron rails; in the rebuilding of bridges in order to accommodate the increased weight of trains, and in providing the necessary guard-rails to the same; in supplying stone or gravel ballast in more liberal quantities; in thoroughly equipping trains with all the modern appliances for comfort and safety; and in the introduction of a more uniform system of train signals.

The uniform courtesy extended to me by officers of the roads which were examined is hereby acknowledged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BLACKSTONE,
Railroad Engineer.

Hon. WM. H. ARMSTRONG,
Commissioner of Railroads.

APPENDIXES.

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APPENDIX 1.

FORMS OF REPORT REQUIRED.

FORM No. 8-001.—Debit and credit footings of every account in the general ledger
Monthly.

FORM No. 8-002.—Condition and operation, financial and statistical. Semi-annually.

FORM No. 8-003.—Comparative statement for present and previous year, showing
earnings and expenses, and number of miles operated. Monthly.

FORM NO. 8-001.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Abstract of the debit and credit footings of the general ledger of the ——— Rail—— Company, at the close of business on ———, 188—.

LEADER PAGE OR FOLIO.	TITLES (OR NAMES) OF ACCOUNTS.		DEBIT FOOTINGS.	CREDIT FOOTINGS.	
	<p>Date and sign the last sheet. Amounts carried forward.....</p>				

Report of the ——— Rail——— Company to the Commissioner of Railroads, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., for the half-year ending ———, 18—.

[Extracts from an act of Congress entitled "An act to create an Auditor of Railroad Accounts, and for other purposes," approved June 19, 1878.]

* * * * *
SEC. 3. That the duties of the said Auditor, under and subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be, to prescribe a system of reports to be rendered to him by the railroad companies whose roads are in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River, and to which the United States have granted any loan of credit or subsidy in bonds or lands.

* * * * *
SEC. 4. That each and every railroad company aforesaid which has received from the United States any bonds of the said United States, issued by way of loan to aid in constructing or furnishing its road, or which has received from the United States any lands granted to it for a similar purpose, shall make to the said Auditor any and all such reports as he may require from time to time, and shall submit its books and records to the inspection of said Auditor or any person acting in his place and stead, at any time that the said Auditor may request, in the office where said books and records are usually kept; and the said Auditor, or his authorized representative, shall make such transcripts from the said books and records as he may desire.

SEC. 5. That if any railroad company aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to make such reports as may be called for, or refuse to submit its books and records to inspection, as provided in section four of this act, such neglect or refusal shall operate as a forfeiture, in each case of such neglect or refusal, of a sum not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, to be recovered by the Attorney-General of the United States in the name and for the use and benefit of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, in all such cases of neglect or refusal as aforesaid, to inform the Attorney-General of the facts, to the end that such forfeiture or forfeitures may be judicially enforced.

SEC. 6. This act shall apply to any and all persons or corporations into whose hands either of said railroads may lawfully come, as well as to the original companies.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

TITLE, HISTORY, ADDRESSES, &C., OF COMPANY.

Corporate name, or title:

Date of incorporation:

Previous name or names:

Date of opening entire main line to public business:

With what other companies consolidated, and dates of consolidation:

Length and termini of projected road:

Termini of main line and of branches as constructed:

Location of principal business office (where stockholders and directors meet):

Location of offices for transfer of stock:

Location of offices for payment of interest:

Location of general business or operating office:

Present number of stockholders:

Date of annual meeting for election of directors:

Dates of regular meetings of directors:

Date of close of company's fiscal year:

CAPITAL STOCK AND FUNDED DEBT.

CAPITAL STOCK.

	No. of shares.	Common.	Preferred.	Total.
Authorized by law or charter.....				
Issued for actual cash.....				
Issued on account of construction.....				
Issued for purchase of other lines.....				
Issued for other purposes.....				
Total issued.....				
Amount outstanding.....				
Increase during the half year.....				
Decrease during the half year.....				
Per value of shares, \$: average price at which stock was disposed of, \$ per share; rate of interest or dividend on preferred stock, per cent.				

FUNDED DEBT.

Designation of lien.	Coupon or registered bonds.	Interest, rate per cent. per annum.	Date of issue.	Term, years.	Amount.	Amount realized thereon.
Total.....						

ADDITIONS AND BETTERMENTS TO RAILWAY, ETC.

ITEM.	CHARGED TO CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.	CHARGED TO OPERATING EXPENSES.	
Right of way and real estate			
Fencing			
Grading and ditching			
Ballasting and surfacing			
Masonry and riprapping			
Rails, iron			
Rails, steel			
Spikes, joint-fastenings, and other iron in track			
Cross-ties			
Track-laying			
Bridging, piling, and trestling			
Passenger buildings, hotels, and furniture			
Freight buildings and warehouses			
Combination (freight and passenger) buildings			
Grain elevators			
Machine-shops and car-shops			
Machinery and tools			
Engine-houses and turn-tables			
Water-tanks, tank buildings, and apparatus			
Other buildings and structures			
Engineering, agencies, and executive expenses			
Interest, discount, commissions, &c. miles			
Road built by contract			
Purchase of constructed road			
Telegraph			
Total			Total, \$

Assessed valuation of roadway, bridges, track, buildings, &c., for taxation, average per mile, \$

ADDITIONS AND BETTERMENTS TO ROLLING STOCK.

ITEM.	CHARGED TO EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT.	CHARGED TO OPERATING EXPENSES.
Locomotives—four-driver.....		
Locomotives—six-driver.....		
Locomotives.....		
Cars—passenger—first-class.....		
Cars—passenger—second-class.....		
Cars—passenger—emigrant.....		
Cars—sleeping, dining and parlor.....		
Cars—officers' directors' pay, &c.....		
Cars—baggage.....		
Cars—express.....		
Cars—mail.....		
Cars—combination.....		
Cars—freight—box.....		
Cars—freight—flat.....		
Cars—coal.....		
Cars—stock.....		
Cars—hay.....		
Cars—caboose.....		
Cars—dump or gravel.....		
Cars—section or push.....		
Cars—hand.....		
Cars—wrecking.....		
Cars—derrick.....		
Snow-plows and sweepers.....		
Ice-flangers.....		
Steam-plows and shovels.....		
Total.....		

Assessed valuation of all rolling stock and equipment for taxation, \$

EARNINGS.

MONTH.	PASSENGER.	FREIGHT.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	MISCELLANEOUS.	TOTAL.
Total						
FOR THE HALF YEAR IN DETAIL.						
			—WARD BOUND.	—WARD BOUND.		TOTAL.
Passenger department:						
Passenger—commercial—through*						
Passenger—commercial—way†						
Passenger—government						
Sleeping-car, do						
United States mail						
Express						
Extra baggage						
Train and station privileges						
Car service, or rent of cars						
Total						
Freight department:						
Freight—commercial—through*						
Freight—commercial—way†						
Freight—government						
Freight—company						
Freight—coal						
Car service, or rent of cars						
Storage						
Total						
Miscellaneous:						
Rent of track						
Rent of buildings						
Wharfrage						
Telegraph						
Switching						
Total						

* "Through" means
 † "Way" means

OPERATING EXPENSES.

MONTH.	CONDUCTING TRANSPORTATION.	MAINTENANCE OF WAY.	MOTIVE POWER.	MAINTENANCE OF CARS.	GENERAL EXPENSES. (Including taxes.)	TOTAL.

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OPERATING EXPENSES—Continued.

CLASSIFICATION.	DISTRIBUTED AS PER ACCOUNTS KEPT.		DISTRIBUTION NOT ASCERTAINED.	TOTAL.
	Passenger.	Freight.		
Maintenance of track, bridges, and buildings: To include road-masters, foremen, clerks, mechanics, laborers, and watchmen; stationery and printing; cross-ties; ballast; expenses of road trains (engineers, firemen, fuel, oil, tallow, waste, &c.); removing snow and ice; fuel and light; repairs of bridges, road-bed, snow-sheds and galleries, snow-fences, shops, engine-houses, turn-tables, station-buildings, section-houses, fuel and water stations, culverts, tunnels, road-cars, telegraph, tools; iron and steel rails; joint-fastenings; spikes, frogs and switches; labor repairing track; tools; incidental expenses, &c.				
Motive power: To include engineers, firemen, wipers, and shop foremen; fuel and light for machine shops; stationery and printing; oil, tallow, waste, and packing for engines; rent of engines; repairs of engines and shop machinery; patterns and tools; incidental expenses, &c.				
Fuel and water for locomotives: To include coal and wood; laborers and watchmen at fuel and water stations; incidental expenses, &c.				
Maintenance of cars: To include labor and material used in repairs of cars; of car-shop tools and machinery; fuel and light for car-shops; foremen of car-shops; incidental expenses of car-shops and cars, &c.				
Administration and general expenses: To include general officers, division superintendents, clerks and attendants; stationery and printing; furniture; fuel and light; rent and office expenses; general advertising; foreign agencies; legal expenses; incidentals, &c.				
Taxes: National, State, county and city Insurance and losses by fire On general offices, station buildings, shops, &c. Rental of leased lines.				
Total				

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

REVENUE.	AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURES.	AMOUNT.
Earnings Profits on stocks of other companies Profits on bonds of other companies Dividends on stocks of other companies Interest on stocks of other companies Profits on bonds of other companies Profits on miscellaneous investments Interest on miscellaneous investments Receipts of the land department		Operating expenses Interest on first-mortgage bonds Interest on other funded debt Interest on other debt Losses on stocks of other companies Losses on bonds of other companies Losses on miscellaneous investments Sinking-fund requirements—company New construction New equipment Dividends Expenses of the land department One-half of compensation retained by United States Five per centum of net earnings paid to United States United States sinking-fund requirement	
Total		Total	

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET AT CLOSING OF ACCOUNTS, --- 18--

LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.	ASSETS.	AMOUNT.
First-mortgage bonds..... Interest on first-mortgage bonds..... United States subsidy bonds..... Interest on United States bonds, due and unpaid..... Interest on United States bonds, accrued—not yet due..... Other funded debt..... Interest on other funded debt, due and unpaid..... Interest on other funded debt, accrued—not yet due..... Dividends unpaid..... Bills payable..... Pay-rolls and vouchers..... Due other companies on account of traffic..... Due other companies on account of leases..... Accounts payable..... Profit and loss (balance of undivided income)..... Capital stock.....		Road and fixtures..... Equipment..... Real estate other than road..... Granted lands not sold (estimated at _____ per acre)..... Fuel, material, and stores on hand..... Cash..... Company's stock and bonds owned by company..... Other stocks and bonds..... Miscellaneous investments..... Due from the United States..... Sinking fund in hands of trustees..... Sinking fund in United States Treasury..... Bills receivable..... Due from other companies on account of traffic..... Due from other companies on account of leases..... Accounts receivable..... Bad debts, or suspense accounts..... Profit and loss (balance or net loss to date).....	
Total		Total	

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT—FINANCIAL.

RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

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RECEIPTS.	CONGRESSIONAL LANDS.	ALL LANDS.	EXPENSES.	CONGRESSIONAL LANDS.	ALL LANDS.
From all cash sales of lands			Salaries		
From first payment on time sales			Advertising		
during half year			Stationery and printing		
From principal on previous time			Conveyancing		
sales			Office expenses		
From interest on time sales			Taxes		
From all cash sales on town lots					
From first payments on time sales					
of town lots					
From principal on previous time					
sales of town lots					
From interest on sales of town lots					
Total			Total		
Total receipts from all sales to date			Outstanding on account of time sales, principal		
Average price per acre for all sales to date			Outstanding on account of time sales, interest		
Average price per acre for all sales during half year			Outstanding on account of time sales, total		
Average price per acre for all purchases to date			Acres purchased by government to date		
Maximum price per acre from sales (not town lots)			Acres sold from same		
Minimum price per acre from sales (not town lots)			Balance owned by company		
Maximum price per acre from sales (not town lots)					
Minimum price per acre now asked (not town lots)					
Average price per acre now asked (not town lots)					

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND DEPARTMENT--STATISTICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL LANDS.

ACQUIRED.	During the half year, number of acres.	Total at close of the half year, number of acres.	DISPOSED OF.	During the half year, number of acres.	Total at close of the half year, number of acres.
By United States patent.....			For cash.....		
By patent of State of.....			On time contracts.....		
By.....			As town lots, for cash.....		
By.....			As town lots, on time contracts.....		
By.....					
By.....			Reclaimed by the United States.....		
By.....			Total.....		
By cancellation of contracts.....					
Total.....					

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS.

ACQUIRED.	During the half year, number of acres.	Total at close of the half year, number of acres.	DISPOSED OF.	During the half year, number of acres.	Total at close of the half year, number of acres.
By purchase of.....			For cash.....		
By.....			On time contracts.....		
By.....			As town lots, for cash.....		
By.....			As town lots, on time contracts.....		
By.....					
By.....			Total.....		
By cancellation of contracts.....					
Total.....					

TRAFFIC AND MILEAGE STATISTICS—PASSENGER.

ITEM.	—WARD BOUND.			—WARD BOUND.			IN BOTH DIRECTIONS.		
	Through.	Way.	Total.	Through.	Way.	Total.	Through.	Way.	Total.
Passengers carried:									
Government.....									
Commercial.....									
Commutation and ferry.....									
Free									
Total.....									
Carried one mile:									
Government.....									
Commercial.....									
Commutation and ferry.....									
Free									
Total.....									
Miscellaneous:									
Trains run, number of.....									
Revenue-train mileage.....									
Cars run (a), number of.....									
Cars run one mile (a).....									
Earnings per passenger.....									
Earnings per passenger per mile.....									
Locomotive mileage.....									
Total cost per mile run.....									

(a) Including mail, baggage, and express cars.—N. E. The number and mileage of mixed trains should be apportioned to "passenger" and "freight," according to gross weight of cars.

TRAFFIC AND MILEAGE STATISTICS—FREIGHT.

ITEM.	WARD BOUND.			WARD BOUND.			IN BOTH DIRECTIONS.		
	Through.	Way.	Total.	Through.	Way.	Total.	Through.	Way.	Total.
Tons carried:									
Government									
Commercial—Coal									
Other									
Company—Coal									
Other									
Free									
Total									
Tons carried one mile:									
Government									
Commercial—Coal									
Other									
Company—Coal									
Other									
Free									
Total									
Miscellaneous:									
Trains run, number of									
Trains run one mile									
Cars (loaded) run									
Cars (loaded) run one mile									
Cars (empty) run									
Cars (empty) run one mile									
Earnings per ton									
Earnings per ton per mile									
Locomotive mileage									
Total cost per mile run									

N. B.—The number and mileage of mixed trains should be apportioned to "passenger" and "freight," according to gross weight of cars.

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION—FIRST FORM.

CLASS.	NUMBER OF TONS CARRIED.		
	— ward.	— ward.	Total.
Field products:			
Grain			
Hay			
Tobacco			
Cotton			
Fruits, vegetables, and seeds			
Mineral products:			
Iron and other ores			
Bar and sheet metals			
Coal			
Salt			
Stone, cement, brick, sand, &c			
Provisions and grocers' sundries:			
Flour, meal, bran, and mill-stuffs			
Beef, pork, poultry, game, and fish			
Wines and liquors			
Manufactures:			
Machinery and castings			
Agricultural implements			
Wagons, carriages, tools, &c			
Live stock:			
Lumber and forest products.			
Miscellaneous:			
Household goods and furniture			
Petroleum and other oils			
Wool			
Ice			
Hides and leather			
Hardware and cutlery			
General merchandise			
Total			

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION—SECOND FORM.

CLASS. (As per company's own classification.)	NUMBER OF TONS CARRIED.		
	— ward.	— ward.	Total.
Total.....			

TARIFF IN FORCE AT CLOSE OF HALF YEAR.

CLASSIFICATION.	LOCAL.	THROUGH.	JOINT.	LOWEST ON SPECIAL CONTRACT.
FREIGHT:	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Average.</i>	
1st class, per ton per mile.....				
2d class, per ton per mile				
3d class, per ton per mile				
4th class, per ton per mile.....				
General average				
EXPRESS:				
PASSENGER:				
1st class, per passenger per mile				
2d class, per passenger per mile.....				
Emigrant, per passenger per mile				
Commutation, per passenger per mile....				
General average				
 Sleeping car	 per night.	 per trip.		
 Parlor car	 per diem.	 per trip.		
Chair car	per diem.	per trip.		

EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES, ETC.

Brief statement of all existing contracts and agreements with express companies :

Brief statement of all existing contracts and agreements with sleeping-car or dining-car companies :

Brief statement of all existing contracts and agreements with freight or transportation companies :

Brief statement of all existing contracts and agreements with other railroad companies, steamboat or steamship companies, or other companies or persons, concerning the transportation of freight or passengers :

Brief statement of the terms and conditions of all existing leases affecting this company (giving corporate names of parties), including all contingent liabilities, and agreements for the use of track :

CHARACTERISTICS OF ROAD.

TRACK.	MILES.							
	Owned.				Leased.	Total operated.		
	Constructed during half year.	At close of half year.						
Length of road, main line.....								
" " branch lines.....								
Total length of road								
Double track								
Side track								
Total length of track								
Laid with iron rail, American manufacture.								
" " steel rail, " "								
" " iron rail, foreign "								
" " steel rail, " "								

GRADES.	Ascending ward.	Ascending ward.	Total.
Grades less than 10 feet per mile, length in miles			
" 10 to 20 feet per mile,			
" 20 to 30 " " " "			
" 30 to 40 " " " "			
" 40 to 50 " " " "			
" 50 to 60 " " " "			
" 60 to 70 " " " "			
" 70 to 80 " " " "			
" 80 to 90 " " " "			
" 90 to 100 " " " "			
" 100 to 110 " " " "			
" 110 to 120 " " " "			
" over 120 feet per mile,			
Total grades,			
Level,			
Maximum grade, feet per mile			
Average " " " "			
Sum of ascents, in feet			

ALIGNMENT.

Curves of less than 1 degree.....	} Length in miles.	Curves of 8 degrees and upwards.....	} Length in miles.
" 1 degree and upwards.....		" 9 " " ".....	
" 2 degrees " ".....		" 10 " " ".....	
" 3 " " ".....		Total curved line.....	
" 4 " " ".....		Total straight line.....	
" 5 " " ".....		Length of minimum radius, in feet.....	
" 6 " " ".....		Degrees of curvature.....	
" 7 " " ".....			

NOTE.—Changes from last report need only be entered.

CHARACTERISTICS—Concluded.

BRIDGES.	CONSTRUCTED DURING HALF YEAR.			TOTAL AT CLOSE OF HALF YEAR.		
	No. of spans or arches.	Longest span or arch, feet.	Aggregate length, feet.	No. of spans or arches.	Longest span or arch, feet.	Aggregate length, feet.
Stone						
Iron, suspension						
" truss						
" girder						
Combination, Howe truss						
" Pratt						
Wood, Howe truss						
" Pratt						
" girder (on masonry)						
" trestle						
" piling						
Total						

MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS.

Bridges, total number	Fencing, miles
Draw-spans, "	Cattle guards, number
Character of draw-signals	Crossings, railroad, at grade, number ..
Location of draw-signals (with refer- ence to track)	" " above grade, number ..
Minimum distance of signal from draw ..	" " under grade, " ..
Culverts, open, number	" highway, at grade, number ..
" box, "	" " above grade, number ..
" arch, "	" " under grade, " ..
" total number	Cross-ties, number per mile
" aggregate span, in feet	Track ballasted with stone, miles
Tunnels lined with wood, number	" " other material, miles
" " length in feet	Stations used jointly with other com- panies, number
" " brick, number	Stations used solely by this company, number
" " length in feet	Passenger buildings, number
" " stone, number	Hotels, number
" " length in feet	Boarding and tenement houses, number ..
" total number	Freight depots and warehouses, " ..
" aggregate length, in feet	Combination (freight and passenger) buildings, number
Longest tunnel, "	Grain elevators, number
Width of gauge of track	Water stations, "
Rail, iron, maximum weight per yard, lbs.	Fuel stations, "
" minimum	Engine-houses, "
" steel, maximum " " " "	Stalls in engine-houses, number
" minimum	Turn-tables, wrought iron, number ..
Telegraph owned by company, miles of line	" cast iron, " ..
Telegraph owned by company, miles of wire	" wooden, " ..
Telegraph stations operated by com- pany, number	Machine-shops, number
Telegraph stations, total number on road.	Car-shops, number
	Section or tool houses, number

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLING STOCK—OWNED.

Locomotives	Number added during half year.	Total number at close of half-year.	Weight of heaviest locomotive, with fuel and water on board, pounds.	Wheel-base of heaviest locomotive, feet.	Weight of heaviest tender, without fuel and water, pounds.	Wheel-base of heaviest tender, feet.	Number of wheels under heaviest tender.	Capacity of heaviest tender.		Length of locomotive and tender coupling to coupling, feet.
								Water, gal.	Fuel, tons or cords.	
With 8 drivers.....										
With 6 drivers.....										
With 4 drivers.....										
Total										
Locomotives with train brakes, number.....										
Kind of brake										
8-driver locomotives,					6-driver locomotives,			4-driver locomotives,		
Cars.	Number added during half-year.	Total number at close of half-year.	Weight of heaviest car in pounds.	Number of wheels under heaviest car.	Length of heaviest car from coupling to coupling, feet.	Number of cars fitted with train-brake.	Number of cars fitted with coupler and platform.			
Passenger department:										
Parlor.....										
Hotel.....										
Sleeping.....										
Chair.....										
First class.....										
Second class.....										
Emigrant.....										
Mail.....										
Baggage.....										
Express.....										
Combination.....										
Total										
Freight department:										
Box.....										
Stock.....										
Coal.....										
Flat.....										

RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

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Combination	
Caboose	
Total	
Road and miscellaneous :	
Officers, directors, pay, &c	
Dump, gravel, construction, &c	
Wrecking, snow-plows, sweepers, &c	
Hand	
Push	
Total	

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLING STOCK—NOT OWNED.

Locomotives.	Number added during half year.	Total number at close of half-year.	Weight of heaviest locomotive, with fuel and water aboard, pounds.	Wheel-base of heaviest locomotive, feet.	Weight of heaviest tender without fuel and water, pounds.	Wheel-base of heaviest tender, feet.	Number of wheels under heaviest tender.	Capacity of heaviest tender.		Length of locomotive and tender coupling, feet.
								Water, gal- lons.	Fuel, tons or cords.	
With 8 drivers.....										
With 6 drivers.....										
With 4 drivers.....										
Total.....										
Locomotives with train-brakes, number.....										
Kind of brake.....										
				3-driver locomotives,			6-driver locomotives,		4-driver locomotives.	
Cars.	Number added during half-year.	Total number at close of half-year.	Weight of heaviest car in pounds.	Number of wheels under heaviest car.	Length of heaviest car from coupling to coupling, feet.	Number of cars fitted with train-brake.	Number of cars fitted with coupler and platform.			
Passenger department:										
Parlor.....										
Hotel.....										
Sleeping.....										
Chair.....										
First class.....										
Second class.....										
Emigrant.....										
Mail.....										
Baggage.....										
Express.....										
Combination.....										
Total.....										
Freight department:										
Box.....										
Stock.....										
Coal.....										
Flat.....										

Combination									
Caboose									
Total									
Road and miscellaneous:									
Officers', directors', pay, &c.									
Dump, gravel, construction &c.									
Wrecking, snow-plows, sweepers, &c.									
Hand									
Push									
Total									

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

FUEL CONSUMED BY LOCOMOTIVES.	COAL.	WOOD, CORDS.
	Tons of — pounds. Average cost per ton, \$—.	Average cost per cord, \$—.
In passenger service		
In freight service		
In switching service		
In repair and construction service		
Total		
Average cost	Per ton, \$—	Per cord, \$—.

SPEED OF TRAINS (miles per hour).	ACTUAL RUNNING TIME.				INCLUDING STOPPAGES.			
	Maximum.		Average.		Maximum.		Average.	
	—ward.	—ward.	—ward.	—ward.	—ward.	—ward.	—ward.	—ward.
Passenger								
Freight								
Mixed								
Coal								

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS.	From their own carelessness or misconduct.		From causes beyond their own control.		Total.		Total accidents.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Passengers.....							
Employés							
Other persons							
Total.....							

LIST OF ACCIDENTS (resulting in death or injury of persons; date).	Number of persons—		Cause.	Speed of train (miles per our).
	Killed.	Injured.		

1 MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS.

Collisions.....	
Derailements.....	
Defective bridges.....	
Fires.....	
Accidental.....	
Malicious.....	
Unexplained.....	

WAGES PAID.

General officers.....	average per annum..	\$
Clerks in general offices.....	do.....	
Road-masters.....	do.....	
Section foremen.....	do.....	
Day laborers.....	average per day..	
Station agents.....	average per annum..	
Clerks at stations.....	do.....	
Other help at stations.....	average per day..	
Conductors.....	average per month..	
Other train-men.....	do.....	
Yard, switch, and watchmen.....	average per day..	
Master mechanics.....	average per annum..	
Shop foremen.....	average per month..	
Mechanics.....	average per day..	
Engineers.....	do.....	
Firemen.....	do.....	
Carpenters:		
Bridge.....	average per month..	
Car-shops.....	do.....	
Other employes.....	average per day..	

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STATEMENT OF THE EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF THE — RAIL — FOR — 188- AND 188-.

Earnings.	188-.	188-.	Expenses.	188-.	188-.
Passenger			Conducting transportation		
Freight			Maintenance of way		
Mail			Motive power		
Express			Maintenance of cars		
Miscellaneous			General expenses and taxes		
Total			Total		
			Net earnings		

Miles of road operated in 188-, — in 188-
Dated, —, 188-.

To the COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX 2.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AFFECTING PACIFIC RAILROADS.

CONTENTS.

Subject.	Date of approval.	U. S. Statutes.	
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Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy.....	July 25, 1866	14	244
Making appropriation for the support of the Army for 1875, and for other purposes.....	June 16, 1874	18	74
Making appropriation for the support of the Army for 1876, and for other purposes.....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	453
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Appropriation for postal service.....	Mar. 3, 1879	20	420
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Relief of settlers on restored railroad lands.....	Jan. 13, 1881	21	315
Making appropriations for postal service by railroads.....	Mar. 1, 1881	21	375
Making appropriations for the support of the Army for 1883, and for other purposes.....	June 30, 1882	22	120
Creating the Oregon Short Line Company.....	Aug. 2, 1882	22	185
Appropriation for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses for year ending June 30, 1883.....	Aug. 5, 1882	22	250

ACT OF JULY 25, 1866.

CHAP. CCXLVI.—An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges, and to establish them as post roads. 14 Stat., 244.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, company or corporation, having authority from the States of Illinois and Missouri for such purpose, to build a bridge across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Illinois, and to lay on and over said bridge railroad tracks, for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point and that when constructed all trains of all roads terminating at said river, at or opposite said point, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of said bridge, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided. And in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Bridge may be built across the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill., and railroad tracks laid thereon.
Trains may cross for compensation.
Question of obstruction to navigation may be tried where.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any bridge built under the provisions of this act may, at the option of the company building the same, be built as a drawbridge, with a pivot or other form of draw, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided,* That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also,* That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot drawbridge with a draw over the main channel, and spans, of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the cen-

Bridge may be built with draw or unbroken spans.
Height if made with unbroken spans.
Length of spans.
Pivot draw-bridge, with draw over main channel, and spans, &c.

Draw to be opened promptly except, &c.

Bridges constructed according to this act to be lawful structures and post-routes.

Rates of toll.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company may build a railroad bridge across the Mississippi if, &c.

Bridge may be built across the river at Hannibal, Mo.

Between Prairie du Chien and North McGregor.

Between Keokuk and Hamilton.

Between Winona and opposite bank of river, if, &c.

This bridge made a post-road.

Between Dunleith and Dunbuque, if, &c.

At the city of Kansas.

Between the city of Saint Louis and East Saint Louis.

tral or pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet; and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not less than ten above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passage of boats, whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route; upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, a corporation whose road has been completed to the Mississippi River, and connects with a railroad on the opposite side thereof, having first obtained authority therefor from the States of Illinois and Iowa, to construct a railroad bridge across said river, upon the same terms, in the same manner, under the same restrictions, and with the same privileges, as is provided for in this act in relation to the bridge at Quincy, Illinois.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That a bridge may be constructed at the town of Hannibal, in the State of Missouri, across the Mississippi River, so as to connect the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad with the Pike County and Great Western railroads of Illinois, on the same terms and subject to the same restrictions as contained in this act for the construction of the bridge at Quincy, Illinois.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a bridge may be constructed across the Mississippi River, between Prairie du Chien, in the State of Wisconsin, and North McGregor, in the State of Iowa, with the consent of the legislatures of Wisconsin and Iowa, on the same terms and subject to the same restrictions as are contained in this act for the construction of the bridge at Quincy, Illinois.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Keokuk and Hamilton Mississippi Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, and the Hancock County Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, be, and are hereby authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi River between Keokuk, Iowa, and Hamilton, Illinois, of the same character, description, and construction as provided in this act for the bridges at Quincy and Burlington; and the said bridge, in its use and operation, shall be subject to the same restrictions that apply to said bridges at Quincy and Burlington by the terms of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Winona and Saint Peter Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, is hereby authorized to construct and operate a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River between the city of Winona, in the State of Minnesota, and the opposite bank of the said river, in the State of Wisconsin, with the consent of the legislatures of the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin; and said bridge by this section authorized is hereby declared a post route, and subject to all the terms, restrictions and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That a bridge may be constructed and maintained across the Mississippi River, between Dunleith, in the State of Illinois, with the consent of said States previously given or hereafter acquired, with the same privileges, upon the same terms, and under the same restrictions as are contained in this act for the construction of a bridge at Quincy, Illinois.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That any company authorized by the legislature of Missouri may construct a bridge across the Missouri River, at the city of Kansas, upon the same terms and conditions provided for in this act.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the "Saint Louis and Illinois Bridge Company," a corporation organized under an act of the general assembly of the State of Missouri, approved February fifth,

eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and an act amendatory of the same, approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and also confirmed in its corporate powers under an act of the legislature of the State of Illinois, approved eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or any other bridge company organized under the laws of the State of Missouri or Illinois, be, and the same is hereby, empowered to erect, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River, between the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, and the city of East Saint Louis, in the State of Illinois, subject to all the conditions contained in said act of incorporation and amendments thereto, and not inconsistent with the following terms and provisions contained in this act. And in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said waters, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

Question of obstruction, where may be tried.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the bridge authorized by the preceding section to be built, shall not be a suspension bridge, or draw-bridge, with pivot or other form of draw, but shall be constructed with continuous or unbroken spans and subject to these conditions: First, that the lowest part of the bridge or bottom chord shall not be less than fifty feet above the city directrix at its greatest span. Second, that it shall have at least one span five hundred feet in the clear, or two spans of three hundred and fifty feet in the clear of abutments. If the two latter spans be used, the one over the main steamboat channel shall be fifty feet above the city directrix, measured to the lowest part of the bridge at the center of the span. Third, no span over the water at low-water mark, shall be less than two hundred feet in the clear of abutments.

Bridge to be built with unbroken spans.

Condition. Height and length of spans.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of bridges, is hereby expressly reserved.

Act may be altered, &c.

ACT OF JUNE 16, 1874.

CHAP. 285.—An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and for other purposes.

18 Stat., 74.

That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which, in whole or in part, was constructed by the aid of a grant of public land on the condition that such railroad should be "a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge," or upon any other conditions for the use of such road, for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made out of any money appropriated by this act for the transportation of officers of the Army over any such road when on duty and under orders as a military officer of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such railroad from bringing a suit in the Court of Claims for the charges for such transportation, and recovering for the same, if found entitled thereto by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act.

No money to be paid to railroad companies for transportation of property or troops over roads constructed by aid of grants of public lands, &c. No allowance to be made for the transportation of officers on duty, &c., over such roads. Railroad companies may bring suit in Court of Claims.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1875.

CHAP. 133.—An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes.

18 Stat., 453.

Provided, That no money shall hereafter be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which, in whole or in part, was constructed by the aid of a grant of public land, on the condition that such railroad should be a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, or upon any other conditions for the use of such road, for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made for the transportation of officers of the Army over any such road

No payment for transportation of troops, &c., to railroads receiving land-grants, &c. No allowance for transportation of officers on duty.

Right of companies to sue in Court of Claims.

Statute of limitations.
Appeal.
Proviso.

when on duty and under orders as military officers of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such railroad from bringing a suit in the Court of Claims for the charges for such transportation, and recovering for the same if found entitled thereto, by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act; provided that the claim for such charges shall not have been barred by the statute of limitations at the time of bringing the suit, and either party shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States: *And provided further*, That the foregoing provision shall not apply for the current fiscal year, nor thereafter, to roads where the sole condition of transportation is that the company shall not charge the government higher rate than they do individuals for like transportation, and when the Quartermaster-General shall be satisfied that this condition has been faithfully complied with.

ACT OF JUNE 19, 1878.

20 Stat., 169.

CHAP. 316.—An act to create an Auditor of Railroad Accounts, and for other purposes.

Repeal of prior laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty of the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July first anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the act entitled "An act relative to filing reports of railroad companies" approved June twenty-fifth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Organization of bureau.

SEC. 2. That the office of Auditor of Railroad Accounts is hereby established as a bureau of the Interior Department. The said Auditor shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The annual salary of the said Auditor shall be, and is hereby, fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars. To assist the said Auditor to perform the duties of said office, the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint one bookkeeper at an annual salary of two thousand four hundred dollars, one assistant bookkeeper at an annual salary of two thousand dollars, one clerk at an annual salary of one thousand four hundred dollars, and one copyist at an annual salary of nine hundred dollars. Actual and necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in visiting the offices of the railroad companies hereinafter described, and for which vouchers shall be rendered, are hereby allowed, not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; and it is hereby specially provided that each of said railroad companies shall furnish transportation over its own road, without expense to the United States, for the said Auditor, or any person acting under his direction. Incidental expenses for books, stationery, and other material necessary for the use of said bureau are hereby allowed, not to exceed the sum of seven hundred dollars per annum. And the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the uses and purposes of this act for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

Duties of Auditor.

SEC. 3. That the duties of the said Auditor under and subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be, to prescribe a system of reports to be rendered to him by the railroad companies whose roads are in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River, and to which the United States have granted any loan or credit or subsidy in bonds or lands; to examine the books and accounts of each of said railroad companies once in each fiscal year, and at such other times as may be deemed by him necessary to determine the correctness of any report received from them; to assist the government directors of any of said railroad companies in all matters which come under their cognizance whenever they may officially request such assistance; to see that the laws relating to said companies are enforced; to furnish such information to the several departments of the government in regard to tariffs for freight and passengers and in regard to the accounts of said railroad companies as may be by them required, or, in the absence of

any request therefor, as he may deem expedient for the interest of the government; and to make an annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, on the first day of November, on the condition of each of said railroad companies, their road, accounts, and affairs, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth immediately preceding.

SEC. 4. That each and every railroad company aforesaid which has received from the United States any bonds of the said United States, issued by way of loan to aid in constructing or furnishing its road, or which has received from the United States any lands granted to it for a similar purpose, shall make to the said Auditor any and all such reports as he may require from time to time and shall submit its books and records to the inspection of said Auditor or any person acting in his place and stead, at any time that the said Auditor may request, in the office where said books and records are usually kept; and the said Auditor, or his authorized representative, shall make such transcripts from the said books and records as he may desire.

R. R. companies to report, &c.

SEC. 5. That if any railroad company aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to make such reports as may be called for, or refuse to submit its books and records to inspection, as provided in section four of this act, such neglect or refusal shall operate as a forfeiture, in each case of such neglect or refusal, of a sum not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, to be recovered by the Attorney-General of the United States in the name and for the use and benefit of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, in all such cases of neglect or refusal as aforesaid, to inform the Attorney-General of the facts, to the end that such forfeiture or forfeitures may be judicially enforced.

Penalty for neglect or refusal.

SEC. 6. This act shall apply to any and all persons or corporations into whose hands either of said railroads may lawfully come, as well as to the original companies.

Application of act.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

Date of effect.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and for prior years, and for those heretofore treated as permanent, and for other purposes.

20 Stat., 420.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

That for the proper adjustment of the accounts of the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Western Pacific, and Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Companies, respectively, for services which have been or may be hereafter performed for the government for transportation of the Army and transportation of the mails, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such entries upon the books of the department as will carry to the credit of said companies the amount so earned or to be earned by them during each fiscal year and withheld under the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and sixty of the Revised Statutes and of the act of Congress approved May seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight: *Provided*, That this shall not authorize the expenditure of any money from the Treasury nor change the method now provided by law for the auditing of such claims against the government: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall not be so construed as to be a disposition of any moneys due to or to become due to or from said companies respectively, or to, in any way, affect their rights or duties or the rights of the United States, under existing laws, it being only intended hereby to enable the proper accounting officers to state on the books of the Treasury the accounts between the government and said companies respectively.

Settlement of accounts of Pacific Railways.

R. S. 5260. 1878, ch. 75, ante, 44.

Proviso.

No change of rights, &c.

ACT OF DECEMBER 15, 1880.

- 21 Stat., 311. AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of a part of the Fort Dodge Military Reservation to actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead laws, and for other purposes.

Whereas, that portion of the Fort Dodge Military Reservation hereinafter described is no longer needed for military purpose; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause all that portion of the Fort Dodge Military Reservation, in the State of Kansas, being and lying north of land owned and occupied by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company for right of way for its railroad; and to cause the same to be surveyed, sectionized, and subdivided as other public lands, and after said survey to offer said lands to actual settlers only, under and in accordance with the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided,* That the said Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company shall have the right to purchase such portion of said reservation as it may need for its use adjoining that now owned by it, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, by paying therefor the price at which the same may be appraised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Proviso.

ACT OF JANUARY 13, 1881.

- 21 Stat., 315. AN ACT for the relief of certain settlers on restored railroad lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who shall have settled and made valuable and permanent improvements upon any odd numbered section of land within any railroad withdrawal in good faith and with the permission or license of the railroad company for whose benefit the same shall have been made, and with the expectation of purchasing of such company the land so settled upon, which land so settled upon and improved, may, for any cause, be restored to the public domain, and who, at the time of such restoration, may not be entitled to enter and acquire title to such land under the pre-emption, homestead, or timber-culture acts of the United States, shall be permitted, at any time within three months after such restoration, and under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe, to purchase not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres in extent of the same by legal subdivisions, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and to receive patents therefor.

ACT OF MARCH 1, 1881.

- AN ACT making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes.

21 Stat., 375.

Railway post-office car service. For railway post-office car service, one million four hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. And hereafter when any railroad company fail or refuse to provide railway post-office cars when required by the Post-Office Department, or shall fail or refuse to provide suitable safety-heaters and safety-lamps therefor, with such number of saws and axes to each car for use in case of accident as may be required by the Post-Office Department, said company shall have its pay reduced ten per centum on the rates fixed in section four thousand and two of the Revised Statutes, as amended by act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes," and as further amended by the act of June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and for other purposes."

R. S. 4002, 1876,
Ch. 179; 19 Stat.,
78.

ACT OF JUNE 30, 1882.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes. 22 Stat., 190.

For the payment for Army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in government bonds, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officers in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts, but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of the full amount of the service be paid, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for said services: *And provided further*, That any such land-grant roads as shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury their written acceptance of this provision shall hereafter be paid for like services as herein provided; and all accounts of such railroads for services heretofore rendered shall be audited and paid as herein provided upon application of such roads and their acceptance of such sum in full of all claims for such services; and all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Payment to land-grant railroads for transportation.

ACT OF AUGUST 2, 1882.

CHAP. 372.—An act creating the Oregon Short-Line Railway Company a corporation in the Territories of Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming, and for other purposes. 22 Stat., 185.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Oregon Short-Line Railway Company, a corporation of that name duly incorporated and organized under the laws of the Territory of Wyoming, the amended articles of incorporation of which were duly filed in the office of the secretary of the said Territory on the twelfth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-one, be, and the same is hereby, made a railway corporation in the Territories of Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming, under the same conditions and limitations and with the same rights and privileges that it now has and enjoys under said articles of incorporation within the said Territory of Wyoming, and with all the rights and privileges within said Territories of Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho, which are secured to railway companies by the act of Congress approved the third day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States": *Provided*, That the said corporation shall at all times hereafter be subject to all the laws and regulations of the United States in relation to railroads, or of any Territory or State through which its line of road may pass. And suits against said corporation may be instituted in the courts of said Territories, or either of them having jurisdiction by the laws of such Territory.

Oregon Short-Line Railway way Company created a railway corporation in Territories of Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming, with rights, &c.

18 Stat., 432. Proviso.

SEC. 2. That Congress may at any time add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Right to alter, amend, &c.

ACT OF AUGUST 5, 1882.

CHAP. 389.—An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and for other purposes. 22 Stat., 250.

Office of Commissioner of Railroads.—For Commissioner, four thousand five hundred dollars; bookkeeper, two thousand four hundred dollars; assistant bookkeeper, two thousand dollars; railroad engineer, two thousand five hundred dollars; one clerk of class three; one copyist, nine hundred dollars; one assistant messenger; in all, fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

Commissioner of Railroads, bookkeeper, engineer, clerks, and others.

For examination of books and accounts of certain subsidized and land-grant railroad companies, and inspecting roads, shops, machinery, and equipment of same, three thousand dollars.

Examinations, &c., of subsidized and land-grant railroads, &c. Books, &c.

For books and book-cases, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For furniture, books, stationery, and other necessary office expenses, five hundred dollars.

APPENDIX 3.

PACIFIC RAILROAD ACTS.

Laws of the United States relating to the Union Pacific Railway, Central Pacific Railroad, Northern Pacific Railroad, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the Texas and Pacific Railway, the Southern Pacific Railroad, the California and Oregon Railroad, the Oregon and California Railroad, and the Oregon Central Railroad Companies.

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ACT OF 1862.

AN ACT to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes. 12 Stat., 489.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodgett, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, of Rhode Island; * * * together with five commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and all persons who shall or may be associated with them, and their successors, are hereby created and erected into a body corporate and politic in deed and in law, by the name, style, and title of "The Union Pacific Railroad Company;" and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and to be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity within the United States, and may make and have a common seal; and the said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph, with the appurtenances, from a point on the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican River and the north margin of the valley of the Platte River, in the territory of Nebraska, to the western boundary of Nevada territory, upon the route and terms hereinafter provided, and is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act as herein set forth. The capital stock of said company shall consist of one hundred thousand shares of one thousand dollars each, which shall be subscribed for and held in not more than two hundred shares by any one person, and shall be transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The persons herein before named, together with those to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners, and such body shall be called the Board of Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, and twenty-five shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The first meeting of said board shall be held at Chicago at such time as the commissioners from Illinois herein named shall appoint, not more than three nor less than one month after the passage of this act, notice of which shall be given by them to the other commissioners by depositing a call thereof in the post-office at Chicago, post paid, to their address at least forty days before said meeting, and also by publishing said notice in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Chicago and Saint Louis. Said board shall organize by the choice from its number of a president, secretary, and treasurer, and they shall require from said treasurer such bonds as may be deemed proper, and may from time to time increase the amount thereof as they may deem proper. It shall be the duty of said board of commissioners to open books, or cause books to be opened, at such times and in such principal cities in the United States as they or a quorum of them shall determine, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation, and a cash payment of ten per centum on all subscriptions, and to receipt therefor. So soon as two thousand shares shall be in good faith subscribed for, and ten dollars per share actually paid into the treasury of the company, the said president and secretary of said board of commissioners shall appoint a time and place for the first meeting of the subscribers to the stock of said company, and shall give notice thereof in at least one newspaper in each State in which subscription books have been opened at least thirty days previous to the day of meeting, and such subscribers as shall attend the meeting so called, either in person or by proxy, shall then and there elect by ballot not less than thirteen directors for said corporation; and in such election each share of said capital shall entitle the owner thereof to one vote. The president and secretary of the board of commissioners shall act as inspectors of said election, and shall certify under their hands the names of the directors elected at said meeting; and the said commissioner, treasurer, and secretary shall then deliver over to said directors all the properties, subscription books, and other books in their possession, and thereupon the duties of said commissioners and the officers previously appointed by them shall cease and determine forever, and thereafter the stockholders shall constitute said body politic and corporate. At the time of the first and each triennial election of directors by the stockholders two additional directors shall

Name and title.

Location, &c.

Amt. and number of shares of stock altered in sec. 1, act 1864.

Comm'rs. how appointed and to hold meeting.

Treasurer to give bonds, &c.

Books to be kept open. See sec. 2, 1864.

Comm'rs to call meeting of stockholders.

To elect directors. See sec. 13, act of 1864.

Books and property to be delivered to directors.

Two directors to be appointed by the President of the U. S.

By act of 1864 be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall act with altered to five. the body of directors, and to be denominated directors on the part of See sec. 13, 1864.

Amended by sec. 1, 1864.

Company make by-laws.

Directors to appoint agents, &c.

Directors to require payment of subscriptions. Sec. 2, act of 1864.

Officers to hold for three years altered by sec. 13, 1864.

Right of way granted.

See sec. 3, 1864.

U. S. to extinguish Indian titles. Sec. 18, 1864.

Land grants—alternate sections.

Chang'd to TEN by sec. 4, 1864. Changed to TWENTY. Sec. 4, 1864.

Minerals and timber. Sec. 4, 1864.

On completion of forty miles [changed to

the body of directors, and to be denominated directors on the part of the government; any vacancy happening in the government directors at any time may be filled by the President of the United States. The directors to be appointed by the President shall not be stockholders in the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The directors so chosen shall, as soon as may be after their election, elect from their own number a president and vice-president, and shall also elect a treasurer and secretary. No person shall be a director in said company unless he shall be a bona fide owner of at least five shares of stock in the said company, except the two directors to be appointed by the President as aforesaid. Said company, at any regular meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, shall have power to make by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper, touching the disposition of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, not inconsistent herewith, the transfer of shares, the term of office, duties, and conduct of their officers and servants, and all matters whatsoever which may appertain to the concerns of said company; and the said board of directors shall have power to appoint such engineers, agents, and subordinates as may from time to time be necessary to carry into effect the object of this act, and to do all acts and things touching the location and construction of said road and telegraph. Said directors may require payment of subscriptions to the capital stock, after due notice, at such times and in such proportions as they shall deem necessary to complete the railroad and telegraph within the time in this act prescribed. Said president, vice-president, and directors shall hold their office for three years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or for such less time as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and a majority of said directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The secretary and treasurer shall give such bonds, with such security, as the said board shall from time to time require, and shall hold their offices at the will and pleasure of the directors. Annual meetings of the stockholders of the said corporation, for the choice of officers (when they are to be chosen) and for the transaction of annual business, shall be holden at such time and place and upon such notice as may be prescribed in the by-laws.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to said company for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line; and the right, power, and authority is hereby given to said company to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, earth, stone, timber, and other materials for the construction thereof; said right of way is granted to said railroad to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass over the public lands, including all necessary grounds for stations, buildings, workshops, and depots, machine shops, switches, side tracks, turntables, and water stations. The United States shall extinguish as rapidly as may be the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this act and required for the said right of way and grants hereinafter made.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the said company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and to secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores thereon, every alternate section of public land, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of said railroad, on the line thereof, and within the limits of ten miles on each side of said road, not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a preëmption or homestead claim may not have attached, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed: *Provided*, That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation of this act; but where the same shall contain timber, the timber thereon is hereby granted to said company. And all such lands, so granted by this section, which shall not be sold or disposed of by said company within three years after the entire road shall have been completed, shall be subject to settlement and preëmption, like other lands, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to be paid to said company.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever said company shall have completed forty consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad and telegraph line, ready for the service contemplated by this act, and

supplied with all necessary drains, culverts, viaducts, crossings, sidings, bridges, turnouts, watering places, depots, equipment, furniture, and all other appurtenances of a first-class railroad, the rails and all the other iron used in the construction and equipment of said road to be American manufacture of the best quality, the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners to examine the same and report to him in relation thereto; and if it shall appear to him that forty consecutive miles of said railroad and telegraph line have been completed and equipped in all respects as required by this act, then, upon certificate of said commissioners to that effect, patents shall issue conveying the right and title to said lands to said company, on each side of the road as far as the same is completed, to the amount aforesaid; and patents shall in like manner issue as each forty miles of said railroad and telegraph line are completed, upon certificate of said commissioners. Any vacancies occurring in said board of commissioners by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the President of the United States: *Provided, however,* That no such commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States unless there shall be presented to him a statement, verified on oath by the president of said company, that such forty miles have been completed, in the manner required by this act, and setting forth with certainty the points where such forty miles begin and where the same end; which oath shall be taken before a judge of a court of record.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purposes herein mentioned the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon the certificate in writing of said commissioners of the completion and equipment of forty consecutive miles of said railroad and telegraph, in accordance with the provisions of this act, issue to said company bonds of the United States of one thousand dollars each, payable in thirty years after date, bearing six per centum per annum interest, (said interest payable semi-annually,) which interest may be paid in United States treasury notes or any other money or currency which the United States have or shall declare lawful money and a legal tender, to the amount of sixteen of said bonds per mile for such section of forty miles; and to secure the repayment to the United States, as hereinafter provided, of the amount of said bonds so issued and delivered to said company, together, with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States, the issue of said bonds and delivery to the company shall *ipso facto* constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of the railroad and telegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures and property of every kind and description, and in consideration of which said bonds may be issued; and on the refusal or failure of said company to redeem said bonds, or any part of them, when required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the said road, with all the rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all lands granted to the said company by the United States, which, at the time of said default, shall remain in the ownership of the said company, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use and benefit of the United States: *Provided,* This section shall not apply to that part of any road now constructed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the grants aforesaid are made upon condition that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops, and munitions, of war, supplies, and public stores upon said railroad for the government, whenever required to do so by any department thereof, and that the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid, (at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service;) and all compensation for services rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid. Said company may also pay the United States, wholly or in part, in the same or other bonds, treasury notes, or other evidences of debt against the United States, to be allowed at par; and after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That said company shall file their assent to this act, under the seal of said company, in the Department &c.

And patents of land to issue.

Vacancies in comm'r's. See sec. 8, act of 1864.

Government bonds. See sec. 8, act 1864, also sec. 10. Now 20 miles. See 10, 1864.

See sec. 11 of this act, for \$32,000 and \$48,000 per mile.

Lien of U. S. bonds made subordinate. See sec. 10, act of 1864.

See sec. 10, act 1864.

Modified. See sec. 5, act of 1864. Bonds, when and how paid.

Fair and reasonable rates of compensation.

Government transportation — half to be paid in cash. See sec. 5, act of 1864.

Five per cent. net earnings.

Assent of company to be filed, &c.

of the Interior, within one year after the passage of this act, and shall complete said railroad and telegraph from the point of beginning as herein provided, to the western boundary of Nevada territory before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four:

Time of completion extended.
See sec. 6, 1864.

See sec. 4, act
1864. Map, &c.,
designating route
to be filed, &c.
Lands designa-
ted, &c.

Provided, That within two years after the passage of this act said company shall designate the general route of said road, as near as may be, and shall file a map of the same in the Department of the Interior, whereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the lands within fifteen miles of said designated route or routes to be withdrawn from pre-emption, private entry, and sale; and when any portion of said route shall be finally located, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said lands hereinbefore granted to be surveyed and set off as fast as may be necessary for the purposes herein named: *Provided*, That in fixing the point of connection of the main trunk with the eastern connections, it shall be fixed at the most practicable point for the construction of the Iowa and Missouri branches, as hereinafter provided.

From 100th me-
ridian to Nevada.

See sec. 10 of
this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the line of said railroad and telegraph shall commence at a point on the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican River and the north margin of the valley of the Platte River, in the territory of Nebraska, at a point to be fixed by the President of the United States, after actual surveys; thence running westerly upon the most direct, central, and practicable route, through the territories of the United States, to the western boundary of the territory of Nevada, there to meet and connect with the line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

Kansas Co. to
construct road,
&c.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company of Kansas are hereby authorized to construct a railroad and telegraph line, from the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Kansas River, on the south side thereof, so as to connect with the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, to the aforesaid point, on the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, as herein provided, upon the same terms and conditions in all respects as are provided in this act for the construction of the railroad and telegraph line first mentioned, and to meet and connect with the same at the meridian of longitude aforesaid; and in case the general route or line of road from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains should be so located as to require a departure northwardly from the proposed line of said Kansas Railroad before it reaches the meridian of longitude aforesaid, the location of said Kansas road shall be made so as to conform thereto; and said railroad through Kansas shall be so located between the mouth of the Kansas River, as aforesaid, and the aforesaid point, on the one hundredth meridian of longitude, that the several railroads from Missouri and Iowa, herein authorized to connect with the same, can make connection within the limits prescribed in this act, provided the same can be done without deviating from the general direction of the whole line to the Pacific coast. The route in Kansas, west of the meridian of Fort Riley, to the aforesaid point, on the one hundredth meridian of longitude, to be subject to the approval of the President of the United States, and to be determined by him on actual survey. And said Kansas company may proceed to build said railroad to the aforesaid point, on the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, in the territory of Nebraska. The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of California, are hereby authorized to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Pacific coast, at or near San Francisco, or the navigable waters of the Sacramento River, to the eastern boundary of California, upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as are contained in this act for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line first mentioned, and to meet and connect with the first mentioned railroad and telegraph line on the eastern boundary of California. Each of said companies shall file their acceptance of the conditions of this act in the Department of the Interior within six months after the passage of this act.

Central Pacific
R. R. Co., of Cal-
ifornia, author-
ized to construct
road on same
terms and condi-
tions.

Time of doing
work, &c.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company chartered by the State of Kansas shall complete one hundred miles of their said road, commencing at the mouth of the Kansas River as aforesaid, within two years after filing their assent to the conditions of this act, as herein provided, and one hundred miles per year thereafter until the whole is

completed; and the said Central Pacific Railroad Company of California shall complete fifty miles of their said road within two years after filing their assent to the provisions of this act, as herein provided, and fifty miles per year thereafter until the whole is completed; and after completing their roads, respectively, said companies, or either of them, may unite upon equal terms with the first named company in constructing so much of said railroad and telegraph line and branch railroads and telegraph lines in this act hereinafter mentioned, through the territories from the State of California to the Missouri River, as shall then remain to be constructed, on the same terms and conditions as provided in this act in relation to the said Union Pacific Railroad Company. And the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad, the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri, and the first named company, or either of them, on filing their assent to this act, as aforesaid, may unite upon equal terms, under this act, with the said Kansas company, in constructing said railroad and telegraph, to said meridian of longitude, with the consent of the said State of Kansas; and in case said first named company shall complete their line to the eastern boundary of California before it is completed across said State by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, said first named company is hereby authorized to continue in constructing the same through California, with the consent of said State, upon the terms mentioned in this act, until said roads shall meet and connect, and the whole line of said railroad and telegraph is completed; and the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, after completing its road across said State, is authorized to continue the construction of said railroad and telegraph through the Territories of the United States* to the Missouri River, including the branch roads specified in this act, upon the routes hereinbefore and hereinafter indicated, on the terms and conditions provided in this act in relation to the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, until said roads shall meet and connect, and the whole line of said railroad and branches and telegraph is completed.

Changed to 25 miles. See sec. 5, act 1864.

Companies may unite in building on equal terms. Sec. 15, 1864, also sec. 16 of this act.

Central Pacific R. R. Co. may continue, &c., to meet other road.

Authority confirmed. See sec. 16, act of 1864, last clause. Also sec. 2, 1866.

Subsidy bonds; treble over the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Subsidy bonds; double between mountains.

Location at State lines and 100 meridian.

Track to be of uniform width &c.

To be used as continuous line, &c.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That for three hundred miles of said road most mountainous and difficult of construction, to wit: one hundred and fifty miles westwardly from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and one hundred and fifty miles eastwardly from the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, said points to be fixed by the President of the United States, the bonds to be issued to aid in the construction thereof shall be treble the number per mile hereinbefore provided, and the same shall be issued, and the lands herein granted be set apart, upon the construction of every twenty miles thereof, upon the certificate of the commissioners as aforesaid that twenty consecutive miles of the same are completed; and between the sections last named of one hundred and fifty miles each, the bonds to be issued to aid in the construction thereof shall be double the number per mile first mentioned, and the same shall be issued, and the lands herein granted be set apart, upon the construction of every twenty miles thereof, upon the certificate of the commissioners as aforesaid that twenty consecutive miles of the same are completed: *Provided*, That no more than fifty thousand of said bonds shall be issued under this act to aid in constructing the main line of said railroad and telegraph.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the route of said railroad shall cross the boundary of any State or territory, or said meridian of longitude, the two companies meeting or uniting there shall agree upon its location at that point, with reference to the most direct and practicable through route, and in case of difference between them as to said location the President of the United States shall determine the said location; the companies named in each State and territory to locate the road across the same between the points so agreed upon, except as herein provided. The track upon the entire line of railroad and branches shall be of uniform width, to be determined by the President of the United States, so that, when completed, cars can be run from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast; the grades and curves shall not exceed the maximum grades and curves of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the whole line of said railroad and branches and telegraph shall be operated and used for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and government are concerned, as one connected, continuous line; and the companies herein named in Missouri, Kansas, and California, filing their assent to the provisions of

* See section 6, Act of July 2, 1864. The words "and States intervening" inserted.

this act, shall receive and transport all iron rails, chairs, spikes, ties, timber, and all materials required for constructing and furnishing said first-mentioned line between the aforesaid point, on the one hundredth meridian of longitude and western boundary of Nevada territory, whenever the same is required by said first-named company, at cost, over that portion of the roads of said companies constructed under the provisions of this act.

H. & St. J. road
may be extended,
&c.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company of Missouri may extend its roads from Saint Joseph via Atchison, to connect and unite with the road through Kansas, upon filing its assent to the provisions of this act, upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, for one hundred miles in length next to the Missouri River, as are provided in this act for the construction of the railroad and telegraph line first mentioned, and may for this purpose use any railroad charter which has been or may be granted by the legislature of Kansas: *Provided*, That if actual survey shall render it desirable, the said company may construct their road, with the consent of the Kansas legislature, on the most direct and practicable route west from Saint Joseph, Missouri, so as to connect and unite with the road leading from the western boundary of Iowa at any point east of the one hundredth meridian of west longitude, or with the main trunk road at said point; but in no event shall lands or bonds be given to said company, as herein directed, to aid in the construction of their said road for a greater distance than one hundred miles. And the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company of Kansas may construct their road from Leavenworth to unite with the road through Kansas.

Iowa road from
western bound-
ary of Iowa.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Union Pacific Railroad Company is hereby authorized and required to construct a single line of railroad and telegraph from a point on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, to be fixed by the President of the United States, upon the most direct and practicable route, to be subject to his approval, so as to form a connection with the lines of said company at some point on the one hundredth meridian of longitude aforesaid, from the point of commencement on the western boundary of the State of Iowa, upon the same terms and conditions, in all respects, as are contained in this act for the construction of the said railroad and telegraph first mentioned; and the said Union Pacific Railroad Company shall complete one hundred miles of the road and telegraph in this section provided for, in two years after filing their assent to the conditions of this act, as by the terms of this act required, and at the rate of one hundred miles per year thereafter, until the whole is completed: *Provided*, That a failure upon the part of said company to make said connection in the time aforesaid, and to perform the obligations imposed on said company by this section and to operate said road in the same manner as the main line shall be operated, shall forfeit to the Government of the United States all the rights, privileges, and franchises granted to and conferred upon said company by this act. And whenever there shall be a line of railroad completed through Minnesota or Iowa to Sioux City, then the said Pacific Railroad Company is hereby authorized and required to construct a railroad and telegraph from said Sioux City upon the most direct and practicable route to a point on, and so as to connect with, the branch railroad and telegraph in this section hereinbefore mentioned, or with the said Union Pacific Railroad, said point of junction to be fixed by the President of the United States, not further west than the one hundredth meridian of longitude aforesaid, and on the same terms and conditions as provided in this act for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad as aforesaid, and to complete the same at the rate of one hundred miles per year; and should said company fail to comply with the requirements of this act in relation to the said Sioux City railroad and telegraph, the said company shall suffer the same forfeitures prescribed in relation to the Iowa branch railroad and telegraph hereinbefore mentioned.

U. P. R. Co.
required to con-
struct Sioux City
road. Sec. 16, act
of 1864.

Other compa-
nies may con-
nect, &c.

Word company
explained.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any other railroad company now incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated, shall have the right to connect their road with the road and branches provided for by this act, at such places and upon such just and equitable terms as the President of the United States may prescribe. Wherever the word company is used in this act it shall be construed to embrace the words their associates, successors, and assigns, the same as if the words had been properly added thereto.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after the passage of this act all of the railroad companies named herein, and assenting hereto, or any two or more of them, are authorized to form themselves into one consolidated company; notice of such consolidation, in writing, shall be filed in the Department of the Interior, and such consolidated company shall thereafter proceed to construct said railroad and branches and telegraph line upon the terms and conditions provided in this act.

Companies authorized to consolidate. See sec. 16, act of 1864. Also sec. 10 of this act.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That in case said company or companies shall fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this act, by not completing said road and telegraph and branches within a reasonable time, or by not keeping the same in repair and use, but shall permit the same, for an unreasonable time, to remain unfinished, or out of repair, and unfit for use, Congress may pass any act to insure the speedy completion of said road and branches, or put the same in repair and use, and may direct the income of said railroad and telegraph line to be thereafter devoted to the use of the United States, to repay all such expenditures caused by the default and neglect of such company or companies: *Provided*, That if said roads are not completed, so as to form a continuous line of railroad, ready for use, from the Missouri River to the navigable waters of the Sacramento River, in California, by the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the whole of all of said railroads before mentioned and to be constructed under the provisions of this act, together with all their furniture, fixtures, rolling stock, machine shops, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and property of every kind and character, shall be forfeited to and be taken possession of by the United States: *Provided*, That of the bonds of the United States in this act provided to be delivered for any and all parts of the roads to be constructed east of the one hundredth meridian of west longitude from Greenwich, and for any part of the road west of the west foot of the Sierra Nevada mountain [a], there shall be reserved of each part and instalment twenty-five per centum, to be and remain in the United States Treasury, undelivered, until said road and all parts thereof provided for in this act are entirely completed; and of all the bonds provided to be delivered for the said road, between the two points aforesaid, there shall be reserved out of each instalment fifteen per centum, to be and remain in the Treasury until the whole of the road provided for in this act is fully completed; and if the said road or any part thereof shall fail of completion at the time limited therefor in this act, then and in that case the said part of said bonds so reserved shall be forfeited to the United States.

Congress may compel speedy completion of road.

Main lines to be finished in 1876. See sec. 5 and 7, act of 1864.

Repealed. See sec. 7, act of 1864.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it appears that the net earning of the entire road and telegraph, including the amount allowed for services rendered for the United States, after deducting all expenditures, including repairs, and the furnishing, running, and managing of said road, shall exceed ten per centum upon its cost, exclusive of the five per centum to be paid to the United States, Congress may reduce the rates of fare thereon, if unreasonable in amount, and may fix and establish the same by law. And the better to accomplish the object of this act, namely, to promote the public interest and welfare by the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and keeping the same in working order, and to secure to the government at all times (but particularly in time of war) the use and benefits of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, Congress, may at any time, having due regard for the rights of said companies named herein, add to, alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Under certain circumstances Congress may reduce rates of fare.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the several railroad companies herein named are authorized to enter into an arrangement with the Pacific Telegraph Company, the Overland Telegraph Company, and the California State Telegraph Company, so that the present line of telegraph between the Missouri River and San Francisco may be moved upon or along the line of said railroad and branches as fast as said roads and branches are built; and if said arrangement be entered into, and the transfer of said telegraph line be made in accordance therewith to the line of said railroad and branches, such transfer shall, for all purposes of this act, be held and considered a fulfilment on the part of said railroad companies of the provisions of this act in regard to the construction of said lines of telegraph. And, in case of disagreement, said telegraph companies are authorized to remove their line of

May arrange with telegraph companies now existing.

See sec. 15, act of 1864.

Companies to
make annual re-
port.

telegraph along and upon the line of railroad herein contemplated without prejudice to the rights of said railroad companies named herein.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporation hereby created and the roads connected therewith, under the provisions of this act, shall make to the Secretary of the Treasury an annual report wherein shall be set forth—

First. The names of the stockholders and their places of residence, so far as the same can be ascertained;

Second. The names and residences of the directors, and all other officers of the company;

Third. The amount of stock subscribed, and the amount thereof actually paid in;

Fourth. A description of the lines of road surveyed, of the lines thereof fixed upon for the construction of the road, and the cost of such survey;

Fifth. The amount received from passengers on the road;

Sixth. The amount received for freight thereon;

Seventh. A statement of the expense of said road and its fixtures;

Eighth. A statement of the indebtedness of said company, setting forth the various kinds thereof. Which report shall be sworn to by the president of the said company, and shall be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the first day of July in each year.

Approved, July 1, 1862.

ACT OF JULY 12, 1862.

12 Stat., 538.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved, July 1, 1862.

First meeting
of commissioners
on Pacific Rail-
road and Tele-
graph to be held
at Chicago.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first meeting of the commissioners named in the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the five commissioners directed by said act to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be held at Bryan Hall, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next, at twelve o'clock, at noon. A notice of said meeting, to be signed by at least ten of the commissioners named in said act, shall be published at least once a week during the six successive weeks commencing on the twentieth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, and no other notice of said meeting shall be requisite.

Notice.

Approved, July 12, 1862.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1863.

12 Stat., 807.

AN ACT to establish the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches.

Gauge of Pacific Railroad and its branches.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the gauge of the Pacific Railroad and its branches throughout their whole extent, from the Pacific coast to the Missouri River, shall be, and hereby is, established at four feet eight and one-half inches.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

AMENDMENT OF JULY 2, 1864.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 1, 1862.

18 Stat., 356.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the capital stock of the company entitled the Union Pacific Railroad Company, authorized by the act of which this act is amendatory, shall be in shares of one hundred dollars, instead of one thousand dollars, each; that the number of shares shall be one million, instead of one hundred thousand; and that the number of shares which any person shall hold to entitle him to serve as a director in said company (except the five directors to be appointed by the government) shall be fifty shares instead of five shares; and that every subscriber to said capital stock for each share of one thousand dollars, heretofore subscribed, shall be entitled to a certificate for ten shares for one hundred dollars each; and that the following words in section first of said act, "which shall be subscribed for and held in not more than two hundred shares by any one person," be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Shares of Union Pacific Railroad Company changed from \$1,000 to \$100.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall cause books to be kept open to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said company, (until the entire capital of one hundred millions of dollars shall be subscribed,) at the general office of said company in the city of New York, and in each of the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Saint Louis, at such places as may be designated by the President of the United States, and in such other localities as may be directed by him. No subscription for said stock shall be deemed valid unless the subscriber therefor shall, at the time of subscribing, pay or remit to the treasurer of the company an amount per share subscribed by him equal to the amount per share previously paid by the then existing stockholders. The said company shall make assessments upon its stockholders of not less than five dollars per share, and at intervals of not exceeding six months from and after the passage of this act, until the par value of all shares subscribed shall be fully paid; and money only shall be receivable for any such assessment, or as equivalents for any portion of the capital stock heretofore authorized. The capital stock of said company shall not be increased beyond the actual cost of said road. And the stock of the company shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the company, at the general office of said company in the city of New York, or at such other transfer office as the company may establish.

Books to be kept open in several cities. See sec. 1, 1862.

Per cent. to be paid.

Assessments of stockholders.

How paid.

Amount of capital. Stock personal property.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and all other companies provided for in this act and the act to which this is an amendment, be, and hereby are empowered to enter upon, purchase, take, and hold any lands or premises that may be necessary and proper for the construction and working of said road, not exceeding in width one hundred feet on each side of its center line, unless a greater width be required for the purpose of excavation or embankment; and also any lands or premises that may be necessary and proper for turnouts, standing places for cars, depots, station-house[s], or any other structures required in the construction and operating of said road. And each of said companies shall have the right to cut and remove trees or other materials that might by falling encumber its road-bed, though standing or being more than one hundred feet therefrom. And in case the owner or claimant of such lands or premises and such company cannot agree as to the damages, the amount shall be determined by the appraisal of three disinterested commissioners, who may be appointed upon application by any party to any judge of a court of record in any of the territories in which the lands or premises to be taken lie; and said commissioners, in their assessments of damages, shall appraise such premises at what would have been the value thereof if the road had not been built; and upon return into court of such appraisal, and upon the payment to the clerk thereof of the amount so awarded by the commissioners for the use and benefit of the owner thereof, said premises shall be deemed to be taken by said company, which shall thereby acquire full title to the same for the purposes aforesaid. And either party feeling aggrieved by said assessment may, within thirty days, file an appeal therefrom, and demand a jury of

Additional right of way granted. See sec. 2, 1862.

Assessment of damages.

Payment and title.

Appeal.

	twelve men to estimate the damage sustained; but such appeal shall not interfere with the rights of said company to enter upon the premises taken, or to do any act necessary in the construction of its road.
Bonds on appeal.	And said party appealing shall give bonds with sufficient surety or sureties, for the payment of any costs that may arise upon such appeal.
Costs of appeal.	And in case the party appealing does not obtain a more favorable verdict, such party shall pay the whole cost incurred by the appellee, as well as its own. And the payment into court for the use of the owner or claimant, of a sum equal to that finally awarded shall be held to vest in said company the title of said land, and the right to use and occupy the same for the construction, maintaining, and operating of the road of said company. And in case any of the lands to be taken as aforesaid shall be held by any person residing without the territory, or subject to any legal disability, the court may appoint a proper person who shall give bonds with sufficient surety or sureties, for the faithful execution of his trust, and who may represent in court the person disqualified or absent as aforesaid, when the same proceedings shall be had in reference to the appraisal of the premises to be taken, and with the same effect as have been already described. And the title of the company to the land taken by virtue of this act shall not be affected nor impaired by reason of any failure by any guardian to discharge faithfully his trust. And in case it shall be necessary for either of the said companies to enter upon lands which are unoccupied, and of which there is no apparent owner or claimant, it may proceed to take and use the same for the purpose of its said railroad, and may institute proceedings in manner described for the purpose of ascertaining the value of, and acquiring a title to, the same; and the court may determine the kind of notice to be served on such owner or owners, and may in its discretion appoint an agent or guardian to represent such owner or owners in case of his or their incapacity or non-appearance. But in case no claimant shall appear within six years from the time of the opening of said road across any land, all claim to damages against said company shall be barred. It shall be competent for the legal guardian of any infant, or any other person under guardianship, to agree with the proper company as to damages sustained by reason of the taking of any lands of any such person under disability, as aforesaid, for the use as aforesaid; and upon such agreement being made, and approved by the court having supervision of the official acts of said guardian, the said guardian shall have full power to make and execute a conveyance thereof to the said company which shall vest the title thereto in the said company.
Title after appeal.	
Absentees and infants.	
Unoccupied lands, how acquired.	
Damages, how disposed of.	
Sec. 3, 1862, amended, doubting grant of land.	SEC. 4. <i>And be it further enacted</i> , That section three of said act be hereafter amended by striking out the word "five," where the same occurs in said section, and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten;" and by striking out the word "ten," where the same occurs in said section, and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty."
Sec. 7, 1862, amended, withdrawing land from sale.	And section seven of said act is hereby amended by striking out the word "fifteen," where the same occurs in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five." And the term "mineral land," wherever the same occurs in this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall not be construed to include coal and iron land. And any lands granted by this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, shall not defeat or impair any pre-emption, homestead, swamp land, or other lawful claim, nor include any government reservation or mineral lands, or the improvements of any bona fide settler, or any lands returned and denominated as mineral lands, and the timber necessary to support his said improvements as a miner or agriculturist, to be ascertained under such rules as have been or may be established by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in conformity with the provisions of the pre-emption laws: <i>Provided</i> , That the quantity thus exempted by the operation of this act, and the act to which this act is an amendment, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres for each settler who claims as an agriculturist, and such quantity for each settler who claims as a miner, as the said Commissioner may establish by general regulation: <i>Provided, also</i> , That the phrase, "but where the same shall contain timber, the timber thereon is hereby granted to said company," in the proviso to said section three, shall not apply to the timber growing or being on any land farther than ten miles from the center line of any one of said roads or branches mentioned in said act, or in this act. And all lands shall be excluded from the operation of this act, and of the act to which this act is an amendment, which were located, or selected to be located,
Coal and iron not mineral.	
Certain lands not to be granted.	
160 acres only exempted.	
Timber to be company's. Sec. 3, 1862.	
Other lands exempted.	

under the provisions of an act entitled "An act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and notice thereof given at the proper land office.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for designating the general route of said railroad, and of filing the map of the same, and the time for the completion of that part of the railroads required by the terms of said act of each company, be, and the same is hereby, extended one year from the time in said act designated; and that the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California shall be required to complete twenty-five miles of their said road in each year thereafter, and the whole to the State line within four years, and that only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the government in aid of the construction of said roads.

Time extended one year. Sec. 10, 1862, amended.

25 miles per year. Four years, to State line.

Government to pay one-half for services.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the proviso to section four of said act is hereby modified as follows, viz: And the President of the United States is hereby authorized, at any time after the passage of this act, to appoint for each and every of said roads three commissioners, as provided for in the act to which this is amendatory; and the verified statement of the president of the California company, required by said section four, shall be filed in the office of the United States surveyor-general for the State of California, instead of being presented to the President of the United States; and the said surveyor-general shall thereupon notify the said commissioners of the filing of such statement, and the said commissioners shall thereupon proceed to examine the portion of said railroad and telegraph line so completed, and make their report thereon to the President of the United States, as provided by the act to which this is amendatory. And such statement may be filed, and such railroad and telegraph line be examined and reported on by the said commissioners, and the requisite amount of bonds may be issued and the lands appertaining thereto may be set apart, located, entered, and patented, as provided in this act and the act to which this is amendatory, upon the construction by said railroad company of California of any portion of not less than twenty consecutive miles of their said railroad and telegraph line, upon the certificate of said commissioners that such portion is completed as required by the act to which this is amendatory. And section ten of the act of which this is amendatory is hereby amended by inserting, after the words "United States," in the last clause, the words "and States intervening."

Sec. 4, 1862 modified, three commissioners, &c.

Affidavit, &c., of C. P. R. R. Co. to be filed in California.

Lands patented. See sec. 4, 1862. Also, sec. 8, this act.

Sec. 10, 1862, amended.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of section seventeen of said act as provides for a reservation by the government of a portion of the bonds to be issued to aid in the construction of the said railroads is hereby repealed. And the failure of any one company to comply fully with the conditions and requirements of this act, and the act to which this is amendatory, shall not work a forfeiture of the rights, privileges, or franchises of any other company or companies that shall have complied with the same.

Reservation of bonds by sec. 17, 1862, repealed.

Failure of one company not to affect others. Sec. 17, 1862, altered.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of facilitating the work on said railroad, and of enabling the said company as early as practicable to commence the grading of said railroad in the region of the mountains, between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, so that the same may be finally completed within the time required by law, it is hereby provided that whenever the chief engineer of the said company, and said commissioners, shall certify that a certain proportion of the work required to prepare the road for the superstructure on any such section of twenty miles is done (which said certificate shall be duly verified), the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the delivery of such certificate, to issue to said company a proportion of said bonds, not exceeding two-thirds of the amount of bonds authorized to be issued under the provisions of the act, to aid in the construction of such section of twenty miles, nor in any case exceeding two-thirds of the value of the work done, the remaining one-third to remain until the said section is fully completed and certified by the commissioners appointed by the President, according to the terms and provisions of the said act; and no such bonds shall issue to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for work done west of Salt Lake City under this section, more than three hundred miles in advance of the completed continuous line of said railroad from the point of beginning on the one hundredth meridian of longitude.

Partial issue of bonds on uncompleted work. Sec. 11, 1862, modified.

Two-thirds on graded portions. See sec. 6 of this act.

U. P. R. R. Co. cannot receive for more than 300 miles in advance west of Salt Lake City.

Ferries and bridges.

Roads may connect west of initial point.

No increased amount of bonds, &c.

First mortgage bonds may have lien prior to government.

Sec. 5, 1862, modified.

See sec. 1, act of 1865.

Lien of U. S. bonds to be subordinate, &c.

20 miles instead of 40 miles, as in sec. 5, act of 1862.

Provision for bonds already issued by any companies.

Affidavit of amount of outstanding company bonds.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable any one of said corporations to make convenient and necessary connections with other roads, it is hereby authorized to establish and maintain all necessary ferries upon and across the Missouri River and other rivers which its road may pass in its course; and authority is hereby given said corporation to construct bridges over said Missouri River and all other rivers for the convenience of said road: *Provided*, That any bridge or bridges it may construct over the Missouri River, or any other navigable river on the line of said road, shall be constructed with suitable and proper draws for the passage of steamboats, and shall be built, kept, and maintained, at the expense of said company, in such manner as not to impair the usefulness of said rivers for navigation to any greater extent than such structures of the most approved character necessarily do: *And provided, further*, That any company authorized by this act to construct its road and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the initial point aforesaid, may construct its road and telegraph line so as to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad at any point westwardly of such initial point, in case such company shall deem such westward connection more practicable or desirable; and in aid of the construction of so much of its road and telegraph line as shall be a departure from the route hereinbefore provided for its road, such company shall be entitled to all the benefits, and be subject to all the conditions and restrictions, of this act: *Provided, further, however*, That the bonds of the United States shall not be issued to such company for a greater amount than is hereinbefore provided, if the same had united with the Union Pacific Railroad on the 100th degree of longitude; nor shall such company be entitled to receive any greater amount of alternate sections of public lands than are also herein provided.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That section five of said act be so modified and amended that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and any other company authorized to participate in the construction of said road, may, on the completion of each section of said road, as provided in this act and the act to which this act is an amendment, issue their first-mortgage bonds on their respective railroad and telegraph lines to an amount not exceeding the amount of the bonds of the United States, and of even tenor and date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies respectively. And the lien of the United States bonds shall be subordinate to that of the bonds of any or either of said companies hereby authorized to be issued on their respective roads, property, and equipments, except as to the provisions of the sixth section of the act to which this act is an amendment, relating to the transmission of dispatches and the transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores for the Government of the United States. And said section is further amended by striking out the word "forty," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "on each and every section of not less than twenty."

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of the railroad companies entitled to bonds of the United States, or to issue their first-mortgage bonds herein provided for, has, at the time of the approval of this act, issued, or shall thereafter issue, any of its own bonds or securities in such form or manner as in law or equity to entitle the same to priority or preference of payment to the said guaranteed bonds, or said first-mortgage bonds, the amount of such corporate bonds outstanding and unsatisfied, or uncanceled, shall be deducted from the amount of such government and first-mortgaged bonds which the company may be entitled to receive and issue; and such an amount only of such government bonds and such first-mortgage bonds shall be granted or permitted, as added to such outstanding, unsatisfied, or uncanceled bonds of the company shall make up the whole amount per mile to which the company would otherwise have been entitled: *And provided, further*, That before any bonds shall be so given by the United States, the company claiming them shall present to the Secretary of the Treasury an affidavit of the president and secretary of the company, to be sworn to before the judge of a court of record, setting forth whether said company has issued any such bonds or securities, and, if so, particularly describing the same, and such other evidence as the secretary may require, so as to enable him to make the deduction herein required; and such affi-

davit shall then be filed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. And any person swearing falsely to any such affidavit, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished as aforesaid: *Provided, also*, That no land granted by this act shall be conveyed to any party or parties, and no bonds shall be issued to any company or companies, party or parties, on account of any road or part thereof, made prior to the passage of the act to which this act is an amendment, or made subsequent thereto under the provisions of any act or acts other than this act, and the act amended by this act.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, now known as the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, shall build the railroad from the mouth of Kansas River, by the way of Leavenworth, or, if that be not deemed the best route, then the said company shall, within two years, build a railroad from the city of Leavenworth to unite with the main stem at or near the city of Lawrence; but to aid in the construction of said branch the said company shall not be entitled to any bonds. And if the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall not be proceeding in good faith to build the said railroad through the Territories when the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, now known as the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, shall have completed their road to the hundredth degree of longitude, then the last named company may proceed to make said road westward until it meets and connects with the Central Pacific Railroad Company on the same line. And the said railroad from the mouth of Kansas River to the one hundredth meridian of longitude shall be made by the way of Lawrence and Topeka, or on the bank of the Kansas River, opposite said towns: *Provided*, That no bonds shall be issued or lands certified by the United States to any person or company, for the construction of any part of the main trunk line of said railroad west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude and east of the Rocky Mountains, until said road shall be completed from or near Omaha, on the Missouri River, to the said one hundredth meridian of longitude.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That at and after the next election of directors, the number of directors to be elected by the stockholders shall be fifteen; and the number of directors to be appointed by the President shall be five; and the President shall appoint three additional directors to serve until the next regular election, and thereafter five directors. At least one of said government directors shall be placed on each of the standing committees of said company and at least one on every special committee that may be appointed. The government directors shall, from time to time, report to the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to any inquiries he may make of them, touching the condition, management, and progress of the work, and shall communicate to the Secretary of the Interior, at any time, such information as should be in the possession of the department. They shall, as often as may be necessary to a full knowledge of the condition and management of the line, visit all portions of the line of road, whether built or surveyed; and, while absent from home, attending to their duties as directors, shall be paid their actual traveling expenses, and be allowed and paid such reasonable compensation for their time actually employed as the board of directors may decide.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the next election for directors of said railroad shall be held on the first Wednesday of October next, at the office of said company in the city of New York, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of said day; and all subsequent regular elections shall be held annually thereafter at the same place; and the directors shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors are qualified.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the several companies authorized to construct the aforesaid roads are hereby required to operate and use said roads and telegraph for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and the government are concerned, as one continuous line; and, in such operation and use, to afford and secure to each equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, and transportation, without any discrimination of any kind in favor of the road or business of any or either of said companies, or adverse to the road or business of any or either of the others, and it shall not be lawful for the proprietors of any line of telegraph, author- ized by this act, or the act amended by this act, to refuse or fail to

No land or bonds to go to any co. on road made prior to act of 1862.

Leavenworth and Lawrence roads, no bonds.

If built to 100th meridian, may proceed in default of U. P. R.

By way of Lawrence and Topeka, or opposite to 100th meridian. West of that line no bonds shall be issued, &c.

Directors, 15: government directors, 5. Sec. 1, 1862, modified.

One government director on committees. Government directors to report, &c.

To visit road, &c.

Directors, when elected and where—(Sec. 1, 1862), for one year.

Road to be used as one continuous line. See sec. 12, act of 1862.

Must telegraph for all persons. See sec. 19, act of 1862.

convey for all persons requiring the transmission of news and messages of like character, on pain of forfeiting to the person injured for each offence, the sum of one hundred dollars, and such other damage as he may have suffered on account of said refusal or failure, to be sued for and recovered in any court of the United States, or of any State or Territory of competent jurisdiction.

Companies may consolidate. See sec. 16, act of 1862; also sec. 10, 1862.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That any two or more of the companies authorized to participate in the benefits of this act, are hereby authorized at any time to unite and consolidate their organizations, as the same may or shall be, upon such terms and conditions, and in such manner as they may agree upon, and as shall not be incompatible with this act, or the laws of the State or States in which the road of such companies may be, and to assume and adopt such corporate name and style as they may agree upon, with a capital stock not to exceed the actual cost of the roads, so to be consolidated, and shall file a copy of such consolidation in the Department of the Interior; and thereupon such organization, so formed and consolidated, shall succeed to, possess, and be entitled to receive from the Government of the United States, all and singular the grants, benefits, immunities, guaranties, acts, and things to be done and performed and be subject to the same terms, conditions, restrictions, and requirements which said companies respectively, at the time of such consolidation, are or may be entitled or subject to under this act, in place and substitution of said companies so consolidated respectively. And all other provisions of this act, so far as applicable, relating or in any manner appertaining to the companies so consolidated, or either thereof, shall apply and be of force as to such consolidated organization. And in case upon the completion by such consolidated organization of the roads, or either of them, of the companies so consolidated, any other of the road or roads of either of the other companies authorized as aforesaid (and forming, and intended or necessary to form, a portion of a continuous line from each of the several points on the Missouri River, hereinbefore designated, to the Pacific coast), shall not have constructed the number of miles of its said road within the time herein required, such consolidated organization is hereby authorized to continue the construction of its road and telegraph in the general direction and route upon which such incomplete or unconstructed road is hereinbefore authorized to be built, until such continuation of the road of such consolidated organization shall reach the constructed road and telegraph of said other company, and at such point to connect and unite therewith; and for and in aid thereof the said consolidated organization may do and perform, in reference to such portion of road and telegraph as shall so be in continuation of its constructed road and telegraph, and to the construction and equipment thereof, all and singular, the several acts and things hereinbefore provided, authorized, or granted to be done by the company hereinbefore authorized to construct and equip the same, and shall be entitled to similar and like grants, benefits, immunities, guarantees, acts, and things to be done and performed by the Government of the United States, by the President of the United States, by the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior, and by commissioners in reference to such company, and to such portion of the road hereinbefore authorized to be constructed by it, and upon the like and similar terms and conditions, so far as the same are applicable thereto. And said consolidated company shall pay to said defaulting company the value to be estimated by competent engineers of all the work done and material furnished by said defaulting company, which may be adopted and used by said consolidated company in the progress of the work under the provisions of this section: *Provided, nevertheless*, That said defaulting company may at any time before receiving pay for its said work and material, as hereinbefore provided, on its own election, pay said consolidated company the value of the work done and material furnished by said consolidated company, to be estimated by competent engineers, necessary for, and used in, the construction of the road of said defaulting company, and resume the control of its said road; and all the rights, benefits, and privileges which shall be acquired, possessed, or exercised, pursuant to this section, shall be to that extent an abatement of the rights, benefits, and privileges hereinbefore granted to such other company. And in case any company authorized thereto, shall not enter into such consolidated organization, such company, upon the completion of its road as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to, and is hereby authorized to, continue and extend the same under the

Consolidated companies may build portion of the line left uncompleted by any company.

Powers and duties of consolidated organization.

circumstances, and in accordance with the provisions of this section, and to have all the benefits thereof, as fully and completely as are herein provided, touching such consolidated organization. And in case more than one such consolidated organization shall be made, pursuant to this act, the terms and conditions of this act, hereinbefore recited as to one, shall apply in like manner, force, and effect to the other: *Provided, however,* That rights and interests at any time acquired by one such consolidated organization, shall not be impaired by another thereof. It is further provided that should the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California complete their line to the eastern line of the State of California, before the line of the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall have been extended westward so as to meet the line of said first named company, said first named company may extend their line of road eastward one hundred and fifty miles, on the established route, so as to meet and connect with the line of the Union Pacific Road, complying in all respects with the provisions and restrictions of this act as to said Union Pacific Road, and upon doing so, shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this act on said Union Pacific Railroad Company.

When Central Pacific Road shall reach eastern line of said State, may go on 150 miles if road not met. Sec. 10, 1862, amended. Also see sec. 2, 1866.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of section fourteen of said act as relates to a branch from Sioux City be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That whenever a line of railroad shall be completed through the States of Iowa, or Minnesota, to Sioux City, such company, now organized or may hereafter be organized under the laws of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, or Nebraska, as the President of the United States, by its request, may designate or approve for that purpose, shall construct and operate a line of railroad and telegraph from Sioux City, upon the most direct and practicable route to such a point on, and so as to connect with, the Iowa branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha, or the Union Pacific Railroad, as such company may select, and on the same terms and conditions as are provided in this act and the act to which this is an amendment, for the construction of the said Union and Pacific Railroad and telegraph line and branches; and said company shall complete the same at the rate of fifty miles per year: *Provided,* That said Union Pacific Railroad Company shall be, and is hereby, released from the construction of said branch. And said company constructing said branch shall not be entitled to receive in bonds an amount larger than the said Union Pacific Railroad Company would be entitled to receive if it had constructed the branch under this act and the act to which this is an amendment; but said company shall be entitled to receive alternate sections of land for ten miles in width on each side of the same along the whole length of said branch: *And provided further,* That if a railroad should not be completed to Sioux City, across Iowa or Minnesota, within eighteen months from the date of this act, then said company designated by the President, as aforesaid, may commence, continue, and complete the construction of said branch as contemplated by the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That if the said company so designated by the President as aforesaid shall not complete the said branch from Sioux City to the Pacific Railroad within ten years from the passage of this act, then, and in that case, all the railroad which shall have been constructed by said company shall be forfeited to, and become the property of, the United States.

Sec. 14, 1862, amended as to Sioux City Branch Road.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, a corporation organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Iowa, be and hereby is, authorized to extend its road through the Territory of Nebraska from the point where it strikes the Missouri River, south of the mouth of the Platte River, to some point not further west than the one hundredth meridian of west longitude, so as to connect, by the most practicable route, with the main trunk of the Union Pacific Railroad, or that part of it which runs from Omaha to the said one hundredth meridian of west longitude. And for the purpose of enabling said Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to construct that portion of their road herein authorized, the right of way through the public lands is hereby granted to said company for the construction of said road. And the right, power, and authority is hereby given to said company to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, earth, stone, timber, and other materials for the construction thereof. Said right of way is granted to said company to the extent of two hundred feet where it may pass over the

Burlington and M. R. R. Co. may extend road, &c.

Right of way. &c.

U. S. to extin-
guish Indian ti-
tles. Sec. 2, 1866.

public lands, including all necessary grounds for stations, buildings, work-shops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations. And the United States shall extinguish, as rapidly as may be consistent with public policy and the welfare of the said Indians, the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this section and required for the said right of way and grant of land herein made.

Land grant to
Burlington and
M. R. R. Co.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said road, there be, and hereby is, granted to the said Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, every alternate section of public land (excepting mineral lands as provided in this act) designated by odd numbers, to the amount of ten alternate sections per mile on each side of said road, on the line thereof, and not sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a pre-emption or homestead claim may not have attached at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed: *Provided*, That said company shall accept this grant within one year from the passage of this act, by filing such acceptance with the Secretary of the Interior, and shall also establish the line of said road, and file a map thereof with the Secretary of the Interior within one year of the date of said acceptance, when the said Secretary shall withdraw the lands embraced in this grant from market.

Burlington and
M. R. R. Co. lands,
&c.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever said Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company shall have completed twenty consecutive miles of the road mentioned in the foregoing section, in the manner provided for other roads mentioned in this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners to examine and report to him in relation thereto; and if it shall appear to him that twenty miles of said road have been completed as required by this act, then, upon certificate of said commissioner[s] to that effect, patents shall issue conveying the right and title to said lands to said company on each side of said road, as far as the same is completed, to the amount aforesaid; and such examination, report, and conveyance, by patents, shall continue from time to time, in like manner, until said road shall have been completed. And the President shall appoint said commissioners, to fill vacancies in said commission, as provided in relation to other roads mentioned in the act to which this is an amendment. And the said company shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities granted to the Hannibal and Saint Joseph's Railroad Company by the said last-mentioned act, so far as the same may be applicable: *Provided*, That no government bonds shall be issued to the said Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to aid in the construction of said extension of its road; and provided, further, that said extension shall be completed within the period of ten years from the passage of this act.

Bonds.

Land not to be
conveyed to any
company until
they pay cost of
survey, &c. Sec.
4, 1862. Sec. 6,
1864.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That before any land granted by this act shall be conveyed to any company or party entitled thereto under this act, there shall first be paid into the Treasury of the United States the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying the same, by the said company or party in interest, as the titles shall be required by said company, which amount shall, without any further appropriation, stand to the credit of the proper account, to be used by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the prosecution of the survey of the public lands along the line of said road, and so from year to year until the whole shall be completed, as provided under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 18, 1864.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may, at any time, alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

AMENDMENT OF MARCH 3, 1865.

13 Stat., 504.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to amend an act amendatory thereof, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section ten of said act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty four, be so modified and amended as to allow the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the

May issue bonds
100 miles in ad-
vance of complet-

Western Pacific Railroad Company, of California, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, and all other companies provided for in the said acts of the second of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to issue their six per centum thirty years' bonds, interest payable in any lawful money of the United States, upon their separate roads. And the said companies are hereby authorized to issue, respectively, their bonds to the extent of one hundred miles in advance of a continuous completed line of construction.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California to the Western Pacific Railroad Company of said State, of the right to construct all that portion of said railroad and telegraph from the city of San José to the city of Sacramento, is hereby ratified and confirmed to the said Western Pacific Railroad Company, with all the privileges and benefits of the several acts of Congress relating thereto, and subject to all the conditions thereof: *Provided*, That the time within which the said Western Pacific Railroad Company shall be required to construct the first twenty miles of their said road, shall be one year from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and that the entire road shall be completed from San José to Sacramento, connecting at the latter point with the said Central Pacific Railroad, within four years thereafter.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

ed line, interest payable in any lawful money. Sec. 10, 1864.

Assignment confirmed to San José and Sacramento Road.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF MARCH 3, 1865.

A RESOLUTION transferring maps and other documents relating to the surveys of the Pacific Railroad to the Department of the Interior. 13 Stat., 573.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all maps, profiles, and other drawings, together with estimates and reports connected with explorations and surveys for the Pacific Railroad, made under the authority of the government, and all other information upon the subject of said road in the possession of any department of the government, be transferred to the department of the Interior; and that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to furnish copies of the same, free of charge, to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, so far as they may be useful in aiding said company in determining the proper route for said road.

Approved, March 3, 1865.

Department of the Interior to possess all maps, &c., of surveys for Pacific Railroad.

Copies to be furnished.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF MAY 7, 1866.

A RESOLUTION extending the time for the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, eastern division. 14 Stat., 355.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the completion of the first one hundred miles of railroad and telegraph line by the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, (since called the "Union Pacific Railway, eastern division,") mentioned in the tenth section of the charter of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of July first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the fifth section of the amendment thereof, of July second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, extended until the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and that the time for completing each succeeding section of one hundred miles shall be reckoned from the said twenty-seventh day of June in said year.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the time of commencing and completing the Northern Pacific Railroad, and all its several sections, is extended for the term of two years.

Approved May 7, 1866.

Succeeding sections.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

14 Stat., 356.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF MAY 21, 1866.

A RESOLUTION to extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific Railroad.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the construction of the first twenty miles of the "Western Pacific Railroad," be extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; but this extension is upon the condition to be accepted by said company, and notice of such acceptance to be given by them to the Secretary of the Interior, that the lands known as the lands of the ex-mission of San José as included in the map and survey thereof made October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, by E. H. Dyer, deputy United States surveyor, shall not be included in the grant heretofore made to the said Western Pacific Railroad Company.

Approved, May 21, 1866.

ACT OF JUNE 12, 1866.

14 Stat., 60.

AN ACT to amend the postal laws.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all railroad companies carrying the mails of the United States shall convey without extra charge, by any train which they may run over their roads, all such printed matter as the Postmaster-General shall, from time to time, direct to be transported thereon with the persons in charge of the mails designated by the Post-Office Department for that purpose.

Approved, June 12, 1866.

ACT OF JUNE 15, 1866.

14 Stat., 66.

AN ACT to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication among the several States.

Preamble.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress, in express terms, the power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post-roads, and to raise and support armies: Therefore:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That every railroad company in the United States whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to carry upon and over its road, boats, bridges, and ferries, all passengers, troops, government supplies, mails, freight, and property on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor, and to connect with roads of other States so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination: *Provided,* That this act shall not affect any stipulation between the Government of the United States and any railroad company for transportation or fares without compensation, nor impair or change the conditions imposed by the terms of any act granting lands to any such company to aid in the construction of its road, nor shall it be construed to authorize any railroad company to build any new road or connection with any other road without authority from the State in which said railroad or connection may be proposed.

Existing contracts and conditions not affected.

New roads not authorized without authority from State.

This act may be amended, &c.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, June 15, 1866.

AMENDMENT OF JULY 3, 1866.

14 Stat., 79.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, is hereby authorized to designate the general route of their said road and to file a map thereof, as now required

by law, at any time before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and upon the filing of the said map, showing the general route of said road, the lands along the entire line thereof, so far as the same may be designated, shall be reserved from sale by order of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That said company shall be entitled to only the same amount of the bonds of the United States to aid in the construction of their line of railroad and telegraph as they would have been entitled to if they had connected their said line with the Union Pacific Railroad on the one hundredth degree of longitude as now required by law: *And provided further*, That said company shall connect their line of railroad and telegraph with the Union Pacific Railroad, but not at a point more than fifty miles westwardly from the meridian of Denver in Colorado.

U. P. R. R. Co.,
E. D., time for
filing map ex-
tended.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby authorized to locate, construct, and continue their road from Omaha, in Nebraska Territory, westward, according to the best and most practicable route, and without reference to the initial point on the one hundredth meridian of west longitude, as now provided by law, in a continuous completed line, until they shall meet and connect with the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California; and the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby authorized to locate, construct, and continue their road eastward, in a continuous completed line, until they shall meet and connect with the Union Pacific Railroad: *Provided*, That each of the above-named companies shall have the right, when the nature of the work to be done, by reason of deep cuts and tunnels, shall for the expeditious construction of the Pacific Railroad require it, to work for an extent of not to exceed three hundred miles in advance of their continuous completed line.

U. P. R. R. to
proceed till met.

Central Pacific
may continue
their road east-
ward, with con-
sent of Secretary
of the Interior
till met by U. P.
R. R. Co. Sec. 10,
1862, and sec. 10,
1864, amended.

Approved, July 3, 1866.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF JULY 26, 1866.

A RESOLUTION granting the right of way through military reserves to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its branches. 14 Stat., 367.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, subject to approval by the President, the right of way, one hundred feet in width is hereby granted to the Union Pacific Railroad, and the companies constructing the branch roads connecting therewith, for the construction and operation of their roads over and upon all military reserves through which the same may pass; and the President is hereby authorized to set apart to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, twenty acres of the Fort Riley military reservation, for depot and other purposes, in the bottom opposite "Riley City"; also fractional section "one" on the west side of said reservation, near Junction City, for the same purposes; and also to restore, from time to time, to the public domain, any portion of said military reserve over which the Union Pacific Railroad, or any of its branches, may pass, and which shall not be required for military purposes: *Provided*, That the President shall not permit the location of any such railroad or the diminution of any such reserve in any manner so as to impair its usefulness for military purposes, so long as it shall be required therefor.

Right of way
granted to the
Union Pacific
Railroad Com-
pany, and its
branches thro'
the military re-
serves.

Grant for depot
and other pur-
poses.

Such portions
of these reserves
as are not needed
for military pur-
poses to be re-
stored to public
domain.

Usefulness for
military purposes
not to be inter-
fered with.

Approved, July 26, 1866.

ACT OF JULY 27, 1866.

AN ACT granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast. 14 Stat., 299.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever in any grant of land or other subsidies, made or hereafter to be made, to railroads or other corporations, the United States has reserved the right, or shall reserve it, to appoint directors, engineers, commissioners or other agents to examine said roads, or act, in conjunction with other officers of said company or companies, all the costs, charges, and pay of said directors,

When in grants
to corporations
the United States
reserves the right
to appoint direct-
ors or agents,
&c., all costs, pay,
&c., of such per-

sons are to be engineers, commissioners, or agents, shall be paid by the respective companies.

Rate of pay to said directors, engineers, commissioners, or agents, shall be paid for such persons. said services the sum of ten dollars per day, for each and every day actually and necessarily employed, and ten cents per mile for each and every mile actually and necessarily travelled, in discharging the duties required of them, which per diem and mileage shall be in full compensation for said services.

If company neglects to make such payments And in case any company shall refuse or neglect to make such payments, no more patents for lands or other subsidies shall be issued to said company until these requirements are complied with.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF DECEMBER 20, 1867.

15 Stat., 245. JOINT RESOLUTION changing the time of holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time of holding the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of directors is hereby changed from the first Wednesday in October to the first Wednesday following the fourth day of March, and the stockholders are authorized to determine the place at which such annual meeting shall be held at the last annual meeting of the stockholders immediately preceding such annual meeting: *Provided,* The same shall be held at either of the cities of New York, Washington, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, or Saint Louis: *And provided further,* That on the election of directors herein provided for, to take place in March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the terms of office of all persons then acting or claiming the right to act as directors of said company shall cease and determine.

Approved, December 20, 1867.

ACT OF MARCH 6, 1868.

15 Stat., 39. AN ACT restoring lands to market along the line of the Pacific Railroads and branches.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes," and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be held to authorize the withdrawal or exclusion from settlement and entry, under the provisions of the pre-emption or homestead laws, the even-numbered sections along the routes of the several roads therein mentioned which have been or may be hereafter located: *Provided,* That such sections shall be rated at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and subject only to entry under those laws; and the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to homestead settlement, pre-emption, or entry, according to existing laws, all the even-numbered sections of land belonging to the government, and now withdrawn from market, on both sides of the Pacific Railroad and branches, wherever said road and branches have been definitely located.

Approved, March 6, 1868.

ACT OF JUNE 25, 1868.

15 Stat., 79. * AN ACT relative to filing reports of railroad companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reports required to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the first day of July of each year, by the corporations created by or entitled to subsidies under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for

* Repealed by act of June 19, 1878.

postal, military, and other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the acts supplemental to and amendatory thereof, shall hereafter be made to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first day of October of each year. Said reports shall furnish full and specific information upon the several points mentioned in the twentieth section of the said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and shall be verified as therein prescribed, and on failure to make the same as herein required, the issue of bonds or patents to the company in default shall be suspended until the requirements of this act shall be complied with by such company. And the reports hitherto made to the Secretary of the Treasury under the said act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be transferred and delivered by him to the Secretary of the Interior to be filed by him.

To contain what.

Former reports.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the reports required from the commissioners appointed to examine and report in relation to the road of any of the corporations whereto reference is made in this act, shall be addressed to and filed in the Department of the Interior; and all such reports heretofore made shall be transferred to and filed in said Department of the Interior; and so much of any and all acts as requires any reports from such companies, or any officers thereof, to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby repealed.

Reports of commissioners to be made to Department of Interior.

Repealing clause.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the eight subjects referred to in section twenty of the act of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to be reported upon, there shall also be furnished annually to the Secretary of the Interior all reports of engineers, superintendents, or other officers who make annual reports to any of said railroad companies.

Reports of engineers and other officers who make reports to be furnished.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE DENVER PACIFIC, MARCH 3, 1869.

AN ACT to authorize the transfer of lands granted to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, between Denver and the point of its connection with the Union Pacific Railway, to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and to expedite the completion of railroads to Denver, in the Territory of Colorado.

15 Stat., 324.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, be, and it hereby is, authorized to contract with the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Territory of Colorado, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of that part of its line of railroad and telegraph between Denver City and its point of connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, which point shall be at Cheyenne, and to adopt the road-bed already graded by said Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company as said line, and to grant to said Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company the perpetual use of its right of way, and depot grounds, and to transfer to it all the rights and privileges, subject to all the obligations pertaining to said part of its line.

Union Pacific Railroad Company may contract with Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company for the construction, &c., of its road and telegraph between Denver City and Cheyenne, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, shall extend its railroad and telegraph a connection at the city of Denver, so as to form with that part of its line herein authorized to be constructed, operated, and maintained by the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, a continuous line of railroad and telegraph from Kansas City, by way of Denver to Cheyenne. And all the provisions of law for the operation of the Union Pacific Railroad, its branches and connections, as a continuous line, without discrimination, shall apply the same as if the road from Denver to Cheyenne had been constructed by the said Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division; but nothing herein shall authorize the said Eastern Division Company to operate the road or fix the rates of tariff for the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.

Shall extend its railroad and telegraph to, &c., so as to form continuous line from Kansas City to Cheyenne.

Laws to apply.

Operating of road and rates of tariff not affected.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said companies are hereby authorized to mortgage their respective portions of said road, as herein defined, for an amount not exceeding thirty-two thousand dollars per mile, to enable them respectively to borrow money to construct the

The companies may mortgage their roads.

To receive patents for alternate sections of land.

But not entitled to subsidy in United States bonds.

same; and that each of said companies shall receive patents to the alternate sections of land along their respective lines of road, as herein defined, in like manner and within the same limits as is provided by law in the case of lands granted to the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division: *Provided*, That neither of the companies hereinbefore mentioned shall be entitled to subsidy in United States bonds under the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF MARCH 3, 1869.

15 Stat., 348. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, to change its name to the "Kansas Pacific Railway Company."

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, is hereby authorized by resolution of its board of directors, which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, to change its name to the "Kansas Pacific Railway Company."

Approved, March 3, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF APRIL 10, 1869.

16 Stat., 56. JOINT RESOLUTION for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting to be held on the twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, at the city of Boston (with power to adjourn from day to day), shall elect a board of directors for the ensuing year; and said stockholders are hereby authorized to establish their general office at such place in the United States as they may select at said meeting: *Provided*, That the passage of this resolution shall not confer any other right upon said Union Pacific Railroad Company than to hold such election, or be held in any manner to relinquish or waive any rights of the United States to take advantage of any act or neglect of said Union Pacific Railroad Company heretofore done or omitted whereby the rights of the general government have been or may be prejudice: *And provided, further*, That the common terminus of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads shall be at or near Ogden; and the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall build, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company pay for and own the railroad from the terminus aforesaid to Promontory Summit, at which point the rails shall meet and connect and form one continuous line.

To establish their general office.

No other right conferred or waived hereby.

Common terminus of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad to be at or near Ogden, &c.

The President to appoint a commission to examine and report upon the roads.

Expenses and pay of commissioners.

Subsidy bonds to be withheld sufficient to secure the full completion, as a first-class road, of all sections of such road, &c.

If the amount so issued is insufficient, &c.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That, to ascertain the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, the President of the United States is authorized to appoint a board of eminent citizens, not exceeding five in number, and who shall not be interested in either road, to examine and report upon the condition of, and what sum or sums, if any, will be required to complete each of said roads, for the entire length thereof, to the said terminus as a first-class railroad, in compliance with the several acts relating to said roads; and the expense of such board, including an allowance of ten dollars to each for their services for each day employed in such examination or report, to be paid equally by said companies.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized and required to withhold from each of said companies an amount of subsidy bonds authorized to be issued by the United States under said acts sufficient to secure the full completion as a first-class road of all sections of such road upon which bonds have already been issued, or in lieu of such bonds he may receive as such security an equal amount of the first mortgage bonds of such company; and if it shall appear to the President that the amount of subsidy bonds yet to be issued to either of said companies is insufficient to insure the full completion of such road, he may make requisition upon such company for a sufficient

amount of bonds already issued to said company, or in his discretion of their first mortgage bonds, to secure the full completion of the same. And in default of obtaining such security as [is] in this section provided, the President may authorize and direct the Attorney-General to institute such suits and proceedings on behalf and in the name of the United States, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction, as shall be necessary or proper to compel the giving of such security, and thereby, or in any manner otherwise, to protect the interests of the United States in said road, and to insure the full completion thereof as a first-class road, as required by law and the statutes in that case made.

Attorney-General to institute necessary suits.

Sec. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That the Attorney-General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate whether or not the charter and all the franchises of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have not been forfeited, and to institute all necessary and proper legal proceedings; also to investigate whether or not said companies have or have not made any illegal dividends upon their stock, and if so to institute the necessary proceedings to have the same reimbursed; and also to investigate whether any of the directors or any other agents or employes of said companies have or not violated any penal law, and if so to institute the proper criminal proceedings against all persons who have violated such laws.

Attorney-General to investigate whether the charter of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads have not been forfeited, &c.

To institute criminal proceedings, if, &c.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

ACT OF MAY 6, 1870.

AN ACT to fix the point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

16 Stat., 121.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the common terminus and point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company shall be definitely fixed and established on the line of railroad as now located and constructed, northwest of the station at Ogden, and within the limits of the sections of land hereinafter mentioned, viz: Section thirty-six of township seven, of range two, situate north and west of the principal meridian and base line in the territory of Utah, and sections twenty-five, twenty-six, and thirty-five of township seven, of range two, and section six of township six, and sections thirty and thirty-one of township seven, of range one, and sections one and two of township six, of range two, all situate north and west of said principal meridian and base line; and said companies are hereby authorized to enter upon, use, and possess said sections, which are hereby granted to them in equal shares, with the same rights, privileges, and obligations now by law provided with reference to other lands granted to said railroads: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall designate a section of land in said township seven, of range two, belonging to said companies, and reserve the same for the benefit of schools in said territory, in accordance with the act of February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, establishing the office of Surveyor-General of Utah, and to grant land for school and university purposes: *Provided also*, That said companies shall pay for any additional lands acquired by this act at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents an acre: *And provided further*, That no rights of private persons shall be affected by this act.

Point of junction of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific R. R. established northwest of the station at Ogden, &c.

Grant of certain sections.

Reserve for schools.

Price of land.
Private rights

Approved, May 6, 1870.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 24, 1871.

AN ACT to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds to construct a bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa.

19 Stat., 430.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the Missouri river, at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, the Union Pacific Railroad Company be, and it is hereby, authorized to issue such bonds, and secure the same by mortgage on the bridge and approaches at Omaha.

Union Pacific Railroad Co. may issue bonds, &c., to construct, &c., a bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha.

and appurtenances, as it may deem needful to construct and maintain its bridge over said river, and the tracks and depots required to perfect the same, as now authorized by law of Congress; and said bridge may be so constructed as to provide for the passage of ordinary vehicles and travel, and said company may levy and collect tolls and charges for the use of the same; and for the use and protection of said bridge and property, the Union Pacific Railway Company shall be empowered, governed, and limited by the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of certain bridges, and to establish them as post roads," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so far as the same is applicable thereto: *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to change the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad from the place where it is now fixed under existing laws, nor to release said Union Pacific Railroad Company, or its successors, from its obligation as established by existing laws: *Provided also*, That Congress shall at all times have power to regulate said bridge, and the rates for the transportation of freight and passengers over the same, and the local travel hereinbefore provided for. And the amount of bonds herein authorized shall not exceed two and a half millions of dollars: *Provided*, That if said bridge shall be constructed as a draw bridge, the same shall be constructed with spans of not less than two hundred feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw.

Approved, February 24, 1871.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1871.

16 Stat., 525. AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1872, &c.

SEC. 9. That, in accordance with the fifth section of the act approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay over in money to the Pacific Railroad companies mentioned in said act, and performing services for the United States, one half of the compensation at the rate provided by law for such services, heretofore or hereafter rendered: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to affect the legal rights of parties not otherwise affected.

Approved, March 3, 1871.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

17 Stat., 508. AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation, over their respective roads, of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed together with the five per cent. of net earnings due and unapplied as provided by law; and any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation; and in such suit the right of such company to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it in answer thereto by them and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court; and both said courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business.

SEC. 4. That the Attorney General shall cause a suit in equity to be instituted in the name of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and against all persons who may, in their own names or through any agents, have subscribed for or received capital stock in said road, which stock has not been paid for in full in money, or who may have received, as dividends or otherwise, portions of the capital stock of said road, or the proceeds or avails thereof, or other property of said road, unlawfully and contrary to equity, or who may have received as profits or proceeds of contracts for construction, or equipment of said road, or other contracts therewith, moneys or other property which ought, in equity, to belong to said railroad corporation, or who may, under pretense of having complied with the acts to which this is an addition, have wrongfully and unlawfully received from the United States bonds, moneys, or lands which ought, in equity, to be accounted for and paid to said railroad company or to the United States, and to compel payment for said stock, and the collection and payment of such moneys, and the restoration of such property, or its value, either to said railroad corporation or to the United States, whichever shall in equity be held entitled thereto. Said suit may be brought in the circuit court in any circuit, and all said parties may be made defendants in one suit. Decrees may be entered and enforced against any one or more parties defendant without awaiting the final determination of the cause against other parties. The court where said cause is pending may make such orders and decrees and issue such process as it shall deem necessary to bring in new parties or the representatives of parties deceased, or to carry into effect the purposes of this act. On filing the bill writs of subpoena may be issued by said court against any parties defendant, which writ shall run into any district, and shall be served, as other like process, by the marshal of such district. The books, records, correspondence, and all other documents of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, shall at all times be open to inspection by the Secretary of the Treasury, or such persons as he may delegate for that purpose. The laws of the United States providing for proceedings in bankruptcy shall not be held to apply to said corporation. No dividend shall hereafter be made by said company but from the actual net earnings thereof; and no new stock shall be issued, or mortgages or pledges made on the property or future earnings of the company, without leave of Congress, except for the purpose of funding and securing debt now existing, or the renewals thereof. No director or officer of said road shall hereafter be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract therewith, except for his lawful compensation as such officer. Any director or officer who shall pay or declare, or aid in paying or declaring any dividend, or creating any mortgage or pledge prohibited by this act, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars. The proper circuit court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases of mandamus to compel said Union Pacific Railroad Company to operate its road as required by law.

Attorney-General to bring suit in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and all persons who, &c.

Suit to be brought in any circuit court. Decrees.

New parties, &c.

Writs of subpoena to run into any district, and how served.

Books of the railroad company to be open to inspection.

Bankrupt laws not to apply.

Dividends, new stock, mortgages, &c.

No director to be interested in any contract, except, &c. Penalty.

Jurisdiction of circuit court to issue mandamus.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

ACT OF JUNE 20, 1874.

AN ACT making additions to the fifteenth section of the act approved July 2, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July 1, 1862."

18 Stat., 111.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and is hereby, added to the fifteenth section of the act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," the following words, namely: "And any officer or agent of the companies authorized to construct the aforesaid roads, or of any company engaged in operating either of said roads, who shall refuse to operate and use the road or telegraph under his control, or which he is engaged in operating for all purposes of communication, travel, and transportation, so far as the public and the gov-

Certain roads to be operated as continuous line with equal facilities.

Agents or officers to be fined in case of refusal.

Union Pacific
Company to be
sued in case of
refusal.

Penalty fixed.

ernment are concerned, as one continuous line, or shall refuse, in such operation and use, to afford and secure to each of said roads equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, or transportation, without any discrimination of any kind in favor of, or adverse to, the road or business of any or either of said companies, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and may be imprisoned not less than six months. In case of failure or refusal of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or either of said branches, to comply with the requirements of this act and the acts to which this act is amendatory, the party injured or the company aggrieved may bring an action in the district or circuit court of the United States in the territory, district, or circuit in which any portion of the road of the defendant may be situated, for damages on account of such failure or refusal; and, upon recovery, the plaintiff shall be entitled to judgment for treble the amount of all excess of freight and fares collected by the defendant, and for treble the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff by such failure or refusal; and for each and every violation of or failure to comply with the requirements of this act, a new cause of action shall arise; and in case of suit in any such territory, district, or circuit, process may be served upon any agent of the defendant found in the territory, district, or circuit in which such suit may be brought, and such service shall be by the court held to be good and sufficient; and it is hereby provided that for all the purposes of said act, and of the acts amendatory thereof, the railway of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company shall be deemed and taken to be a part and extension of the road of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to the point of junction thereof with the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Cheyenne, as provided in the act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved, June 20, 1874.

ACT OF JUNE 22, 1874.

18 Stat. 200. AN ACT providing for the collection of moneys due the United States from the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, directed to require payment of the railroad companies, their successors and assigns, or the successors or assigns of any or either of said companies, of all sums of money due or to become due, the United States for the five per centum of the net earnings provided for by the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes" approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or by any other act or acts in relation to the companies therein named, or any other such company or companies, and in case either of said railroad companies shall neglect or refuse to pay the same within sixty days after demand therefor made upon the treasurer of such railroad company, the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that fact to the Attorney-General, who shall thereupon institute the necessary suits and proceedings to collect and otherwise obtain redress in respect of the same in the proper circuit courts of the United States, and prosecute the same, with all convenient dispatch to a final determination.

Secretary of the
Treasury to de-
mand five per
cent. of net earn-
ing.

Attorney-Gen-
eral to bring suit.

Approved, June 22, 1874.

RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JULY 19, 1876.

Whereas it is alleged that the measurement of the distances on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, upon which bonds were issued by the government to the companies owning said railroads, was hastily and inaccurately made; therefore,

Congressional
Record, proceed-
ings July 19, 1876.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Secretary of War be requested to detail sufficient force from the Engineer Corps of the Army, to make a careful and exact survey of the distances of said railroads,

between Omaha and Sacramento, distinguishing between the sections for which bonds were issued to the companies at different rates, exhibiting the number of miles at each rate, designating the points between which the different rates were charged, and report the result of the survey to this House at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

ACT OF AUGUST 15, 1876.

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes. 19 Stat., 169.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a survey of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railways between Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Sacramento, California, to be made in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives passed the twelfth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, ten thousand dollars. *

Approved, August 15, 1876.

ACT OF APRIL 30, 1878.

AN ACT to provide for deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight; and for prior years, for subsistence of the Army, and for other purposes. 20 Stat., 44.

* * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT.

TRANSPORTATION. To enable the Secretary of War to pay for transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing and camp and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse-equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may have required them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small-arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes: for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and for removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which has been required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, one million two hundred thousand dollars, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven: *Provided, however,* That no part of this sum shall be paid to any railroad company or to its assigns on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads unless there be an excess due such company after charging the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company; but the same shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be by him withheld, as directed by existing law.

Transportation of Army.

Railway companies.

Interest on bonds to be deducted.

Approved, April 30, 1878.

* "Nineteenth." See joint resolution, August 15, 1876 (19 Stat., 217).

ACT OF MAY 7, 1878.

20 Stat., 56.

CHAP. 96.—An act to alter and amend the act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also to alter and amend the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in amendment of said first-named act.

Preamble.

Whereas, on the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Congress passed an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes;" and

Whereas afterward, on the second day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four, Congress passed an act in amendment of said first-mentioned act; and

Whereas, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, named in said acts, and under the authority thereof, undertook to construct a railway, after the passage thereof, over some part of the line mentioned in said acts; and

Whereas, under the authority of the said two acts, the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of California, undertook to construct a railway, after the passage of said acts, over some part of the line mentioned in said acts; and

Whereas the United States, upon demand of said Central Pacific Railroad Company, have heretofore issued, by way of loan, and as provided in said acts, to and for the benefit of said company, in aid of the purposes named in said acts, the bonds of the United States, payable in thirty years from the date thereof, with interest at six per centum per annum, payable half yearly, to the amount of twenty-five million eight hundred and eighty-five thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, which said bonds have been sold in the market or otherwise disposed of by said company; and

Whereas the said Central Pacific Company has issued and disposed of an amount of its own bonds equal to the amount so issued by the United States, and secured the same by mortgage, and which are, if lawfully issued and disposed of, a prior and paramount lien, in the respect mentioned in said acts, to that of the United States, as stated, and secured thereby; and

Whereas, after the passage of said acts, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation then existing under the laws of California, did, under the authority of Congress, become the assignee of the rights, duties and obligations of the said Central Pacific Railroad Company, as provided in the act of Congress passed on the third of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and did, under the authority of the said act and of the acts aforesaid, construct a railroad from the city of San José to the city of Sacramento, in California, and did demand and receive from the United States the sum of one million nine hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and sixty dollars of the bonds of the United States, of the description before mentioned as issued to the Central Pacific Company, and in the same manner and under the provisions of said acts; and upon and in respect of the bonds so issued to both said companies, the United States have paid interest to the sum of more than thirteen and a half million dollars, which has not been reimbursed; and

Whereas said Western Pacific Railroad Company has issued and disposed of an amount of its own bonds equal to the amount so issued by the United States to it, and secured the same by mortgage, which are, if lawfully issued and disposed of, a prior and paramount lien to that of the United States, as stated and secured thereby; and

Whereas said Western Pacific Railroad Company has since become merged in, and consolidated with, said Central Pacific Railroad Company, under the name of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, whereby the said Central Pacific Railroad Company has become liable to all the burdens, duties, and obligations before resting upon said Western Pacific Railroad Company; and divers other railroad companies have been merged in and consolidated with said Central Pacific Railroad Company; and

Whereas the United States, upon the demand of the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, have heretofore issued by way of loan to it and as

provided in said acts, the bonds of the United States, payable in thirty years from the date thereof, with interest at six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, the principal sums of which amount to twenty-seven million two hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and twelve dollars; on which the United States have paid over ten million dollars interest over and above all reimbursements; which said bonds have been sold in the market or otherwise disposed of by said corporation; and

Whereas said corporation has issued and disposed of an amount of its own bonds equal to the amounts so issued to it by the United States as aforesaid, and secured the same by mortgage, and which are, if lawfully issued and disposed of, a prior and paramount lien, in the respect mentioned in said acts, to that of the United States, as stated, and secured thereby; and

Whereas the total liabilities (exclusive of interest to accrue) to all creditors, including the United States, of the said Central Pacific Company, amount in the aggregate to more than ninety-six million dollars, and those of the said Union Pacific Railroad Company to more than eighty-eight million dollars; and

Whereas the United States, in view of the indebtedness and operations of said several railroad companies respectively, and of the disposition of their respective incomes, are not and cannot, without further legislation, be secure in their interests in and concerning said respective railroads and corporations, either as mentioned in said acts or otherwise; and

Whereas a due regard to the rights of said several companies respectively, as mentioned in said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, as well as just security to the United States in the premises, and in respect of all the matters set forth in said act, require that the said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two be altered and amended as hereinafter enacted; and

Whereas, by reason of the premises also, as well as for other causes of public good and justice, the powers provided and reserved in said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-four for the amendment and alteration thereof ought also to be exercised as hereinafter enacted; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the net earnings mentioned in said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, of said railroad companies respectively, shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of their earnings respectively, the necessary expenses actually paid within the year in operating the same and keeping the same in a state of repair, and also the sum paid by them respectively within the year in discharge of interest on their first-mortgage bonds, whose lien has priority over the lien of the United States, and excluding from consideration all sums owing or paid by said companies respectively for interest upon any other portion of their indebtedness; and the foregoing provision shall be deemed and taken as an amendment of said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as well as of said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two. This section shall take effect on the thirtieth day of June next, and be applicable to all computations of net earnings thereafter; but it shall not affect any right of the United States or of either of said railroad companies existing prior thereto.

SEC. 2. That the whole amount of compensation which may, from time to time, be due to said several railroad companies respectively for services rendered for the government shall be retained by the United States, one-half thereof to be presently applied to the liquidation of the interest paid and to be paid by the United States upon the bonds so issued by it as aforesaid, to each of said corporations severally, and the other half thereof to be turned into the sinking fund hereinafter provided, for the uses therein mentioned.

SEC. 3. That there shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a sinking-fund, which shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds of the United States; and the semi-annual income thereof shall be in like manner from time to time invested, and the same shall accumulate and be disposed of as hereinafter mentioned. And in making such investments the Secretary shall prefer the five per centum bonds of the United States, unless for good reasons appearing to him, and which he shall report to Congress, he shall at any time deem it advisable to invest in other bonds of the United States. All the bonds belonging to said fund shall, as fast as they shall be obtained, be so

Net earnings.

How to be ascertained.

Date of effect.

Compensation retained; how applied.

Sinking-fund.

stamped as to show that they belong to said fund, and that they are not good in the hands of other holders than the Secretary of the Treasury until they shall have been indorsed by him, and publicly disposed of pursuant to this act.

Credits and payments sinking-fund. SEC. 4. That there shall be carried to the credit of the said fund, on the first day of February in each year, the one-half of the compensation for services hereinbefore named, rendered for the government by said Central Pacific Railroad Company, not applied in liquidation of interest; and, in addition thereto, the said company shall, on said day in each year, pay into the Treasury, to the credit of said sinking-fund, the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the five per centum of the net earnings of its said road payable to the United States under said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the whole sum earned by it as compensation for services rendered for the United States, together with the sum by this section required to be paid, amount in the aggregate to twenty-five per centum of the whole net earnings of said railroad company, ascertained and defined as hereinbefore provided, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding. That there shall be carried to the credit of the said fund, on the first day of February in each year, the one-half of the compensation for services hereinbefore named, rendered for the government by said Union Pacific Railroad Company, not applied in liquidation of interest; and, in addition thereto, the said company shall, on said day in each year, pay into the Treasury, to the credit of said sinking-fund, the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to make the five per centum of the net earnings of its said road payable to the United States under said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the whole sum earned by it as compensation for services rendered for the United States, together with the sum by this section required to be paid, amount in the aggregate to twenty-five per centum of the whole net earnings of said railroad company, ascertained and defined as hereinbefore provided, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding.

SEC. 5. That whenever it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the Secretary of the Treasury, by either of said companies, that seventy-five per centum of its net earnings as hereinbefore defined, for any current year are or were insufficient to pay the interest for such year upon the obligations of such company, in respect of which obligations there may exist a lien paramount to that of the United States, and that such interest has been paid out of such net earnings, said Secretary is hereby authorized, and it is made his duty, to remit for such current year so much of the twenty-five per centum of net earnings required to be paid into the sinking-fund, as aforesaid, as may have been thus applied and used in the payment of interest as aforesaid.

Dividends prohibited, when. SEC. 6. That no dividend shall be voted, made, or paid for or to any stockholder or stockholders in either of said companies respectively at any time when the said company shall be in default in respect of the payment either of the sums required as aforesaid to be paid into said sinking-fund, or in respect of the payment of the said five per centum of the net earnings, or in respect of interest upon any debt the lien of which, or of the debt on which it may accrue, is paramount to that of the United States; and any officer or person who shall vote, declare, make, or pay, and any stockholder of any of said companies who shall receive any such dividend contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be liable to the United States for the amount thereof, which, when recovered, shall be paid into said sinking-fund. And every such officer, person, or stockholder who shall knowingly vote, declare, make, or pay any such dividend, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Penalties.

SEC. 7. That the said sinking-fund so established and accum[ul]ated shall, at the maturity of said bonds so respectively issued by the United States, be applied to the payment and satisfaction thereof, according to the interest and proportion of each of said companies in said fund, and of all interest paid by the United States thereon, and not reimbursed, subject to the provisions of the next section.

Application of sinking-fund. SEC. 8. That said sinking-fund so established and accumulated shall, according to the interest and proportion of said companies respectively

therein, be held for the protection, security, and benefit of the lawful and just holders of any mortgage or lien debts of such companies respectively, lawfully paramount to the rights of the United States, and for the claims of other creditors, if any, lawfully chargeable upon the funds so required to be paid into said sinking-fund, according to their respective lawful priorities, as well as for the United States, according to the principles of equity, to the end that all persons having any claim upon said sinking-fund may be entitled thereto in due order; but the provisions of this section shall not operate or be held to impair any existing legal right, except in the manner in this act provided, of any mortgage, lien, or other creditor of any of said companies respectively, nor to excuse any of said companies respectively from the duty of discharging, out of other funds, its debts to any creditor except the United States.

SEC. 9. That all sums due to the United States from any of said companies respectively, whether payable presently or not, and all sums required to be paid to the United States or into the Treasury, or into said sinking-fund under this act, or under the acts hereinbefore referred to, or otherwise, are hereby declared to be a lien upon all the property, estate, rights, and franchises of every description granted or conveyed by the United States to any of said companies respectively or jointly, and also upon all the estate and property, real, personal, and mixed, assets, and income of the said several railroad companies respectively, from whatever source derived, subject to any lawfully prior and paramount mortgage, lien, or claim thereon. But this section shall not be construed to prevent said companies respectively from using and disposing of any of their property or assets in the ordinary, proper and lawful course of their current business, in good faith and for valuable consideration.

SEC. 10. That it is hereby made the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to enforce, by proper proceedings against the several railroad companies respectively or jointly, or against either of them, and others, all the rights of the United States under this act and under the acts hereinbefore mentioned, and under any other act of Congress or right of the United States; and in any suit or proceedings already commenced, or that may be hereafter commenced, against any of said companies, either alone or with other parties, in respect of matters arising under this act, or under the acts or rights hereinbefore mentioned or referred to, it shall be the duty of the court to determine the very right of the matter without regard to matters of form, joinder of parties, multifariousness, or other matters not affecting the substantial rights and duties arising out of the matters and acts hereinbefore stated and referred to.

SEC. 11. That if either of said railroad companies shall fail to perform all and singular the requirements of this act and of the acts hereinbefore mentioned, and of any other act relating to said company, to be by it performed, for the period of six months next after such performance may be due, such failure shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights, privileges, grants, and franchises derived or obtained by it from the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause such forfeiture to be judicially enforced.

SEC. 12. That nothing in this act shall be construed or taken in any wise to affect or impair the right of Congress at any time hereafter further to alter, amend, or repeal the said acts hereinbefore mentioned; and this act shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal, as, in the opinion of Congress, justice or the public welfare may require. And nothing herein contained shall be held to deny, exclude, or impair any right or remedy in the premises now existing in favor of the United States.

SEC. 13. That each and every of the provisions in this act contained shall severally and respectively be deemed, taken, and held as in alteration and amendment of said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two and of said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-four respectively, and of both said acts.

Approved, May 7, 1878.

United States
lien on all prop-
erty of the R. R.
companies.

Proceedings
against the com-
ani

Forfeiture.

Right of Con-
gress to further
amend.

LAWS RELATING TO THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Subject.	Date of approval.	U. S. Statutes.	
		Vol.	Page
Charter act	July 2, 1864	13	365
Extension of time—two years	May 7, 1866	14	353
Reports (repealed)	June 25, 1868	15	79
Extension of time—one year	July 1, 1868	15	255
Consent to issue bonds secured by mortgage	Mar. 1, 1869	15	346
Branch line authorized from Portland to Puget Sound	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57
Appropriation for surveying lands	July 15, 1870	16	305
Issue of bonds authorized	May 31, 1870	16	378
Bridge across the Saint Louis River	Feb. 27, 1873	17	477

ACT OF JULY 2, 1864.

13 Stat., 365.

CHAP. CCXVII.—An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Richard D. Rice, John A. Poore, Samuel P. Strickland, Samuel C. Fessenden, * * * and all such other persons who shall or may be associated with them, and their successors, are hereby created and erected into a body corporate and politic, in deed and in law, by the name, style, and title of the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity within the United States, and may make and have a common seal. And said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances, namely, beginning at a point on Lake Superior, in the State of Minnesota or Wisconsin; thence westerly by the most eligible railroad route, as shall be determined by said company, within the territory of the United States on a line north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude to some point on Puget's Sound, with a branch, via the valley of the Columbia River, to a point at or near Portland, in the State of Oregon, leaving the main trunk line at the most suitable place, not more than three hundred miles from its western terminus; and is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act as herein set forth. The capital stock of said company shall consist of one million shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall in all respects be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The persons hereinbefore named are hereby appointed commissioners, and shall be called the Board of Commissioners of the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company," and fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The first meeting of said board of commissioners shall be held at the Melodion Hall, in the city of Boston, at such time as any five commissioners herein named from Massachusetts shall appoint, not more than three months after the passage of this act, notice of which shall be given by them to the other commissioners by publishing said notice in at least one daily newspaper in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Chicago, once a week at least four weeks previous to the day of meeting. Said board shall organize by the choice from its number of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and they shall require from said treasurer such bonds as may be deemed proper, and may from time to time increase the amount thereof as they may deem proper. The secretary shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties, and such oath shall be entered upon the records of the company, signed by him, and the oath verified thereon. The president and secretary of said board shall in like manner call all other meetings naming the time and place thereof. It shall be the duty of said board of commissioners to open books, or cause books to be opened, at such times, and in such principal cities or other places in the United States, as they, or a quorum of them, shall determine, within six months after the passage of this act, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation, and a cash payment of ten per centum

Northern Pacific Railroad Company incorporated.

Name.

Empowered to lay out, construct, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line.

From Lake Superior, on a line north of the 45th degree of latitude, to Puget's Sound.

Right to construct a branch to Portland, Oreg.

Capital stock \$100,000,000.

Board of Commissioners appointed.

First meeting of commissioners to be held in Boston, Mass.

Officers to be chosen from the board of commissioners.

Books of subscriptions to be opened in such cities as the board may determine.

on all subscriptions, and to receipt therefor. So soon as twenty thousand shares shall in good faith be subscribed for, and ten dollars per share actually paid into the treasury of the company, the said president and secretary of said board of commissioners shall appoint a time and place for the first meeting of the subscribers to the stock of said company, and shall give notice thereof in at least one newspaper in each State in which subscription books have been opened, at least fifteen days previous to the day of meeting, and such subscribers as shall attend the meeting so called, either in person or by lawful proxy, then and there shall elect by ballot thirteen directors for said corporation; and in such election each share of said capital stock shall entitle the owner thereof to one vote. The president and secretary of the board of commissioners, and, in case of their absence or inability, any two of the officers of said board, shall act as inspectors of said election, and shall certify under their hands the names of the directors elected at said meeting; and the said commissioners, the treasurer, and secretary, shall then deliver over to said directors all the properties, subscription books, and other books in their possession, and thereupon the duties of said commissioners and the officers previously appointed by them, shall cease and determine forever, and thereafter the stockholders shall constitute said body politic and corporate. Annual meetings of the stockholders of the said corporation for the choice of officers (when they are to be chosen) and for the transaction of business, shall be holden at such time and place and upon such notice as may be prescribed in the by-laws.

First meeting of subscribers to capital stock.

Thirteen directors to be elected by stockholders.

Commissioners to deliver to directors all properties, &c.

Annual meetings to be held as prescribed in by-laws.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to said "Northern Pacific Railroad Company," its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph as proposed; and the right, power, and authority is hereby given to said corporation to take from the public lands, adjacent to the line of said road, material of earth, stone, timber, and so forth, for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary ground for station building, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations; and the right of way shall be exempt from taxation within the Territories of the United States. The United States shall extinguish, as rapidly as may be consistent with public policy and the welfare of the said Indians, the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this act, and acquired in the donation to the [road] named in this bill.

Grant of right of way.

Authority to take from adjacent lands materials for construction.

Right of way on each side of said railroad.

Right of way exempt from taxation.

Indian titles to be extinguished by the United States.

Grant of land.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the "Northern Pacific Railroad Company," its successors and assigns, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific coast, and to secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores, over the route of said line of railway, every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as said company may adopt, through the Territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad whenever it passes through any State, and whenever on the line thereof, the United States have full title, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, and free from preëmption, or other claims or rights, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed, and a plat thereof filed in the office of the commissioner of the general land office; and whenever, prior to said time, any of said sections or parts of sections shall have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, or preëmpted, or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected by said company in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections, and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections: *Provided*, That if said route shall be found upon the line of any other railroad route to aid in the construction of which lands have been heretofore granted by the United States, as far as the routes are upon the same general line, the amount of land heretofore granted shall be deducted from the amount granted by this act: *Provided further*, That the railroad company receiving the previous grant of land may assign their interest to said "Northern Pacific Railroad Company," or may consolidate, confederate, and associate with said

Forty sections per mile in the Territories.

Twenty sections per mile in the States.

Other lands in lieu of those reserved, &c.

Land limits. If route is upon the line of any other aided road former grant shall be deducted.

Road having previous grant may assign.

"Mineral" company upon the terms named in the first section of this act: *Provided*, lands not granted. *further*, That all mineral lands be, and the same are hereby, excluded from the operations of this act, and in lieu thereof a like quantity of

Agricultural lands may be selected in lieu of mineral lands. unoccupied and unappropriated agricultural lands, in odd numbered sections, nearest to the line of said road may be selected as above provided: *And provided further*, That the word "mineral" when it occurs

"Mineral" does not include iron or coal. in this act, shall not be held to include iron or coal: *And provided, further*, That no money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the United States to aid in the construction of the said "Northern Pacific Railroad."

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever said "Northern Pacific Railroad Company" shall have twenty-five consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad and telegraph line ready for the service contemplated, the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners to examine the same, and if it shall appear that twenty-five consecutive miles of said road and telegraph line have been completed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner, as in all other respects required by this act, the commissioners shall so report to the President of the United States, and patents of lands, as aforesaid, shall be issued to said company, confirming to said company the right and title to said lands, situated opposite to, and coterminous with, said completed section of said road; and, from time to time, whenever twenty-five additional consecutive miles shall have been constructed, completed, and in readiness as aforesaid, and verified by said commissioners to the President of the United States, then patents shall be issued to said company conveying the additional sections of land as aforesaid, and so on as fast as every twenty-five miles of said road is completed as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no more than ten sections of land per mile, as said road shall be completed, shall be conveyed to said company for all that part of said railroad lying east of the western boundary of the State of Minnesota, until the whole of said railroad shall be finished and in good running order, as a first-class railroad, from the place of beginning on Lake Superior to the western boundary of Minnesota: *Provided, also*, That lands

The President to appoint three commissioners to examine road.

Commissioners to report to the President.

Proviso as to lands in Minnesota.

Proviso as to road previously built.

Road to be constructed as "first-class" railroad.

Rails of American iron. (See rec. 16 Stat. 378.) Gauge to be uniform.

Telegraph line. Condition as to charges for government transportation and telegraphic service.

Other roads may form running connections on equitable terms.

Lands to be surveyed as fast as construction of road may require.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said Northern Pacific Railroad shall be constructed in a substantial and workmanlike manner, with all the necessary draws, culverts, bridges, viaducts, crossings, turnouts, stations, and watering places, and all other appurtenances, including furniture, and rolling stock, equal in all respects to railroads of the first class, when prepared for business, with rails of the best quality, manufactured from American iron. And a uniform gauge shall be established throughout the entire length of the road. And there shall be constructed a telegraph line, of the most substantial and approved description, to be operated along the entire line: *Provided*, That the said company shall not charge the government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service. And it shall be the duty of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to permit any other railroad which shall be authorized to be built by the United States, or by the legislature of any Territory or State in which the same may be situated, to form running connections with it, on fair and equitable terms.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall cause the lands to be surveyed for forty miles in width on both sides of the entire line of said road, after the general route shall be fixed, and as fast as may be required by the construction of said railroad; and the odd sections of land hereby granted shall not be liable to sale, or entry, or preemption before or after they are surveyed, except by said company, as provided in this act; but the provisions of the act of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, granting preemption rights, and the acts amendatory thereof, and of the act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to all other lands on the line of said road, when surveyed, excepting those hereby granted to said company. And the reserved alternate sections shall not be sold by the government at a price less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, when offered for sale.

Government lands not to be sold for less than \$2.50 per acre.

Authorizes company to take any necessary

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said "Northern Pacific Railroad Company" be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to enter upon, purchase, take, and hold any lands or premises that may be

necessary and proper for the construction and working of said road, not exceeding in width two hundred feet on each side of the line of its railroad, unless a greater width be required for the purpose of excavation or embankment; and also any lands or premises that may be necessary and proper for turnouts, standing places for cars, depots, station-houses, or any other structures required in the construction and working of said road. And the said company shall have the right to cut and remove trees and other material that might, by falling, encumber its road-bed, though standing or being more than two hundred feet from the line of said road. And in case the owner of such lands or premises and the said company cannot agree as to the value of the premises taken, or to be taken, for the use of said road, the value thereof shall be determined by the appraisal of three disinterested commissioners, who may be appointed, upon application by either party, to any court of record in any of the Territories in which the lands or premises to be taken lie; and said commissioners, in their assessment of damages, shall appraise such premises at what would have been the value thereof if the road had not been built. And upon return into court of such appraisement, and upon the payment into the same of the estimated value of the premises taken for the use and benefit of the owner thereof, said premises shall be deemed to be taken by said company, which shall thereby acquire full title to the same for the purposes aforesaid. And either party feeling aggrieved at said appraisement may, within thirty days after the same has been returned into court, file an appeal therefrom, and demand a jury of twelve men to estimate the damage sustained; but such appeal shall not interfere with the rights of said company to enter upon the premises taken, or to do any act necessary and proper in the construction of its road. And said party appealing shall give bonds, with sufficient surety or sureties, for the payment of any cost that may arise upon such appeal; and in case the party appealing does not obtain a verdict, increasing or diminishing, as the case may be, the award of the commissioners, such party shall pay the whole cost incurred by the appellee, as well as his own, and the payment into court, for the use of the owner of said premises taken, of a sum equal to that finally awarded, shall be held to vest in said company the title of said land, and of the right to use and occupy the same for the construction, maintenance, and operation of said road. And in case any of the lands to be taken, as aforesaid, shall be held by any infant, femme covert, non compos, insane person, or persons residing without the Territory within which the lands to be taken lie, or persons subjected to any legal disability, the court may appoint a guardian for any party under any disqualification, to appear in proper person, who shall give bonds, with sufficient surety or sureties, for the proper and faithful execution of his trust, and who may represent in court the person disqualified, as aforesaid, from appearing, when the same proceedings shall be had in reference to the appraisement of the premises to be taken for the use of said company, and with the same effect as has been already described; and the title of the company to the lands taken by virtue of this act shall not be affected or impaired by reason of any failure by any guardian to discharge faithfully his trust. And in case any party shall have a right or claim to any land for a term of years, or any interest therein, in possession, reversion, or remainder, the value of any such estate, less than a fee simple, shall be estimated and determined in the manner hereinbefore set forth. And in case it shall be necessary for the company to enter upon any lands which are unoccupied, and of which there is no apparent owner or claimant, it may proceed to take and use the same for the purposes of said railroad, and may institute proceedings, in manner described, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of, and acquiring title to, the same; but the judge of the court hearing said suit shall determine the kind of notice to be served on such owner or owners, and he may in its discretion appoint an agent or guardian to represent such owner or owners in case of his or their incapacity or non-appearance. But in case no claimant shall appear within six years from the time of the opening of said road across any land, all claims to damages against said company shall be barred.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every grant, right, and privilege herein are so made and given to, and accepted by said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon and subject to the following conditions, namely: that the said company shall commence the work on said road within two years from the approval of this act by the

for construction of its road.
200 feet on each side.

Lands for depots, &c.

Damages to be determined by commissioners.

Procedure.

What proceedings in cases of lands held by any infant or person subject to any legal disability.

Other proceedings.

Proceedings when lands are unoccupied.

Claims barred if not made within six years.

Grants made subject to certain conditions.

Whole road to be completed by the July 4, 1876.

(Joint res. May 7, 1866, time extended two years; the second year, and shall construct, equip, furnish, and complete the whole road by the fourth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-six.)

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States make the several conditioned grants herein, and that the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company accept the same, upon the further condition that if the said company make any breach of the conditions hereof, and allow the

Congress may do anything necessary to insure a speedy completion of the road. SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all people of the United States shall have the right to subscribe to the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company until the whole capital named in this act of incorporation is taken up, by complying with the terms of subscription; and no mortgage or construction bonds shall ever be issued by said company on said road, or mortgage, or lien made in any way, except by the consent of the Congress of the United States.

To be a post-route and military road. SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That said Northern Pacific Railroad, or any part thereof, shall be a post-route and a military road, subject to the use of the United States, for postal, military, naval, and all other government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charges for such government transportation.

Congress may restrict charges for government transportation. SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the acceptance of the terms, conditions, and impositions of this act by the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall be signified in writing under the corporate seal of said company, duly executed pursuant to the directions of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within two years after the passage of this act, and not afterwards, and shall be served on the President of the United States.

Company to accept terms, conditions, &c., within two years. SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of said company shall make an annual report of their proceedings and expenditures, verified by the affidavits of the president and at least six of the directors, and they shall, from time to time, fix, determine, and regulate the fares, tolls, and charges to be received and paid for transportation of persons and property on said road, or any part thereof.

Annual report to be verified by affidavits of president and six directors of company. SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors chosen in pursuance of the first section of this act shall, as soon as may be after their election, elect from their own number a president and vice president; and said board of directors shall, from time to time, and as soon as may be after their election, choose a treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their offices at the will and pleasure of the board of directors. The treasurer and secretary shall give such bonds, with such security as the said board from time to time may require. The secretary shall, before entering upon his duty, be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof, and said oath shall be made a matter of record upon the books of said corporation. No person shall be a director of said company unless he shall be a stockholder, and qualified to vote for directors at the election at which he shall be chosen.

Election of president and vice-president from board of directors. SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the president, vice-president, and directors shall hold their offices for the period indicated in the by-laws of said company, not exceeding three years, respectively, and until others are chosen in their place, and qualified. In case it shall so happen that an election of directors shall not be made on any day appointed by the by-laws of said company, the corporation shall not for that excuse be deemed to be dissolved, but such election may be holden on any day which shall be appointed by the directors. The directors, of whom seven, including the president, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper touching the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, the transfer of shares, the duties and conduct of their officers and servants touching the election and meeting of the directors, and all matters whatsoever which may appertain to the concerns of said company; and the said board of directors may have full power to fill any vacancy or vacancies that may occur from any cause or causes from time to time in their said board. And the said

Treasurer and secretary.

Term of office of president, vice-president, and directors not to exceed three years.

Directors empowered to make by-laws, rules, and regulations.

Directors may fill vacancies in board.

board of directors shall have power to appoint such engineers, agents, and subordinates as may from time to time be necessary to carry into effect the object of the company, and to do all acts and things touching the location and construction of said road. Directors empowered to appoint engineers, agents, &c.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the directors of said company to require payment of the sum of ten per centum cash assessment upon all subscriptions received of all subscribers, and the balance thereof at such times and in such proportions and on such conditions as they shall deem to be necessary to complete the said road and telegraph line within the time in this act prescribed. Sixty days' previous notice shall be given of the payments required, and of the time and place of payment, by publishing a notice once a week in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago; and in case any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay, in pursuance of such notice, the stock held by such person shall be forfeited absolutely to the use of the company, and also any payment or payments that shall have been made on account thereof, subject to the condition that the board of directors may allow the redemption on such terms as they may prescribe. Directors to require payment of ten per centum cash assessment, and balance of subscription when needed.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company is authorized to accept to its own use any grant, donation, loan, power, franchise, aid, or assistance which may be granted to, or conferred upon, said company by the Congress of the United States, by the legislature of any State, or by any corporation, person, or persons; and said corporation is authorized to hold and enjoy any such grant, donation, loan, power, franchise, aid, or assistance, to its own use for the purpose aforesaid. Forfeited stock may be redeemed on terms prescribed by directors. Company authorized to accept other grants, franchises, &c.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That said Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall obtain the consent of the legislature of any State through which any portion of said railroad line may pass previous to commencing the construction thereof; but said company may have the right to put on engineers and survey the route before obtaining the consent of the legislature. Consent of State legislatures to be obtained.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That unless said Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall obtain *bona fide* subscriptions to the stock of said company to the amount of two millions of dollars, with ten per centum paid within two years after the passage and approval of this act, it shall be null and void. Act to be null and void, unless two millions of dollars of stock are subscribed for within two years.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the better to accomplish the object of this act, namely, to promote the public interest and welfare by the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and keeping the same in working order, and to secure to the government at all times (but particularly in time of war) the use and benefits of the same for the postal, military, and other purposes, Congress may, at any time, having due regard for the rights of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, add to, alter, amend, or repeal this act. Congress may add to, alter, amend or repeal this act, having due regard for the rights of the company.

Approved, July 2, 1864.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF MAY 7, 1866.

No. 24.—A RESOLUTION extending the time for the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division. 14 Stat., 355.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the time for commencing, and completing the Northern Pacific Railroad, and all its several sections, is extended for the term of two years. Northern Pacific Railroad.

Approved, May 7, 1866.

ACT OF JUNE 25, 1868.

(Repealed.)

CHAP. LXXVII.—An act relative to filing reports of railroad companies.

15 Stat., 79.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reports required to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the first day of July of each year, by the corporations created by or entitled to sub- Reports to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before made on or before

the first day of October of each year by subsidized Pacific railroad companies.

sidies under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the acts supplemental to and amendatory thereof, shall hereafter be made to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first day of October of each year. Said reports shall furnish full and specific information upon the several points mentioned in the twentieth section of the said act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and shall be verified as therein prescribed, and on failure to make the same as herein required, the issue of bonds or patents to the company in default shall be suspended until the requirements of this act shall be complied with by such company. And the reports hitherto made to the Secretary of the Treasury under the said act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be transferred and delivered by him to the Secretary of the Interior to be filed by him.

Northern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railroad companies to report at same time as the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the corporations created by the provisions of the acts of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and known as the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, shall make reports to the Secretary of the Interior on or before the first of October of each year, as are required to be made by the Union Pacific Railroad and branches, under the provisions of the first section of this act, and on failure so to do, shall be subject to the like suspension.

Reports of examining commissioners to be addressed to and filed in the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the reports required from the commissioners appointed to examine and report in relation to the road of any of the corporations whereto reference is made in this act, shall be addressed to and filed in the Department of the Interior; and all such reports heretofore made shall be transferred to and filed in said Department of the Interior; and so much of any and all acts as requires any reports from such companies, or any officers thereof, to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby repealed.

Annual reports of officers to be furnished annually to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the eight subjects referred to in section twenty of the act of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to be reported upon, there shall also be furnished annually to the Secretary of the Interior all reports of engineers, superintendents, or other officers who make annual reports to any of said railroad companies.

Approved, June 25, 1868.

(The foregoing act was repealed by act of Congress, approved June 19, 1878, 20 U. S. Stat., 169.)

JOINT RESOLUTION OF JULY 1, 1868.

15 Stats., p. 255. No. 47.—JOINT RESOLUTION extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eight of an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast," is hereby so amended as to read as follows: That each and every

Section 8, chap. 217, 13 Stats., 370, amended.

Time extended to July 4, 1879. (See res. of May 7, 1866, 14 Stats., 355.)

grant, right, and privilege herein, are so made and given to and accepted by said Northern Pacific Railroad Company upon and subject to the following conditions, namely: That the said company shall commence the work on said road within two years from and after the second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and shall complete not less than one hundred miles per year after the second year thereafter, and shall construct, equip, furnish, and complete the whole road by the fourth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Approved, July 1, 1863.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF MARCH 1, 1869.

No. 15.—JOINT RESOLUTION granting the Consent of Congress provided for in section ten of the Act incorporating the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. 15 Stat., 846.
13 Stat., 870.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the Congress of the United States is hereby given to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds, and to secure the same by mortgage upon its railroad and its telegraph line, for the purpose of raising funds with which to construct said railroad and telegraph line between Lake Superior and Puget Sound, and also upon its branch to a point at or near Portland, Oregon; and the term "Puget Sound," as used here and in the act incorporating said company, is hereby construed to mean all the waters connected with the Straits of Juan de Fuca within the territory of the United States. Consent of Congress given to issue mortgage bonds for construction purpose.
Meaning of term "Puget Sound."

Approved, March 1, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF APRIL 10, 1869.

No. 20.—JOINT RESOLUTION granting Right of Way for the Construction of a Railroad from a Point at or near Portland, Oregon, to a Point west of the Cascade Mountains, in Washington Territory. 16 Stat., 57.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be, and hereby is, authorized to extend its branch line from a point at or near Portland, Oregon, to some suitable point on Puget Sound, to be determined by said company, and also to connect the same with its main line west of the Cascade mountains, in the Territory of Washington; said extension being subject to all the conditions and provisions, and said company in respect thereto being entitled to all the rights and privileges conferred by the act incorporating said company, and all acts additional to and amendatory thereof: *Provided,* That said company shall not be entitled to any subsidy in money, bonds, or additional lands of the United States, in respect to said extension of its branch line as aforesaid, except such lands as may be included in the right of way on the line of such extension as it may be located: *And provided further,* That at least twenty-five miles of said extension shall be constructed before the second day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and forty miles per year thereafter until the whole of said extension shall be completed. Company authorized to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound.
Not entitled hereby to any subsidy or additional lands.

Approved, April 10, 1869.

ACT OF JULY 15, 1870.

CHAP. CCXCII.—An Act making Appropriations for sundry civil Expenses of the Government for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for other Purposes. 16 Stat., 305.

For the survey of the public lands within the limits of the land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in a direct line extending from Du Luth, on Lake Superior, to Georgetown, on the Red River of the North, ninety-five thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars: *Provided,* That five thousand dollars of this appropriation shall be expended for office work by the surveyor-general of Minnesota: *And provided further,* That before any land granted to said company by the United States shall be conveyed to any party entitled thereto under any of the acts incorporating or relating to said company, there shall first be paid into the Treasury of the United States the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying the same, by the said company or party in interest. Appropriation for survey of public lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company between Duluth and Georgetown.
Before lands are surveyed the cost of surveying shall be paid into the Treasury.

Approved, July 15, 1870.

RESOLUTION OF MAY 31, 1870.

16 Stat., 378. No. 67.—A RESOLUTION authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its Bonds for the Construction of its Road and to secure the same by Mortgage, and for other Purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be, and hereby is, authorized to issue its bonds to aid in the construction and equipment of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage on its property and rights of property of all kinds and descriptions, real, personal, and mixed, including its franchise as a corporation; and, as proof and notice of its legal execution and effectual delivery, said mortgage shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior; and also to locate and construct, under the provisions and with the privileges, grants, and duties provided for in its act of incorporation, its main road to some point on Puget Sound, via the valley of the Columbia River, with the right to locate and construct its branch from some convenient point on its main trunk line across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound; and in the event of there not being in any State or Territory in which said main line or branch may be located, at the time of the final location thereof, the amount of lands per mile granted by Congress to said company, within the limits prescribed by its charter, then said company shall be entitled, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, to receive so many sections of land belonging to the United States, and designated by odd numbers, in such State or Territory, within ten miles on each side of said road, beyond the limits prescribed in said charter, as will make up such deficiency, on said main line or branch, except mineral and other lands as exempted in the charter of said company of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the amount of the lands that have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of subsequent to the passage of the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and that twenty-five miles of said main line between its western terminus and the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, shall be completed by the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and forty miles of the remaining portion thereof each year thereafter, until the whole shall be completed between said points: *Provided*, That all lands hereby granted to said company which shall not be sold or disposed of or remain subject to the mortgage by this act authorized, at the expiration of five years after the completion of the entire road, shall be subject to settlement and preemption like other lands, at a price to be paid to said company not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and if the mortgage hereby authorized shall at any time be enforced by foreclosure or other legal proceeding, or the mortgaged lands hereby granted, or any of them, be sold by the trustees to whom such mortgage may be executed, either at its maturity or for any failure or default of said company under the terms thereof, such lands shall be sold at public sale, at places within the States and Territories in which they shall be situated, after not less than sixty days previous notice, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder: *Provided further*, That in the construction of the said railroad, American iron or steel exclusively shall only be used, the same to be manufactured from American ores exclusively.

Mortgage to be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Authorized to locate its main road via Columbia River, with a branch across the Cascade Mountains to Puget Sound.

Limits within which indemnity lands may be obtained increased ten miles, being sixty miles on each side of the road.

Company's lands unsold and not mortgaged subject to settlement at not over \$2.50 per acre five years after completion of the entire road.

American iron or steel manufactured from American ores exclusively shall only be used.

Congress reserves the right to alter or amend.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That Congress may at any time alter or amend this joint resolution, having due regard to the rights of said company, and any other parties.

Approved, May 31, 1870.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 27, 1873.

17 Stat., 477. CHAP. CVII.—An Act to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct and maintain a Bridge across the Saint Louis River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is hereby authorized to construct and maintain a draw-bridge across the Saint Louis river between Rice's Point, in the State

Authorized to construct a draw-bridge across the St. Louis River.

of Minnesota, and Connor's Point, in the State of Wisconsin. That the said bridge shall be not less than ten feet above the level of the water of said river at the point where its construction is hereby authorized; that said bridge shall have a pivot-draw giving two clear openings of one hundred feet each, measured at right angles to the current at the average stage of water in the river, and located in a part of the bridge that can be safely and conveniently reached at that stage; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than one hundred and fifty feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore; and said span shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; that said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the stationary spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw before or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 2. That the piers of the said bridge shall be built parallel with the current at that stage of the river which is most important for navigation; and that no ripraps or other outside protection for imperfect foundation will be permitted in the channel-way of the draw-openings.

SEC. 3. That the said Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawings of the bridge and piers, and a map of the location, giving, for the space of at least one mile above and one mile below the proposed location, the topography of the banks of the river, the shore-lines at high and low water, the direction of the current at all stages, and the soundings accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject by the Secretary of War; and if the Secretary of War is satisfied that the provisions of the law have been complied with in regard to location, the building of the piers may be at once commenced; but if it shall appear that the conditions prescribed by this act cannot be complied with at the location where it is desired to construct the bridge, the Secretary of War shall, after considering any remonstrances filed against the building of said bridge, and furnishing copies of such remonstrances to the board of engineers provided for in this act, detail a board composed of three experienced officers of the Corps of Engineers, to examine the case, and, on their recommendation, authorize such modifications in the requirements of this act, as to location and piers, as will permit the construction of the bridge, not, however, diminishing the width of the spans contemplated by this act: *Provided*, That the free navigation of the river be not materially injured thereby.

SEC. 4. That all parties owning, occupying, or operating the said bridge shall maintain, at their own expense, from sunset to sunrise throughout the year, such lights on their bridges as may be required by the light-house board for the security of navigation; and all persons owning, occupying, or operating the said bridge shall, in any event, maintain all lights on their bridge that may be necessary for the security of navigation.

SEC. 5. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and the United States shall have the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across such bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the navigation of said river, created by the construction of said bridge under this act, the cause or question arising may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches.

SEC. 6. That all railway companies desiring to use the said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and use of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

No riprapping to be permitted for piers in channel-way.

Plans and maps to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

Under certain circumstances the Secretary of War shall detail a board of three officers of the Engineer Corps to examine the case.

Lights, as may be required by the Light-House Board, shall be maintained on the bridge.

Bridge shall be a lawful structure and a post route without extra charge for transportation.

United States reserves the right of way for postal-telegraph purposes across such bridge.

All railway companies may use the bridge.

Terms and conditions of such use.

Right to alter or amend reserved.

Any change in construction subject to approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter or amend this act, so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of the said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved, without any liability of the government for damages on account of the alteration or amendment of this act, or on account of the prevention or requiring the removal of any such obstructions; and if any change be made in the plan of construction of any bridge constructed under this act, during the progress of the work thereon or before the completion of said bridge, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and any change in the construction, or any alteration of said bridge that may be directed at any time by Congress, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

Approved, February 27, 1873.

LAWS RELATING TO THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Subject.	Date of approval.	United States Statutes.	
		Vol.	Page.
Charter act	July 27, 1866	14	292
Reports (repealed)	July 25, 1868	15	79
Mortgage authorized	Apr. 20, 1871	17	19

ACT OF JULY 27, 1866.

14 Stat., 292.

CHAP. CCLXXVIII.—An act granting Lands to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John B. Brown, Anson P. Morrill, Samuel F. Hersey, William G. Crosby, Samuel E. Spring, Samuel P. Dinsmore, of Maine; * * * and all such other persons who shall or may be associated with them, and their successors, are hereby created and erected into a body corporate and politic, in deed and in law, by the name, style, and title of the "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity within the United States, and may make and have a common seal. And said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, and construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy, a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances, namely: Beginning at or near the town of Springfield, in the State of Missouri, thence to the western boundary line of said State, and thence by the most eligible railroad route as shall be determined by said company to a point on the Canadian River, thence to the town of Albuquerque, on the River Del Norte, and thence, by way of the Agua Frio, or other suitable pass, to the head-waters of the Colorado Chiquito, and thence, along the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, as near as may be found most suitable for a railway route, to the Colorado River, at such point as may be selected by said company for crossing; thence, by the most practicable and eligible route, to the Pacific. The said company shall have the right to construct a branch from the point at which the road strikes the Canadian River eastwardly, along the most suitable route as selected, to a point in the western boundary line of Arkansas, at or near the town of Van Buren. And the said company is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, as herein set forth. The capital stock of said company shall consist of one million shares of one hundred dollars each, which shall in all respects be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable in such manner as the laws of said corporation shall provide. The persons hereinbefore named are hereby appointed commissioners, and shall be called the board of commissioners of the "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company," and fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company incorporated.

Name.

Empowered to lay out, construct, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line.

From Springfield, Mo., via Albuquerque, N. M., along the 35th parallel of latitude, to the Pacific.

Right to construct a branch from Canadian River to a point near Van Buren, Ark.

Capital stock \$100,000,000.

Board of commissioners appointed.

of business. The first meeting of said board of commissioners shall be held at the Turner Hall, in the city of Saint Louis, on the first day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or at such time within three months thereafter as any ten commissioners herein named from Missouri shall appoint, notice of which shall be given by them to the other commissioners by publishing said notice in at least one daily newspaper in the cities of Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, Memphis, and Nashville, once a week for at least four weeks previous to the day of meeting. Said board shall organize by the choice from its number of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and they shall require from said treasurer such bonds as may be deemed proper, and may from time to time increase the amount thereof, as they may deem proper. The secretary shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties, and such oath shall be entered upon the records of the company, signed by him, and the oath verified thereon. The president and secretary of said boards shall, in like manner, call other meetings, naming the time and place thereof. It shall be the duty of said board of commissioners to open books, or cause books to be opened, at such times and in such principal cities or other places in the United States as they or a quorum of them shall determine, within twelve months after the passage of this act, to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation, and a cash payment of ten per centum on all subscriptions, and to receipt therefor. So soon as ten thousand shares shall in good faith be subscribed for, and ten dollars per share actually paid into the treasury of the company, the said president and secretary of said board of commissioners shall appoint a time and place for the first meeting of the subscribers to the stock of said company, and shall give notice thereof in at least one newspaper in each State in which subscription books have been opened, at least fifteen days previous to the day of meeting, and such subscribers as shall attend the meeting so called, either in person or by lawful proxy, then and there shall elect, by ballot, thirteen directors for said corporation; and in such election each share of said capital stock shall entitle the owner thereof to one vote. The president and secretary of the board of commissioners, and in case of their absence or inability any two of the officers of said board, shall act as inspectors of said election, and shall certify, under their hands, the names of the directors elected at said meeting. And the said commissioners, treasurer, and secretary shall then deliver over to said directors all the moneys, properties, subscription books, and other books in their possession, and thereupon the duties of said commissioners and the officers previously appointed by them shall cease and determine forever, and thereafter the stockholders shall constitute said body politic and corporate. Annual meetings of the stockholders of the said corporation for the choice of officers (when they are to be chosen), and for the transaction of business, shall be holden at such time and place and upon such notice as may be prescribed in the by-laws.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad and telegraph as proposed; and the right, power, and authority is hereby given to said corporation to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material of earth, stone, timber, and so forth, for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass through the public domain, including all necessary grounds for station-buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations; and the right of way shall be exempt from taxation within the Territories of the United States. The United States shall extinguish, as rapidly as may be consistent with public policy and the welfare of the Indians, and only by their voluntary cession, the Indian title to all lands falling under the operation of this act and acquired in the donation to the road named in the act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific Coast, and to secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores, over the route of said line of railway and its branches, every

First meeting of commissioners to be held in St. Louis, Mo.

Organization of board.

President and secretary to call other meetings.

Duty of the board of commissioners to open books for subscriptions to stock.

First meeting of subscribers to stock.

Thirteen directors to be elected by stockholders.

Commissioners to deliver over to the directors all the moneys, properties, books, &c.

Annual meetings of stockholders.

Grant of right of way.

Authority to take from adjacent lands materials for construction.

Right of way 100 feet in width on each side of said railroad.

Right of way exempt from taxation.

Indian titles to be extinguished by the United States.

Grant of lands.

Forty sections per mile in the Territories. Twenty sections per mile in the States.

Other lands may be selected in lieu of those reserved.

Land limits. If route is upon the line of any other aided road former grant shall be deducted.

Road having previous grant may assign.

"Mineral" lands not granted.

Agricultural lands in lieu of mineral lands.

"Mineral" does not include iron or coal.

The President to appoint three Commissioners to examine road.

Commissioners to report, under oath to the President.

Road to be constructed as a "first-class" railroad.

Rails to be of American iron.

Gauge to be uniform.

Telegraph line. Condition as to charges for Government transportation and telegraphic service.

Other roads may form run-

alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as said company may adopt, through the Territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad whenever it passes through any State, and whenever, on the line thereof, the United States have full title, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, and free from pre-emption or other claims or rights, at the time the line of said road is designated by a plat thereof, filed in the office of the commissioner of the General Land-Office; and whenever, prior to said time, and of said sections or parts of sections shall have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, or pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected by said company in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections, and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections, and not including the reserved numbers:

Provided, That if said route shall be found upon the line of any other railroad route, to aid in the construction of which lands have been heretofore granted by the United States, as far as the routes are upon the same general line, the amount of land heretofore granted shall be deducted from the amount granted by this act: *Provided further*, That the railroad company receiving the previous grant of land may assign their interest to said "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company," or may consolidate, confederate, and associate with said company upon the terms named in the first and seventeenth sections of this act: *Provided further*, That all mineral lands be, and the same are hereby, excluded from the operations of this act, and in lieu thereof a like quantity of unoccupied and unappropriated agricultural lands in odd-numbered sections nearest to the line of said road, and within twenty miles thereof, may be selected as above provided: *And provided further*, That the word "mineral," when it occurs in this act, shall not be held to include iron or coal: *And provided further*, That no money shall be drawn from the Treasury of the United States to aid in the construction of the said "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad."

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company shall have twenty-five consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad and telegraph line ready for the service contemplated, the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners to examine the same, who shall be paid a reasonable compensation for their services by the company, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior; and if it shall appear that twenty-five consecutive miles of said road and telegraph line have been completed in a good, substantial and workman-like manner, as in all other respects required by this act, the commissioners shall so report under oath, to the President of the United States, and patents of lands, as aforesaid, shall be issued to said company, confirming to said company the right and title to said lands situated opposite to and coterminous with said completed section of said road. And from time to time, whenever twenty-five additional consecutive miles shall have been constructed, completed, and in readiness as aforesaid, and verified by said commissioners to the President of the United States, then patents shall be issued to said company conveying the additional sections of land as aforesaid, and so on as fast as every twenty-five miles of said road is completed as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad shall be constructed in a substantial and workman-like manner, with all the necessary draws, culverts, bridges, viaducts, crossings, turn-outs, stations and watering-places, and all other appurtenances, including furniture and rolling-stock, equal in all respects to railroads of the first-class when prepared for business, with rails of the best quality, manufactured from American iron. And a uniform gauge shall be established throughout the entire length of the road. And there shall be constructed a telegraph line, of the most substantial and approved description, to be operated along the entire line: *Provided*, That the said company shall not charge the government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service. And it shall be the duty of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to permit any other railroad which shall be authorized to be built by the United States, or by the legislature of any Territory or State in which

the same may be situated, to form running connections with it, on fair and equitable terms.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall cause the lands to be surveyed for forty miles in width on both sides of the entire line of said road after the general route shall be fixed, and as fast as may be required by the construction of said railroad; and the odd sections of land hereby granted shall not be liable to sale or entry, or pre-emption, before or after they are surveyed, except by said company, as provided in this act; but the provision of the act of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, granting pre-emption rights, and the act amendatory thereof, and of the act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to all other lands on the line of said road when surveyed, excepting those hereby granted to said company.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to enter upon, purchase, take, and hold any lands or premises that may be necessary and proper for the construction and working of said road, not exceeding in width one hundred feet on each side of the line of its railroad, unless a greater width be required for the purposes of excavation or embankment; and also any lands or premises that may be necessary and proper for turn-outs, standing places for cars, depots, station-houses, or any other structures required in the construction and working of said road. And the said company shall have the right to cut and remove trees and other material that might, by falling, encumber its road-bed, though standing or being more than two hundred feet from the line of said road. And in case the owner of such lands or premises and the said company cannot agree as to the value of the premises taken, or to be taken, for the use of said road, the value thereof shall be determined by the appraisal of three disinterested commissioners, who may be appointed upon application by either party to any court of record in any of the Territories in which the lands or premises to be taken lie; and said commissioners, in their assessment of damages, shall appraise such premises at what would have been the value thereof if the road had not been built. And upon return into court of such appraisement, and upon the payment into the same of the estimated value of the premises taken for the use and benefit of the owner thereof, said premises shall be deemed to be taken by said company, which shall thereby acquire full title to the same for the purposes aforesaid. And either party feeling aggrieved at said appraisement may, within thirty days after the same has been returned into court, file an appeal therefrom, and demand a jury of twelve men to estimate the damage sustained; but such appeal shall not interfere with the rights of said company to enter upon the premises taken, or to do any act necessary and proper in the construction of its road. And said party appealing shall give bonds, with sufficient surety or sureties, for the payment of any cost that may arise upon such appeal; and in case the party appealing does not obtain a verdict more favorable, such party shall pay the whole cost incurred by the appellee, as well as his own, and the payment into court, for the use of the owner of said premises taken, at a sum equal to that finally awarded, shall be held to vest in said company the title of said land, and the right to use and occupy the same for the construction, maintenance, and operation of said road. And in case any of the lands to be taken as aforesaid shall be held by an infant, femme covert, non compos, insane person, or persons residing without the territory within which the lands to be taken lie, or persons subjected to any legal disability, the court may appoint a guardian, for any party under any disqualification, to appear in proper person, who shall give bonds, with sufficient surety or sureties, for the proper and faithful execution of his trust, and who may represent in court the person disqualified, as aforesaid, from appearing, when the same proceedings shall be had in reference to the appraisement of the premises to be taken for the use of said company, and with the same effect as has been already described; and the title of the company to the lands taken by virtue of this act shall not be affected or impaired by reason of any failure by any guardian to discharge faithfully his trust. And in case any party shall have a right or claim to any land for a term of years, or any interest therein, in possession, reversion, or remainder, the value of any such estate, less than a fee sim-

ning connections on equitable terms.

Lands to be surveyed as fast as construction of road may require.

Authorizes company to take any lands necessary for construction of its road.

100 feet on each side.

Lands for turn-outs, depots, &c.

Damages to be determined by commissioners.

Procedure.

What proceedings in cases of lands held by any persons subject to any legal disability.

Other proceedings.

Proceedings when lands are unoccupied.

ple, shall be estimated and determined in the manner hereinbefore set forth. And in case it shall be necessary for the company to enter upon any lands which are unoccupied, and of which there is no apparent owner or claimant, it may proceed to take and use the same for the purposes of said railroad, and may institute proceedings, in manner described, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of, and of acquiring a title to, the same; but the judge of the court hearing said suit shall determine the kinds of notice to be served on such owner or owners, and he may in his discretion appoint an agent or guardian to represent such owner or owners in case of his or their incapacity or non-appearance. But in case no claimant shall appear within six years from the time of the opening of said road across any land, all claims to damages against said company shall be barred.

Claims barred if not made within six years.

Grants made subject to certain conditions.

Whole road to be completed by July 4, 1878.

Congress may do anything necessary to insure a speedy completion of the road.

All people of the United States may subscribe to the stock until whole amount is taken up.

To be a post-route and military road.

Congress may restrict charges for government transportation.

Company to accept terms, conditions, &c., within two years.

Annual report to be verified by affidavits of president and six directors of company.

Election of president and vice-president from board of directors.

Treasurer and Secretary.

Term of office of president, vice-president,

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every grant, right, and privilege herein are so made and given to and accepted by said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, upon and subject to the following conditions, namely: That the said company shall commence the work on said road within two years from the approval of this act by the President, and shall complete not less than fifty miles per year after the second year, and shall construct, equip, furnish, and complete the main line of the whole road by the fourth day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States make the several conditional grants herein, and that the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company accept the same, upon the further condition that if the said company make any breach of the conditions hereof, and allow the same to continue for upwards of one year, then, in such case, at any time hereafter, the United States may do any and all acts and things which may be needful and necessary to insure a speedy completion of the said road.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all people of the United States shall have the right to subscribe to the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company until the whole capital named in this act of incorporation is taken up by complying with the terms of subscription.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, or any part thereof, shall be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and all other government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charges for such government transportation.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the acceptance of the terms, conditions, and impositions of this act by the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company shall be signified in writing under the corporate seal of said company, duly executed pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within two years after the passage of this act, and not afterwards, and shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of said company shall make and publish an annual report of their proceedings and expenditures, verified by the affidavits of the president and at least six of the directors, a copy of which shall be deposited in the office of said Secretary of the Interior, and they shall, from time to time, fix, determine, and regulate the fares, tolls, and charges to be received and paid for transportation of persons and property on said road, or any part thereof.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors chosen in pursuance of the first section of this act shall so soon as may be after their election, elect from their own number a president and vice-president; and said board of directors shall, from time to time, and so soon as may be after their election, choose a treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their offices at the will and pleasure of the board of directors. The treasurer and secretary shall give such bonds, with such security as the said board from time to time may require. The secretary shall, before entering upon his duty, be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof, and said oath shall be made a matter of record upon the books of said corporation. No person shall be a director of said company unless he shall be a stockholder, and qualified to vote for directors at the election at which he shall be chosen.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the president, vice-president, and directors shall hold their offices for the period indicated in the by-

laws of said company, not exceeding three years, respectively, and until others are chosen in their place, and qualified. In case it shall so happen that an election of directors shall not be made on any day appointed by the by-laws of said company, the corporation shall not for that excuse be deemed to be dissolved, but such election may be holden on any day which shall be appointed by the directors. The directors, of whom seven, including the president, shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, shall have full power to make and prescribe such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall deem needful and proper touching the disposition and management of stock, property, estate, and effects of the company, the transfer of shares, the duties and conduct of their officers and servants touching the election and meeting of the directors, and all matters whatsoever which may appertain to the concerns of said company; and the said board of directors may have full power to fill any vacancy or vacancies that may occur from any cause or causes from time to time in their said board. And the said board of directors shall have power to appoint such engineers, agents, and subordinates as may from time to time be necessary to carry into effect the object of the company, and to do all acts and things touching the location and construction of said road.

Directors empowered to make by-laws, rules, and regulations.

Directors may fill vacancies in board

Directors empowered to appoint engineers, agents, &c.

Directors to require payment of ten per centum, cash assessment, and balance of subscriptions when needed.

Forfeited stock may be redeemed on terms prescribed by directors.

Company authorized to accept other grants, franchises, &c.

Grant from any Indian tribe to be subject to the approval of the President.

Southern Pacific may connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Road.

Point of connection to be near the boundary-line of California.

Uniform gauge and rate of freight and fare.

Shall have similar grants of land, &c.

This act to be null and void, unless one million of dollars of stock are subscribed for within two years.

Congress may add to, alter, amend, or repeal this act, having due regard for the rights of the company.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the directors of said company to require payment of the sum of ten per centum cash assessment upon all subscriptions received of all subscribers, and the balance thereof at such times and in such proportions and on such conditions as they shall deem to be necessary to complete the said road and telegraph lines within the time in this act prescribed. Sixty days' previous notice shall be given of the payments required, and of the time and place of payment, by publishing a notice once a week in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, and Nashville, and in case any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay, in pursuance of such notice, the stock held by such person shall be forfeited absolutely to the use of the company, and also any payment or payments that shall have been made on account thereof, subject to the condition that the board of directors may allow the redemption on such terms as they may prescribe.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company is authorized to accept to its own use any grant, donation, loan, power, franchise, aid or assistance which may be granted to or conferred on said company by the Congress of the United States, by the legislature of any State, or by any corporation, person, or persons, or by any Indian tribe or nation through whose reservation the road herein provided for may pass; and said corporation is authorized to hold and enjoy any such grant, donation, loan, power, franchise, aid, or assistance, to its own use, for the purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That any such grant or donation, power, aid, or assistance from any Indian tribe or nation shall be subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the Southern Pacific Railroad, a company incorporated under the laws of the State of California, is hereby authorized to connect with the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, formed under this act, at such point, near the boundary line of the State of California, as they shall deem most suitable for a railroad line to San Francisco, and shall have a uniform gauge and rate of freight or fare with said road; and in consideration thereof, to aid in its construction, shall have similar grants of land, subject to all the conditions and limitations herein provided, and shall be required to construct its road on the like regulations, as to time and manner, with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad herein provided for.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That unless the said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company shall obtain bona fide subscriptions to the stock of said company to the amount of one million of dollars, with ten per centum paid, within two years after the passage of and approval of this act, it shall be null and void.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the better to accomplish the object of this act, namely, to promote the public interest and welfare by the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and keeping the same in working order, and to secure to the government at all times, but particularly in time of war, the use and benefits of the same for the postal, military, and other purposes, Congress may, at any time, having due regard for the rights of said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, add to, alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Compensation of directors, engineers, commissioners, &c., to be paid by railroad companies.

Ten dollars per day and ten cents per mile.

If company neglects to make such payments, patents for lands not to be issued.

SEC. 21.* *And be it further enacted*, That whenever in any grant of land or other subsidies, made or hereafter to be made, to railroads or other corporations, the United States has reserved the right, or shall reserve it, to appoint directors, engineers, commissioners or other agents to examine said roads, or act in conjunction with other officers of said company or companies, all the costs, charges, and pay of said directors, engineers, commissioners, or agents, shall be paid by the respective companies. Said directors, engineers, commissioners, or agents shall be paid for said services the sum of ten dollars per day, for each and every day actually and necessarily employed, and ten cents per mile for each and every mile actually and necessarily traveled, in discharging the duties required of them, which per diem and mileage shall be in full compensation for said services. And in case any company shall refuse or neglect to make such payments, no more patents for lands or other subsidies shall be issued to said company until these requirements are complied with.

Approved, July 27, 1866.

(Repealed.)

ACT OF JUNE 25, 1868.

15 Stat., 79.

CHAP. LXXVII.—An act relative to filing reports of railroad companies.

(Printed with laws relating to the Northern Pacific.)

ACT OF APRIL 20, 1871.

17 Stat., 19.

CHAP. XXXIII.—An act to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company authorized to issue its bonds.

Road, equipment, lands, franchises, &c., may be mortgaged to secure the bonds. Mortgage to be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Breach of conditions of organic act will affect those claiming under any foreclosure of the mortgage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, organized under act of Congress of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby authorized to make and issue its bonds in such form and manner, and for such sums, payable at such times, and bearing such rate of interest, and to dispose of them on such terms as its directors may deem advisable; and to secure said bonds, the said company may mortgage its road, equipment, lands, franchises, privileges, and other rights and property, subject to such terms, conditions, and limitations as its directors may prescribe. As proof and notice of the legal execution and effectual delivery of any mortgage hereafter made by said company, it shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That if the company shall hereafter suffer any breach of the conditions of the act above referred to, under which it is organized, the rights of those claiming under any mortgage made by the company to the lands granted to it by said act shall extend only to so much thereof as shall be coterminous with or appertaining to that part of said road which shall have been constructed at the time of the foreclosure of said mortgage.

Approved, April 20, 1871.

LAWS RELATING TO THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Subject.	Date of approval.	United States Statutes.	
		Vol.	Page.
Charter act	Mar. 3, 1871	16	365
Name of company changed	May 2, 1872	17	59
Former mortgages legalized	Mar. 3, 1873	17	598
Authorized to secure construction bonds by new mortgage	June 22, 1874	18	197

* This section has been incorporated in the Revised Statutes as sec. 5259.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1871.

CHAP. CXXII.—An Act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the Construction of its Road, and for other Purposes. 16 Stat., 573.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John C. Fremont, James L. Alcorn, G. M. Dodge, O. C. French, John D. Caldwell, * * * Texas Pacific Railroad Company incorporated. Name.

are hereby created a body politic and corporate in fact and in law, by the name, style, and title of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity within the United States, and may make and use a common seal; and the said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances, from a point at or near Marshall, county of Harrison, State of Texas; thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be determined by said company, near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, to a point at or near El Paso; thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be selected by said company, through New Mexico and Arizona, to a point on the Rio Colorado, at or near the southeastern boundary of the State of California; thence by the most direct and eligible route to San Diego, California, to ship's channel, in the bay of San Diego, in the State of California, pursuing in the location thereof, as near as may be, the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and is hereby vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act. Empowered to lay out, construct, and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line from Marshall, Tex., by a route near the 32d parallel of north latitude, via El Paso, through New Mexico and Arizona to San Diego, Cal.

SEC. 2. That the persons named in the first section of this act shall constitute a board of commissioners, (twenty of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business,) to be known as the Texas Pacific Railroad commissioners, who shall meet in the city of New York within ninety days after the passage of this act, at a time to be designated in a notice to be signed by the person first named in the list of incorporators and six of his associates, and to be published for two weeks in, at least, one daily newspaper in New York, New Orleans, and Washington; and, when so met, they may cause books to be opened for the subscription of the capital stock of said company, and when twenty thousand shares, amounting to two millions of dollars, shall have been subscribed, and ten per centum actually paid thereon, in money, to the treasurer, to be elected by said commissioners, who shall give bond for its safe keeping and payment to the treasurer of the company when organized, then it shall be lawful for such subscribers or stockholders, or a majority thereof, to organize said company in accordance with the provisions of this act, and to elect not less than seven nor more than seventeen directors, a majority of whom shall be necessary to the transaction of business, and who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified; and the said directors shall immediately proceed to elect a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer; the president and vice-president shall be directors. At all elections for directors, each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, which may be given by the holder in person, or by proxy, who shall also be a shareholder. The directors shall hold their offices for any term not exceeding three years, as may be provided in the by-laws; and the annual meeting of stockholders shall take place as provided for in said by-laws. Board of commissioners constituted. To meet in the city of New York. Subscription books for capital stock to be opened.

SEC. 3 That the capital stock of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall be fixed by the board of directors, at a sum not exceeding fifty millions of dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars; and when the amount is so fixed it shall never be increased except by consent of Congress. Assessments upon said stock shall only be made by a majority vote of the whole number of directors at a regular meeting, which said assessment shall be paid at the expiration of thirty days after a given notice in one newspaper in each of the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans. Stockholders to organize company, when, &c. Not less than seven nor more than seventeen directors. Term of office one year. Directors to elect officers. Term of office of directors three years. Annual meetings of stockholders. Capital stock, \$50,000,000. Stock not to be increased without consent of Congress.

SEC. 4 That the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall have power and lawful authority to purchase the stock, land grants, franchises, and appurtenances of, and consolidate on such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties, with any railroad company or company Authority to purchase property of, and to consolidate with any railroad com-

pany not having a competing through line.

Authorized to make running arrangements with other companies.

Rights, franchises, &c., of purchased railroads to vest in the Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

Obligations of the other companies to be assumed.

Prior liens not impaired.

Not to assume debts to a greater amount than the cash value of assets received.

Authority to make and enforce rules and by-laws.

Grant of right of way.

Authorized to take materials from adjacent lands.

Right of way 200 feet in width on each side of said railroad.

Grant of grounds for stations, &c., not exceeding 40 acres in any one point.

Grant of land.

40 sections per mile in the Territories.

20 sections per mile in California.

If any of the lands have been disposed of, other lands may be selected.

Limits, 10 miles beyond the limits of the land grant.

Provision as to lands not obtained by reason of the near approach of the railroad to the Mexican boundary.

"Mineral" not to include iron or coal.

Lands granted in California not further than 20 miles from the railroad, except, &c.

nies heretofore chartered by congressional, State, or territorial authority, on the route prescribed in the first section of this act; but no such consolidation shall be with any competing through line of railroads to the Pacific Ocean.

SEC. 5. That the said company shall have power and authority to make running arrangements with any railroad company or companies heretofore chartered, or that may hereafter be chartered by congressional, State, or territorial authority; also to purchase lands, or to accept donations, or grant of lands, or other property, from States or individuals, for the purpose of aiding in carrying out the object of this company.

SEC. 6. That the rights, lands, land grants, franchises, privileges, and appurtenances, and property of every description, belonging to each of the consolidated or purchased railroad company or companies, as herein provided, shall vest in and become absolutely the property of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company: *Provided*, That in all contracts made and entered into by said company with any and all other railroad company or companies, to perfect such aforesaid consolidation or purchase, the indebtedness or other legal obligations of said company or companies shall be assumed by the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company as may be agreed upon, and no such consolidation or purchase shall impair any lien which may exist on any of the railroads so consolidated or purchased; but said company shall not assume the debts or obligations of any company with which it may consolidate or purchase as aforesaid, to an amount greater than the cash value of the assets received from the same.

SEC. 7. That the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall have power to make and enforce rules and by-laws for the election of its officers and the government and management of the business of the company, and to do and perform all needful and proper things to be done and performed to promote the objects of the company hereby incorporated, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States and the provisions of this charter.

SEC. 8. That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to the said company for the construction of the said railroad and telegraph line, and the right, power, and authority is hereby given to said company to take, from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, earth, stone, timber, and other materials for the construction thereof. Said right of way is granted to said company to the extent of two hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass over the public lands; and there is also hereby granted to said company grounds for stations, buildings, workshops, wharves, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, water-stations, and such other structures as may be necessary for said railroad, not exceeding forty acres of land at any one point.

SEC. 9. That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the railroad and telegraph line herein provided for, there is hereby granted to the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, every alternate section of public lands, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as such line may be adopted by said company, through the Territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad in California, where the same shall not have *not have* been sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a pre-emption or homestead claim may not have attached at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed. In case any of said lands shall have been sold, reserved, occupied, or pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected in lieu thereof by said company, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections, and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections first above named, and not including the reserved numbers. If, in the too near approach of the said railroad line to the boundary of Mexico, the number of sections of land to which the company is entitled cannot be selected immediately on the line of said railroad, or in lieu of mineral lands excluded from this grant, a like quantity of unoccupied and unappropriated agricultural lands, in odd-numbered sections nearest the line of said railroad may be selected as above provided; and the word "mineral," where it occurs in this act, shall not be held to include iron or coal: *Provided, however*, That no public lands are hereby granted within the State of California further than twenty miles

on each side of said road, except to make up deficiencies as aforesaid, and then not to exceed twenty miles from the lands originally granted. The term "ship's channel," as used in this bill, shall not be construed as conveying any greater right to said company to the water front of San Diego Bay than it may acquire by gift, grant, purchase, or otherwise, except the right of way, as herein granted: *And provided further*, That all such lands, so granted by this section to said company, which shall not be sold, or otherwise disposed of, as provided in this act, within three years after the completion of the entire road, shall be subject to settlement and pre-emption like other lands, at a price to be fixed by and paid to said company, not exceeding an average of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for all the lands herein granted.

SEC. 10. That when the route of said railroad and telegraph line shall pass through the lands of private persons, or where it may be necessary for said railroad company to take any lands belonging to private persons for any of the purposes herein mentioned necessary to said road, such right of way through or title to such lands shall be secured in accordance with the laws of the State or Territory in which they may be situated.

SEC. 11. That the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall have power and authority to issue two kinds of bonds, secured by mortgage, namely: First, construction bonds; second, land bonds. Construction bonds shall be secured by mortgage, first, on all or any portion of the franchises, road-bed, or track of said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, when constructed or in the course of construction, from a point at or near Marshall, to ship's channel, in the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid. Land bonds shall be secured by mortgage, first, on all or any portion of the lands hereby granted in aid of the construction of said railroad as is provided for in this act; second, on lands acquired by any arrangement or purchase or terms of consolidation with any railroad company or companies to whom grants of land may have been made, or may hereafter be made, by any congressional, State, or territorial authority, or who may have purchased the same previous to any such arrangement or consolidation: *Provided*, That all the mortgages made and executed by said railroad company shall be filed and recorded in the Department of the Interior, which shall be a sufficient evidence of their legal execution, and shall confer all the rights and property of said company as therein expressed: *And provided also*, That the proceeds of the sales of the aforesaid construction and land bonds shall be applied only in the construction, operation, and equipment of the contemplated railroad line: *And provided further*, That said mortgage shall in no wise impair or affect any lien existing on the property of said company or companies at or before the time of such consolidation.

SEC. 12. That whenever the said company shall complete the first and each succeeding section of twenty consecutive miles of said railroad and put it in running order as a first-class road in all its appointments, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause patents to be issued conveying to said company the number of sections of land opposite to and coterminous with said completed road to which it shall be entitled for each section so completed. Said company, within two years after the passage of this act, shall designate the general route of its said road, as near as may be, and shall file a map of the same in the Department of the Interior; and when the map is so filed, the Secretary of the Interior, immediately thereafter, shall cause the lands within forty miles on each side of said designated route within the Territories, and twenty miles within the State of California, to be withdrawn from pre-emption, private entry, and sale: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of the act of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, granting pre-emption rights, and the acts amendatory thereof, and of the act entitled, "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the amendments thereto, shall be, and the same are hereby, extended to all other lands of the United States on the line of said road when surveyed, except those hereby granted to said company.

SEC. 13. That the president of the company shall annually, by the first day of July, make a report and file it with the Secretary of the Interior, which report shall be under oath, exhibiting the financial situation of the company, the amount of money received and expended, and the number of miles of road constructed each year; and further,

"Ship's channel" not to be construed as conveying special right to water front in San Diego Bay.

Lands granted and not sold or otherwise disposed of in three years to be subject to settlement, &c.

Right of way through lands of private persons to be secured in accordance with law.

Corporation authorized to issue construction bonds and land bonds, secured by mortgage.

Mortgage of road and franchises to secure "construction bonds."

Mortgage of grants and acquired lands to secure "land bonds."

All mortgages to be filed and recorded in the Department of the Interior.

Proceeds of sales of bonds to be applied only to construction, operation, and equipment of railroad.

As 20-mile sections of road are completed, patents for coterminous lands shall be issued.

General route to be designated within two years, and map filed.

Lands to be withdrawn from pre-emption, &c.

Provisions of pre-emption and homestead acts extended to other lands.

Annual report, when and where to be made, and to state what.

the names and residences of the stockholders, of the directors, and of all other officers of the company, the amount of stock subscribed, and the amount thereof actually paid in, a description of the lines of road surveyed and fixed upon for construction, the amount received from passengers and for freight, respectively, on the road, a statement of the expenses of said road and its fixtures, and a true statement of the indebtedness of said company and the various kinds thereof.

Certificates of capital stock to be signed by the president and secretary. SEC. 14. That the certificates of the capital stock must be signed by the president and secretary, and attested by the seal of the company, and shall contain an extract from the proceedings of the board of directors fixing the amount thereof, as well as from this act, authorizing such issue. All the bonds and mortgages issued by said company must be signed by the president and secretary, and attested by the seal of said company, and shall contain an extract from the law authorizing them to be issued. The face value of said bonds shall be one thousand dollars in gold, and shall be redeemable at such times, and to bear such rate of interest, payable semi-annually in gold, as may be determined by the directors. The total value of the construction bonds to be issued shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars per mile of said railroad, and the total face value of the land bonds shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents per acre for all lands mortgaged; the total amount of each land mortgage to be determined by the board of directors.

Bonds and mortgages.

Bonds and interest payable in gold.

Limitation as to construction bonds, \$30,000 per mile.

Land bonds not to exceed \$250 per acre for all lands mortgaged.

Other railroads may connect.

No discrimination against any connecting roads.

Rates not to exceed the prices fixed by Congress on the Union and Central Pacific.

Iron or steel rails from American ore.

Corporation to commence construction of road simultaneously at San Diego and Marshall.

Fifty miles to be built within two years.

To be completed in two years.

Upon failure, Congress may adopt measures necessary to secure speedy completion.

President to appoint one commissioner to examine sections of twenty miles as completed.

Railroad declared to be a military post-road.

SEC. 15. That all railroads constructed, or that may be hereafter constructed, to intersect said Texas Pacific railroad, shall have a right to connect with that line; that no discrimination as regards charges for freight or passengers, or in any other matter, shall be made by said Texas Pacific Railroad Company against any of the said connecting roads; but that the same charges per mile as to passengers, and per ton per mile as to freight, passing from the said Texas Pacific railroad over any of said connecting roads, or passing from any of said connecting roads over any part of said Texas Pacific railroad, shall be made by said company as they make for freight and passengers over their own road: *Provided also*, That said connecting roads shall reciprocate said right of connection and quality of charges with said Texas Pacific railroad; *And provided further*, That the rates charged for carrying passengers and freight, per mile, shall not exceed the prices which may be fixed by Congress for carrying passengers and freight on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads.

SEC. 16. That said road shall be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured from American ore, except such as may have heretofore been contracted for by any railroad company which may be purchased or consolidated with by the company hereby incorporated, as provided by this act.

SEC. 17. That the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall commence the construction of its road simultaneously at San Diego, in the State of California, and from a point at or near Marshall, Texas, as hereinbefore described, and so prosecute the same as to have at least fifty consecutive miles of railroad from each of said points complete and in running order within two years after the passage of this act; and to so continue to construct each year thereafter a sufficient number of miles to secure the completion of the whole line from the aforesaid point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid, within ten years after the passage of this act; and upon failure to so complete it, Congress may adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion.

SEC. 18. That the President of the United States, upon the completion of the first section of twenty miles, shall appoint one commissioner, whose duty it shall be to examine the various sections of twenty miles as they shall be completed, and report thereon to him in writing; and if, from such report, he be satisfied that said company has fully completed each section of its road, as in this act provided, he shall direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to said company for the lands it is entitled to under this act, as fast as each section of said road is completed.

SEC. 19. That the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall be, and it is hereby, declared to be a military and post-road; and for the purpose of insuring the carrying of the mails, troops, munitions of war, supplies, and stores of the United States, no act of the company nor any law of

any State or Territory shall impede, delay, or prevent the said company from performing its obligations to the United States in that regard: *Provided*, That said road shall be subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, and all other governmental services, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the price paid by private parties for the same kind of service, and the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for the purpose aforesaid.

Transportation for the United States not to be impeded.
Fair and reasonable rates of compensation.

SEC. 20. That it shall not be lawful for any of the directors, either in their individual capacity or as members of an incorporated or joint-stock company, to make any contracts or agreements with the said Texas Pacific Railway Company for the construction, equipment, or running of its road, or to have any interest therein; and all such contracts or agreements are hereby declared null and void; and all money or property received under such contracts or agreements may be recovered back for the benefit of the company by any stockholder.

No directors to contract for constructing, &c., any part of the road.

SEC. 21. That any railroad company whose route lies across the route of the Texas Pacific Railroad may cross the same, and for the purpose of crossing shall have the right to acquire at the double minimum price all lands, whether of the United States or granted by this act, which shall be needed for a right of way two hundred feet wide through said lands, and for depots, stations, side-tracks, and other needful purposes, not exceeding for such purposes forty acres at any one station.

Railroad companies may cross this road.

May have lands, for right of way and for depots at a certain price.

SEC. 22. That the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railroad Company, chartered by the State of Louisiana, shall have the right to connect by the most eligible route to be selected by said company with the said Texas Pacific railroad at its eastern terminus, and shall have the right of way through the public land to the same extent granted hereby to the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company; and in aid of its construction from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, thence by the way of Alexandria, in said State, to connect with the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company at its eastern terminus, there is hereby granted to said company, its successors and assigns, the same number of alternate sections of public lands per mile, in the State of Louisiana, as are by this act granted in the State of California, to said Texas Pacific Railroad Company; and said lands shall be withdrawn from the market, selected, and patents issued therefor, and opened for settlement and pre-emption, upon the same terms and in the same manner, and time as is provided for and required from said Texas Pacific Railroad Company, within said State of California: *Provided*, That said company shall complete the whole of said road within five years from the passage of this act.

New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company may connect with this road.

Grant of right of way.

Grant of lands to aid in its construction.

20 sections per mile in the State of Louisiana.

Lands to be withdrawn from market, &c.

Road to be completed within five years.

SEC. 23. That, for the purpose of connecting the Texas Pacific railroad with the city of San Francisco, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California is hereby authorized (subject to the laws of California) to construct a line of railroad from a point at or near Tehachapa Pass by way of Los Angeles, to the Texas Pacific Railroad at or near the Colorado River, with the same rights, grants and privileges, and subject to the same limitations, restrictions, and conditions as were granted to said Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, by the act of July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: *Provided*, *however*, That this section shall in no way affect or impair the rights, present or prospective, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, or any other railroad company.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company may construct a road to connect the Texas Pacific Railroad with San Francisco.

Provide that right of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co. shall be in no way impaired.

Approved March 3, 1871.

ACT OF MAY 2, 1872.

CHAP. CXXXII.—An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the Construction of its Road, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

17 Stat., 50, 1871, ch. 122, vol. xvi, p. 573.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the name, style, and title of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company shall hereafter be "The Texas and Pacific Railway Company;" and the said The Texas and Pacific Railway

Name changed from "Texas Pacific Railroad Co." to "Texas and Pacific Railway Co."

The rights, Company shall have, possess, and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and franchises heretofore conferred upon the said Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

May issue construction and land bonds.

Construction bonds not to exceed \$40,000 per mile. (See sec. 14 of prior act.)

Granted lands may be included in the mortgage to secure said construction bonds.

Land bonds, how secured.

No land grant revived, enlarged, extended, or created by this act.

Amount of land bonds not to exceed, &c.

Mortgages to be filed, and recorded in the Department of the Interior.

Proceeds of bonds and stock, how only to be applied.

Standard of road and equipment to be same as required of the existing Pacific railways.

Prior liens not affected.

The iron or steel rails to be made from American ore, except, &c.

Construction of road to be commenced where, and to be continued in what direction.

100 consecutive miles to be in running order within two years.

100 miles each year thereafter.

Time of completion, 10 years from May 2, 1872.

Uniform gauge.

SEC. 2. That the said The Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall have power and authority to issue the construction and land bonds authorized by the eleventh section of said act of incorporation, for such amounts, not exceeding forty thousand dollars per mile of said road, of construction bonds, as said company may deem needful to provide for the construction and equipment of its line, and to include in the mortgage or mortgages to secure said construction bonds all or any portion of the lands granted in aid of the construction of said railroad; and in the mortgage or mortgages to secure said land bonds, any portion of said lands not so used to secure the construction bonds aforesaid; and all or any portion of the lands acquired by the terms of consolidation lawfully authorized by the fourth section of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, with any railroad company or companies to whom grants of land may have been made, or may hereafter be made, by any congressional, State, or territorial authority, or who may have purchased the same previous to any such arrangement or consolidation, and within the time limited for the completion of the road, and all such lands of every description shall be subject to all limitations and conditions now by law existing in relation thereto, and as modified by this act; and this act shall not be construed to revive, enlarge, extend, or create any land grant whatever, beyond that heretofore granted by Congress, and which shall duly inure to said company upon compliance with the terms of this act in relation to the times fixed for completion of said railway, and all such mortgages shall be subject to all the conditions and limitations by law existing under this act and the acts to which it is supplementary in respect to such lands, and shall not be held to vest any title in the mortgage or create any lien on such lands, other than such company is or may become lawfully entitled to vest or create thereunder; but the amount of said land bonds shall not exceed two and a half dollars per acre for all lands covered by the mortgage or mortgages securing the same.

SEC. 3. That all the mortgages made and executed by said railroad company shall be filed and recorded in the Department of the Interior, which shall be a sufficient evidence of their legal execution: *Provided*, That the aforesaid bonds and the authorized capital stock, or the proceeds thereof, shall be applied only for the purpose of securing the construction, operation, and equipment of the contemplated railroad line, under lawful contracts with such parties, and on such terms and conditions as said company may deem needful, and for the further purpose of purchase, consolidation, completion, equipment, and operating of the other roads, as contemplated by said act and specified therein, being a part of the aforesaid railroad line, and for the expenses necessary and incident to the works authorized thereby: *Provided, however*, That said road and its equipment shall be of the standard heretofore required by the United States Government for the existing Pacific railway lines: *And provided further*, That said mortgage or mortgages shall in no wise impair or affect any lien existing on the property of said company or companies at or before the time of such consolidation.

SEC. 4. That said road shall be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured from American ore, except such as may have been contracted for before consolidation by any railroad company which may be purchased by or consolidated with this company.

SEC. 5. That the said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall commence the construction of its road at or near Marshall, Texas, and proceed with its construction, under the original act and this supplement, or in pursuance of the authority derived from any consolidation as aforesaid, westerly from a point near Marshall, and towards San Diego, in the State of California, on the line authorized by the original act, and so prosecute the same as to have at least one hundred consecutive miles of railroad from said point complete and in running order within two years after the passage of this act; and so continue to construct, each year thereafter, a sufficient number of miles, not less than one hundred, to secure the completion of the whole line, from the aforesaid point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California, as aforesaid, within ten years after the passage of this act; and said road from Marshall, Texas, throughout the length thereof, shall be of uniform gauge: *Provided, however*, That the said

company shall commence the construction of said road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passage of this act, and construct not less than ten miles before the expiration of the second year, and, after the second year, not less than twenty-five miles per annum in continuous line thereafter between San Diego and the Colorado River, until the junction is formed with the line from the east at the latter point or east thereof; and upon failure to so complete it, Congress may adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to secure its speedy completion; and it shall also be lawful for said company to commence and prosecute the construction of its line from any other point or points on its line; but nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorize the grant of any additional lands or subsidy, of any nature or kind whatsoever, on the part of the government of the United States: *Provided*, That said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall be, and it is hereby, authorized and required to construct, maintain, control, and operate a road between Marshall, Texas, and Shreveport, Louisiana, or control and operate any existing road between said points, of the same gauge as the said Texas and Pacific Railroad; and that all roads terminating at Shreveport shall have the right to make the same running connections, and shall be entitled to the same privileges, for the transaction of business in connection with the said Texas and Pacific railway, as are granted to roads intersecting therewith: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as changing the terminus of said Texas and Pacific Railway from Marshall as provided in the original act.

Road from San Diego eastward, when and how to be built.

Upon failure, Congress may adopt measures necessary to secure speedy completion.

Road between Marshall and Shreveport to be controlled and operated by Texas and Pacific.

SEC. 6. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this supplement be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Repealing clause.

Approved May 2, 1872.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

CHAP. CCLVII.—An Act supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the Construction of its Road, and for other Purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. 17 Stat., 598. 1871, ch. 122, vol. xvi, p. 573.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the face value of all bonds hereafter issued by the Texas and Pacific Railroad [Railway] Company, under the provisions of an act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, shall, at the option of the company, be either in gold, or other lawful money of the United States, bearing interest, at like option of the company, either in gold, or other lawful money of the United States; and any mortgage heretofore executed by said company, securing bonds payable in any lawful money of the United States other than gold, and the bonds recited therein, and to secure which, said mortgage was given, are hereby legalized, and said mortgage and bonds shall have the same effect as though they had been authorized by the act to which this is a supplement. *Provided*, That in all respects the requirements of that law in regard to such mortgage and bonds have been fully complied with.

Face value of bonds hereafter issued by Texas and Pacific Railway Company may be in gold or other lawful money.

Former mortgages legalized, if other requirements of law have been complied with.

Approved March 3, 1873.

ACT OF JUNE 22, 1874.

CHAP. CCCCVI.—An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes." 13 Stat., 197. 1871, ch. 122, vol. xvi, pp. 573, 579.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Texas and Pacific Railway Company is hereby empowered to secure, by one or more mortgages upon the whole or any portion of its line, the construction bonds heretofore authorized to be issued, and to cancel the mortgage now on record with the Secretary of the Interior so far as the same can be done without prejudice to existing rights, and to substitute therefor the mortgage or mortgages hereby authorized, which substituted mortgages shall expressly reserve all rights which may have been acquired under the existing mortgage: *Provided*, That the aggregate

Texas and Pacific Railway Company authorized to secure construction bonds by new mortgages.

To cancel mortgage on record with Secretary of the Interior.

To substitute mortgages au-

thorized by this act.

Limit heretofore fixed not to be exceeded.

What new mortgages shall embrace.

Consolidated roads, how to be deemed.

No other or further rights granted.

of the said bonds to be issued under and secured by said mortgage or mortgages shall not exceed the limits heretofore fixed by Congress; and said mortgages for the division east of Fort Worth shall embrace the roads and property of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and of the Southern Trans-continental Railway Company, heretofore merged in and consolidated with the said Texas and Pacific Railway Company, under the authority and requirements of the laws of the State of Texas; and which roads so merged as aforesaid shall for that and all other purposes be deemed and taken to be a part of the said Texas and Pacific Railway, and shall hereafter be subject to all the provisions and limitations of the act of Congress incorporating said company and of the supplements thereto: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed or have the effect to entitle said corporation to any other or further rights to public lands, or in any other respect as against the United States, than such as by law it is now entitled to.

Approved June 22, 1874.

LAWS RELATING TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Subject.	Date of approval.	United States Statutes.	
		Vol.	Page.
Connection with Atlantic and Pacific	July 27, 1866	14	292
Connection with Texas and Pacific	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573

ACT OF JULY 27, 1866.

14 Stat., 292. CHAP. CCLXXVIII.—An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast.

SEC. 18. Relating to this company, will be found on page 173 of this report.

ACT OF MARCH 2, 1871.

16 Stat., 573. CHAP. CXXII.—An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes.

SEC. 23. Relating to this company, will be found on page 179 of this report.

LAWS RELATING TO THE CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, AND THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROADS.

Subject.	Date of approval.	U. S. Statutes.	
		Vol.	Page.
Land grant	July 25, 1866	14	229
Extension of time—eighteen months	June 25, 1868	15	89
Time of acceptance extended to April 10, 1870.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47

ACT OF JULY 25, 1866.

14 Stat., 239. CHAP. CCXLII.—An Act granting Lands to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon.

The California and Oregon R. R. Co. of California and an Oregon company empowered to locate and construct a railroad and telegraph line. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the "California and Oregon Railroad Company," organized under an act of the State of California, to protect certain parties in and to a railroad survey, "to connect Portland, in Oregon, with Marysville, in California," approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and such company organized under the laws of Oregon as the legislature of said State shall hereafter designate, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to lay out,

locate, construct, finish, and maintain a railroad and telegraph line between the city of Portland, in Oregon, and the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, in the manner following, to wit: The said California and Oregon Railroad Company to construct that part of the said railroad and telegraph within the State of California, beginning at some point (to be selected by said company) on the Central Pacific Railroad in the Sacramento Valley, in the State of California, and running thence northerly, through the Sacramento and Shasta Valleys, to the northern boundary of the State of California; and the said Oregon company to construct that part of the said railroad and telegraph line within the State of Oregon, beginning at the city of Portland, in Oregon, and running thence southerly through the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue River valleys to the southern boundary of Oregon, where the same shall connect with the part aforesaid to be made by the first-named company: *Provided*, That the company completing its respective part of the said railroad and telegraph from either of the termini herein named to the line between California and Oregon before the other company shall have likewise arrived at the same line, shall have the right, and the said company is hereby authorized, to continue in constructing the same beyond the line aforesaid, with the consent of the State in which the unfinished part may lie, upon the terms mentioned in this act, until the said parts shall meet and connect, and the whole line of said railroad and telegraph shall be completed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the said companies, their successors and assigns, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and to secure the safe and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores over the line of said railroad, every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile (ten on each side) of said railroad line; and when any of said alternate sections or parts of sections shall be found to have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of, other lands, designated as aforesaid, shall be selected by said companies in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, nearest to and not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said first-named alternate sections; and as soon as the said companies, or either of them, shall file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior a map of the survey of said railroad, or any portion thereof, not less than sixty continuous miles from either terminus, the Secretary of the Interior shall withdraw from sale public lands herein granted on each side of said railroad, so far as located and within the limits before specified. The lands herein granted shall be applied to the building of said road within the States, respectively, wherein they are situated. And the sections and parts of sections of land which shall remain in the United States within the limits of the aforesaid grant shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of public lands when sold: *Provided*, That bona fide and actual settlers under the pre-emption laws of the United States may, after due proof of settlement, improvement, and occupation, as now provided by law, purchase the same at the price fixed for said lands at the date of such settlement, improvement, and occupation: *And provided, also*, That, settlers under the provisions of the homestead act, who comply with the terms and requirements of said act, shall be entitled, within the limits of said grant, to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres of the land so reserved by the United States, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to said companies for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line; and the right, power, and authority are hereby given to said companies to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road, earth, stone, timber, water, and other materials for the construction thereof. Said right of way is granted to said railroad to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said railroad where it may pass over the public lands, including all necessary grounds for stations, buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, water-stations, or any other structures required in the construction and operating of said road.

Between Portland, Oreg., and the Central Pacific Railroad in California.

The California company to construct road to northern boundary of State.

The Oregon company to construct the road to the southern boundary of Oregon.

The company first completing its part may continue its road with consent of State.

Grant of land.

Twenty sections per mile.

If any sections of land have been sold, or are occupied, other lands may be selected in lieu thereof.

Limits, 10 miles beyond grant.

When maps of surveys are filed lands to be withdrawn from sale.

Lands granted to be applied to building road in the States where they lie.

Remaining lands to be sold, for what price.

Settlers under pre-emption laws may purchase, at what price, &c.

Under homestead act may have not over 80 acres.

Grant of right of way.

Materials for construction from adjacent lands.

Right of way 100 feet on each side of said railroad.

Lands for stations, &c.

The President to appoint 3 commissioners to examine road.

Commissioners to report under oath to the President.

Patents to be issued for lands coterminous with completed railroad.

Conditions of grant.

Fair and reasonable rates of compensation.

Railroad to be a public highway and free to the United States.

Property and troops of the United States to be transported at the cost of the companies when so required by the government.

Companies to file assent to this act within 1 year.

Road to be completed by July 1, 1875.

Gauge to be same as Central Pacific.

Companies to use and operate road as one continuous line.

No discrimination whatever.

If companies fail to comply with certain conditions, this act to be void, and the lands not conveyed to revert to the United States.

If road and telegraph line are not kept in repair and Congress may, &c.

The companies to be governed by the laws of their respective States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the said companies, or either of them, shall have twenty or more consecutive miles of any portion of said railroad and telegraph line ready for the service contemplated by this act, the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners, whose compensation shall be paid by said company, to examine the same, and if it shall appear that twenty consecutive miles of railroad and telegraph shall have been completed and equipped in all respects as required by this act, the said commissioners shall so report under oath to the President of the United States, and thereupon patents shall issue to said companies, or either of them, as the case may be, for the lands hereinbefore granted, to the extent of and coterminous with the completed section of said railroad and telegraph line as aforesaid; and from time to time, whenever twenty or more consecutive miles of the said road and telegraph shall be completed and equipped as aforesaid, patents shall in like manner issue upon the report of the said commissioners, and so on until the entire railroad and telegraph authorized by this act shall have been constructed, and the patents of the lands herein granted shall have been issued.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grants aforesaid are made upon the condition that the said companies shall keep said railroad and telegraph in repair and use, and shall at all times transport the mails upon said railroad, and transmit dispatches by said telegraph line for the government of the United States, when required so to do by any department thereof, and that the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of said railroad and telegraph therefor at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the rates paid by private parties for the same kind of service. And said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of the property or troops of the United States; and the same shall be transported over said road at the cost, charge, and expense of the corporations or companies owning or operating the same, when so required by the government of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said companies shall file their assent to this act in the Department of the Interior within one year after the passage hereof and shall complete the first section of twenty miles of said railroad and telegraph within two years, and at least twenty miles in each year thereafter, and the whole on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the said railroad shall be of the same gauge as the "Central Pacific Railroad" of California, and be connected therewith.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said companies named in this act are hereby required to operate and use the portions or parts of said railroad and telegraph mentioned in section one of this act for all purposes of transportation, travel, and communication, so far as the government and public are concerned, as one connected and continuous line; and in such operation and use to afford and secure to each other equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, and transportation, without any discrimination whatever, on pain of forfeiting the full amount of damage sustained on account of such discrimination, to be sued for and recovered in any court of the United States, or of any State, of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the said companies shall fail to comply with the terms and conditions required, namely, by not filing their assent thereto, as provided in section six of this act, or by not completing the same as provided in said section, this act shall be null and void, and all the lands not conveyed by patent to said company or companies, as the case may be, at the date of any such failure, shall revert to the United States. And in case the said railroad and telegraph line shall not be kept in repair and fit for use, after the same shall have been completed, Congress may pass an act to put the same in repair and use, and may direct the income of said railroad and telegraph line to be thereafter devoted to the United States, to repay all expenditures caused by the default and neglect of said companies or either of them, as the case may be, or may fix pecuniary responsibility, not exceeding the value of the lands granted by this act.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the said "California and Oregon Railroad Company" and the said "Oregon Company" shall be governed by the provisions of the general railroad and telegraph laws of their respective States, as to the construction and management of the said

railroad and telegraph line hereinbefore authorized, in all matters not provided for in this act. Wherever the word "company" or "companies" is used in this act it shall be construed to embrace the words "their associates, successors, and assigns," the same as if the words had been inserted, or thereto annexed.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operations of this act; but where the same shall contain timber, so much of the timber thereon as shall be required to construct said road over such mineral land is hereby granted to said companies: *Provided*, That the term "mineral lands" shall not include lands containing coal and iron.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the said companies named in this act shall obtain the consent of the legislatures of their respective States, and be governed by the statutory regulations thereof in all matters pertaining to the right of way, wherever the said road and telegraph line shall not pass over or through the public lands of the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time, having due regard for the rights of said California and Oregon railroad companies, add to, alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved July 25, 1866.

The word "company" to include "associates, successors, and assigns."

Mineral lands excepted from this grant.

"Mineral" not coal and iron.

Companies to obtain the consent of States, where road and telegraph line do not pass through public lands.

Act may be amended, &c.

ACT OF JUNE 25, 1868.

CHAP. LXXX.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act granting Lands to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon."

15 Stat., 80.
1866, ch. 242,
sec. 6, vol. xiv, p.
241.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be so amended as to provide that instead of the times now fixed in said section, the first section of twenty miles of said railroad and telegraph shall be completed within eighteen months from the passage of this act, and at least twenty miles in each two years thereafter, and the whole on or before the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty.

Extension of time for completion of railroad and telegraph.

July 1, 1880.

Approved June 25, 1868.

ACT OF APRIL 10, 1869.

CHAP. XXVII.—An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act granting Lands to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

16 Stat., 47.
1866, ch. 242,
vol. xiv, p. 239.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section six of an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon," approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to allow any railroad company heretofore designated by the legislature of the State of Oregon, in accordance with the first section of said act, to file its assent to such act in the Department of the Interior within one year from the date of the passage of this act; and such filing of its assent, if done within one year from the passage hereof, shall have the same force and effect to all intents and purposes as if such assent had been filed within one year after the passage of said act: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall impair any rights heretofore acquired by any railroad company under said act, nor shall said act or this amendment be construed to entitle more than one company to a grant of land: *And provided further*, That the lands of land granted by the act aforesaid shall be sold to actual settlers only, in quantities not greater than one-quarter section to one purchaser, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Assent of railroad company to act may be filed within one year from date of this act.

Not more than one company entitled to a grant of land.

Acquired rights not affected.

Lands, how and to whom to be sold.

Approved April 10, 1869.

LAWS RELATING TO THE OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Subject.	Date of approval.	United States Statutes.	
		Vol.	Page.
Land grant.....	May 4, 1870	16	94

ACT OF MAY 4, 1870.

16 Stat., 94.

CHAP. LXIX.—An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinville, in the State of Oregon.

Grant of land, &c., to Oregon Central Railroad Company.

Road from Portland to Astoria, and from Forest Grove to the (Yamhill) River, near McMinville. Right of way 100 feet on each side of road.

Materials from adjacent lands.

Lands or depots, &c., not exceeding 40 acres at any one place. 20 sections of land per mile.

Lands to be selected to make up deficiency.

Limits 25 miles on each side.

Lands on line of road to be surveyed.

When to be separated from public lands.

Remaining lands to be sold at double the minimum price.

Homestead exemption.

Secretary of the Interior to appoint three commissioners to examine road.

Patents for lands to be issued when commissioners report sections of railroad completed.

The granted lands to be sold only to actual settlers, in what quantities, and at what price.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria, and from a suitable point of junction near Forest Grove to the Yamhill River, near McMinville, in the State of Oregon, there is hereby granted to the Oregon Central Railroad Company, now engaged in constructing the said road, and to their successors and assigns, the right of way through the public lands of the width of one hundred feet on each side of said road, and the right to take from the adjacent public lands materials for constructing said road, and also the necessary lands for depots, stations, side tracks, and other needful uses in operating the road, not exceeding forty acres at any one place; and, also, each alternate section of the public lands, not mineral, excepting coal or iron lands, designated by odd numbers nearest to said road, to the amount of ten such alternate sections per mile on each side thereof, not otherwise disposed of or reserved or held by valid pre-emption or homestead right at the time of the passage of this act. And in case the quantity of ten full sections per mile cannot be found on each side of said road, within the said limits of twenty miles, other lands designated as aforesaid shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior on either side of any part of said road nearest to and not more than twenty-five miles from the track of said road to make up such deficiency.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause the lands along the line of the said railroad to be surveyed with all convenient speed. And whenever and as often as the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior maps of the survey and location of twenty or more miles of said road, the said Secretary shall cause the said granted lands adjacent to and coterminous with such located sections of road to be segregated from the public lands; and thereafter the remaining public lands, subject to sale within the limits of the said grant, shall be disposed of only to actual settlers at double the minimum price for such lands: *And provided also,* That settlers under the provisions of the homestead act who comply with the terms and requirements of said act, shall be entitled, within the said limits of twenty miles, to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each of the said ungranted lands, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever and as often as the said company shall complete and equip twenty or more consecutive miles of the said railroad and telegraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be examined, at the expense of the company, by three commissioners appointed by him; and if they shall report that such completed section is a first-class railroad and telegraph, properly equipped and ready for use, he shall cause patents to be issued to the company for so much of the said granted lands as shall be adjacent to and coterminous with the said completed [completed] sections.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said alternate sections of land granted by this act, excepting only such as are necessary for the company to reserve for depots, stations, side tracks, wood yards, standing ground, and other needful uses in operating the road, shall be sold by the company only to actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres or a quarter section to any one settler, and at prices not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall, by mortgage or deed of trust to two or more trustees, appropriate and set apart all the net proceeds of the sales of the said granted lands, as a sinking fund, to be kept invested in the bonds of the United States, or other safe and more productive securities, for the purchase from time to time, and the redemption at maturity, of the first mortgage construction bonds of the company, on the road depots, stations, side tracks, and woodyards, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars per mile of road, payable in gold coin not longer than thirty years from date, with interest payable semi-annually in coin not exceeding the [rate] of seven per centum per annum; and no part of the principal or interest of the said fund shall be applied to any other use until all the said bonds shall have been purchased or redeemed and cancelled; and each of the said first mortgage bonds shall bear the certificate of the trustees, setting forth the manner in which the same is secured and its payment provided for. And the district court of the United States, concurrently with the State courts, shall have original jurisdiction, subject to appeal and writ of error, to enforce the provisions of this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior its assent to this act within one year from the time of its passage; and the foregoing grant is upon condition that said company shall complete a section of twenty or more miles of said railroad and telegraph within two years, and the entire railroad and telegraph within six years, from the same date.

Approved, May 4, 1870.

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1882.

CHAP. 242.—An act authorizing the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company to construct and maintain a Railroad Bridge over the Missouri River. 22 Stat., 112.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Iowa, or its assigns, are hereby authorized, for the purpose of making a more perfect connection for its line over the Missouri River, to construct and maintain a railroad bridge over said river at the most suitable and convenient point within ten miles of the present crossing, between the County of Washington in the State of Nebraska, and the county of Harrison in the State of Iowa.

SEC. 2. That said bridge shall be constructed and built without material interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted; and in order to secure a compliance with these conditions the corporation, previous to commencing the construction of the bridge, or of the accessory works designed to secure the best practical channel-way for navigation and confine the flow of the water to a permanent channel at said point, shall submit to the Secretary of War a plan of the bridge and of such accessory works, together with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge and for a distance of a mile above and below the site, together with all other information touching said bridge and river and accessory works as may be deemed requisite by the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act; that said bridge shall be constructed and built without material interference with the security and convenience of navigation of said river beyond what is necessary to carry into effect the rights and privileges hereby granted: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken and continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation in any case than fifty feet above extreme high-water mark as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge, nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of said river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and not less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if any bridge built under this act shall be constructed as draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length in the clear on each side of the central or

Net proceeds of sales of granted lands to be set apart as a sinking fund for the purchase, &c., of certain bonds.

Bonds and interest, how payable.

Sinking fund to be used only for, &c.

Bonds to bear certificate of trustees.

What courts may enforce this provision.

Company to file assent within, &c.

Conditions of this grant.

Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company to build a bridge over the Missouri River.

Plan, &c., to be submitted to Secretary of War.

Proviso. Form and construction.

Proviso.

Draw

Lights.
Proviso.

Rights of rail-
road companies to
use bridge pre-
served.

Approval of
Secretary of War.

Made a post-
route.

Authorized to
execute mortgage
and issue bonds.

Right of way for
postal telegraph
reserved to the
United States.

Permission for
assignment of
rights, &c.
Proviso.

pivot pier of the draw, and the next adjoining span or spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet: *Provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly upon reasonable signal for the passing of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge, as the Light-House Board shall prescribe: *Provided also*, That all railroad companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof and all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed, upon receiving such plan and map and other information, and upon being satisfied that a bridge built on such plans and with such accessory works and at such locality will conform to the prescribed conditions of this act, to notify the company that he approves the same; and upon receiving such notification the said company may proceed to an erection of said bridge conforming to the approved plan and location; but until the Secretary of War approve the plan and location of said bridge and accessory works, and notify the company of the same, the bridge shall not be built; and should any change be made in the plan of the bridge or said accessory works during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject likewise to the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That the said bridge and accessory works, when built and constructed under this act and according to the terms and limitations thereof, shall be lawful structures; and said bridge shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge; and said bridge shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-routes in the United States; and Congress reserves the right at any time to regulate by appropriate legislation the charges for freight and passengers over said bridge.

SEC. 5. That said corporation may execute a mortgage upon the bridge, its approaches and appurtenances, including said accessory works, and issue bonds secured by the same, bearing such rate of interest, and payable, principal and interest, as such corporation shall determine; and such mortgage shall constitute the first lien upon the said bridge and other property in said mortgage mentioned and described.

SEC. 6. That the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph across said bridge.

SEC. 7. That the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company may assign all the rights, privileges, and franchises conferred by and contained in this act, if said company shall deem said assignment expedient and for its best interests: *Provided, however*, That said bridge, if built by the assigns of said company, shall be constructed and maintained in all respects on the terms and subject to the conditions, limitations, and restrictions herein contained, reserving the right to Congress to amend, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved June 27, 1882.

ACT OF JULY 3, 1882.

22 Stat., 144. CHAP. 266.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at the town of Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct or cause to be constructed, and maintain, a bridge and approaches thereto over the Arkansas River at the town of Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of railway trains, and at the option of the corporation by which it may be built may be used for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, and for foot-passengers, for such reasonable rates of tolls as may be approved from time to time by the Secretary of War as to railway trains, and as to wagons, vehicles, animals, and foot-passengers, such rates as may be provided by the laws of Arkansas.

SEC. 2. That any bridge built under this act is subject to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which also no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, or for passengers or freight passing over said bridge than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads in the United States.

SEC. 3. That said bridge shall be constructed with a draw or pivot span, which shall be over the main channel of the river at an accessible navigable point, and the openings on each side of the pivot pier shall be not less than one hundred and sixty feet in the clear, and as nearly as practicable both of said openings be accessible at all stages of the water; that the spans shall not be less than ten feet above extreme high-water mark as understood at the point of location, to the lowest part of the superstructure of said bridge; that the piers and draw-rests of said bridge shall be built parallel with the currents at that stage of the river which is most important for navigation, and that no rip-rap or other outside protection for imperfect foundations be permitted to approach nearer than four feet to the surface of the water at its extreme low stage or otherwise to encroach upon the channel ways provided for in this act: *Provided*, That said draw shall be opened promptly by said company, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of boats; and said company or corporation shall maintain at its own expense from sunset till sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board shall prescribe. No bridge shall be erected or maintained under the authority of this act which shall at any time substantially or materially obstruct the free navigation of said river; and if any bridge erected under such authority shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, obstruct such navigation, he is hereby authorized to cause such change or alteration of said bridge to be made as will effectually obviate such obstruction; and all such alterations shall be made, and all such obstructions be removed, at the expense of the owner or owners of said bridge; and in case of any litigation arising from any obstruction or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, caused or alleged to be caused by said bridge, the case may be brought in the district court of the United States of the State of Arkansas in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge may be located: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal or modify any of the provisions of law now existing in reference to the protection of the navigation of rivers, or to exempt this bridge from the operation of the same.

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any of them, desiring such use, shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War, upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties: *Provided*, That the provisions of section two in regard to charges for passengers and freight across said bridge shall not govern the Secretary of War in determining any question arising as to the sum or sums to be paid to the owners of said companies for the use of said bridge.

SEC. 5. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and to secure that object the said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the bridge and a map of the location, giving for the space of one mile above and one mile below the proposed location the topography of the banks of the river, the shore lines at high and low water, the direction and strength of the currents at all stages, and the soundings, accurately showing the bed of the stream, the location of any other bridge or bridges, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject; and until the said plan and location of the bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the bridge shall not be built or com-

Declared a post-route and a lawful structure.

Draw.

Spans.

Piers.

Provided.

Lights.

Free navigation of river to be maintained.

Provided.

Railroad companies to have equal rights, for compensation; Secretary of War to decide in case of failure of companies to agree.

Provided.

Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for preserving free navigation. Plan and location to be approved by Secretary of War.

menced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of construction such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Penalty for obstruction to free navigation.

SEC. 6. That whenever the Secretary of War shall have good reason to believe that the bridge hereby authorized to be constructed is an obstruction to the free navigation of such waters, by reason of difficulty in passing the draw-opening of said bridge, by rafts, steamboats, or other water-craft, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary, on satisfactory proof thereof, to require the company or persons owning said bridge to cause such aids to the passage of said draw-opening to be constructed, placed, and maintained at their own cost and expense, in the form of booms, dikes, piers, or other suitable and proper structures for the guiding of said rafts, steamboats, and other water-craft safely through said opening as shall be specified in his order in that behalf; and on failure of the company or persons aforesaid to make and establish such additional structures within a reasonable time, the said Secretary shall proceed to cause the same to be built or made at the expense of the United States, and shall refer the matter without delay to the Attorney-General of the United States, whose duty it shall be to institute, in the name of the United States, proceedings in the district court of the United States in which said bridge, or any part thereof, is located, for the recovery of the cost thereof; and all moneys accruing from such proceedings shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Specified rights of United States reserved.

SEC. 7. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved, and the right to require any changes in said structure or its entire removal, at the expense of the owners thereof, whenever Congress shall decide that the public interest requires it, is also expressly reserved.

Approved July 3, 1832.

ACT OF AUGUST 2, 1832.

22 Stat., 181.

CHAP. 371.—An act to grant a right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Right of way for railroad and telegraph line through lands of Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians granted to Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a right of way is hereby granted to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Missouri for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line, said right of way to be one hundred and fifty feet in width through that part of the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations occupied by the Choctaws, and three hundred feet in width at each station for a distance of four thousand feet in length; said right of way to commence at any point to be selected by said company on the line of the Choctaw Nation immediately contiguous to Sebastian or Scott Counties, in the State of Arkansas, and run thence in a southwesterly direction on the most direct and practicable route through the lands of the said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the direction of Paris, in the State of Texas; said road to continue or connect with a proposed road from the city of Paris aforesaid.

Conditions of acceptance.

SEC. 2. That the said Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Choctaws or Chickasaws in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

proviso.

Payment for damages, &c.

SEC. 3. That the said railway company shall pay for all property injured or destroyed by said company, and for all material taken or used in the construction, operation, or repairs of said road and telegraph line, and shall take no such material except under contract with the proper authorities of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, and according to the laws thereof: *Provided*, That before the construction of said road through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of said nations, full compensation shall be made

proviso.

to such occupants for all property to be taken or damages to them by reason of the construction of the said road and telegraph line. In case of failure to make amicable settlements in any case, either national or individual, such compensation shall be determined by appraisement of three disinterested referees, one to be named by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one by the principal chief of said nation claiming damages or to which the persons claiming damages belong, and one by said company. This provision shall also apply to all cases of injury to persons or property occasioned by the construction or operation of said road and telegraph line after the construction thereof shall have been commenced. Said arbitrators shall receive not exceeding four dollars per day for each, with mileage not exceeding six cents per mile, and witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations. Costs shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by the losing party. In case of failure to pay such award, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and is hereby, authorized to forbid the further passage of trains, or the use of said right of way, and to remove the agents and employes of said company from the limits of said nations, as intruders under the intercourse laws of the United States, until such time as payment shall be made by said company. And in addition to the foregoing the injured parties shall have the right of recourse to all legal remedies that may be applicable in like cases in the judicial tribunals; and consent is hereby given that the civil jurisdiction of the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be established by authority of the United States, shall be extended within the territory and limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

Referees to determine, &c. upon failure to make amicable settlements.

Compensation.

Costs.

Penalty for failure to pay award for damages, &c.

Legal remedies.

SEC. 4. That for and in consideration of the uses and grants aforesaid the said railway company shall pay quarter-annually to the national treasurers of said nations every year during the existence of the rights and privileges granted said company by this act, to be used for the benefit of schools therein, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, one-fourth of said payments to be paid to the Chickasaws and three-fourths to be paid to the Choctaws; and until the first of such payments be made, no right or power to enter upon said lands, except for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of road and telegraph, shall be acquired under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That if the general councils of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, or either of them, shall within sixty days after the passage of this act, by resolution duly adopted, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then the compensation to be paid for the use and grants in this act made for such dissenting tribe shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, except that one of said appraisers shall be appointed by the council of the dissenting tribe; and the award made shall be paid as and under the penalties provided for in said section three: *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing such taxes as it may deem just and proper upon the railroad hereby authorized for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians so long as they shall occupy and possess the territory, or to prohibit any State or States which may hereafter be formed out of said territory from imposing taxes upon said road.

Payments to be made by grantee, to be used for benefit of schools.

Proviso.

Right of United States to impose taxes reserved.

SEC. 5. That within ninety days from the passage of this act the said company shall accept the provisions of this act, and within thirty days thereafter the said company shall fix and determine the general route of its line of road in accordance with this act by filing with the Secretary of the Interior a map of preliminary survey, and by filing copies thereof in the offices of the principal chiefs of said nations respectively; and thereafter no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement along such line within seventy-five feet on either side thereof shall be valid as against the said right of way; and within one year from the date of the acceptance of this act by said company as herein provided the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior a map showing the definite location of its road and telegraph as designated in the first section of this act, and shall complete the said road and telegraph through the lands of said nations within the further period of one year.

Limit of time for acceptance of grant, and also for determining route of road.

Definite location of line of road.

Settlements on right of way by non-citizens prohibited; exceptions.

Proviso.

Rates of fare and freight.

Special billing of freight.

Tracks, sidings, &c.

Rental to be paid by other users of road.

Operating and all other expenses based on wheelage of trains.

Individual companies to pay damages caused by operating, &c.

Disagreement as to damages determined by arbitration.

Proviso.

Bond.

Renewable every five years.

Grantee failing to accept conditions, or to comply with provisions of this act, Secretary of Interior to declare rights of company void.

Chicago, Texas and Mexican Railway Company to succeed to rights, &c., of this act on complying with terms, &c.

SEC. 6. That the said right of way shall not be settled upon, by authority of said railway company, by non-citizens of said nations, except such employes of said company as are necessary to the successful operation of said railway and telegraph line, and their families: *Provided*, That only agents, operators, employes, and sectionmen shall be exempt by reason of such employment from payment of permits, as required of other non-citizens of said nations.

SEC. 7. That no greater rates of fare or freight shall be charged in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, by said railway company, than the lowest rate authorized by law in the States of Arkansas and Texas, or either of them, for services or business of the same kind; and said railway company agree to convey all passengers and to accept and transport all freight that may be offered, and to bill any freight which may be offered for shipment from points on said line by persons lawfully residing or doing business in the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation to Chicago, with the privilege of stopping said freight at Saint Louis, by the shipper, on the same terms as if the bills had been made for Saint Louis in the first instance.

SEC. 8. That the said company shall provide a sufficient number of tracks to do the business that may be offered, and shall permit any railroad company to have the rights of user of its main tracks and sidings by the payment of a fixed charge as rental therefor. The maintenance of superstructure, tracks, depots, and other buildings and appurtenances, and of stations and operating expenses, and such other expenses as may be imposed by law, shall be based upon the wheelage of such trains as may be run over said road, each company paying such proportion as its wheelage shall bear to the total wheelage passing over said road. The rental shall be a fixed charge in addition to maintenance of road, and shall be determined by mutual agreement, or in case of disagreement, by arbitrators, each party choosing one such arbitrator, the third to be chosen by the others appointed, whose decision upon all points respecting such rental shall be final. Each company enjoying the right of user as aforesaid shall pay for any and all damages to the property of the nation or individuals caused by the running of its own trains to the company owning the franchise hereby granted whenever such company has been required to pay the same under the provisions of this act. If said companies shall disagree as to damages aforesaid, all disagreements shall be settled and determined between them by arbitration, as provided in case of rental: *Provided*, That all trains running over said railroad shall be under the exclusive control of the company owning and operating said railroad.

SEC. 9. That the said railroad company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of five hundred thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, to cover any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the failure of said railway company to comply with any or all of the provisions and conditions of this act. Said bond shall be good and valid against said company, its successors and assigns, and shall be renewed at the expiration of every five years, and whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, a renewal of the same shall be deemed necessary for the protection of the interests of the Indians of the United States.

SEC. 10. That if within ninety days after the passage of this act the company aforesaid shall fail to accept the conditions herein specified by a resolution of its board of directors, certified to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior, or shall fail within one year from the filing of the acceptance of its charter to file its map of definite location, in accordance with this act, with the Secretary of the Interior, or shall fail to construct its road within the time and as hereinbefore provided, then all the rights of said company under this act shall thereupon cease and determine, and the Secretary of the Interior shall so declare; and thereupon the Secretary of the Interior shall give a consent in writing to the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Texas, which shall succeed to all the rights, privileges, immunities, duties, and obligations herein conferred by this act upon the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, to the same extent as if said successor had been the grantee first herein named, upon filing with the Secretary of the Interior its acceptance of the provisions of this act within ninety days from the date of the expiration of the period herein granted to the Saint Louis and San

Francisco Railway Company, and upon filing bond as prescribed in the ninth section of this act to comply with the provision of this act, and upon filing with the Secretary of the Interior within twelve months its map of definite location in accordance with this act, and within twelve months thereafter completing said road. And in the event of the failure of the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway Company to file its acceptance of the provisions of this act within the time hereinbefore specified, and thereafter to file its map of definite location in accordance with the provisions of this act, and to complete said road within the time herein granted, then the privileges herein granted to said Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company shall apply to any other incorporated company that shall have first obtained the approval of the President of the United States: *Provided*, That the said successor shall thereafter have the same time to perform in all respects the several acts and things herein enjoined to be done as is by this act given to the original grantee, including the definite location in accordance with this act, and the filing of bond as herein required: *And provided further*, That any railroad company enjoying the rights conferred by this act shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges, over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Franchise given to company first obtaining approval of President of United States; when.

Provides.

SEC. 11. Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act. This act may be altered, &c.

Approved August 2, 1882.

APPENDIX 4.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AFFECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, IN ADDITION TO THOSE SET FORTH IN APPENDIX 11, REPORT FOR 1881.

Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1881.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND SAINT PAUL Railway Company, Appellant, vs. THE UNITED STATES.	}	No. 194.
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THE UNITED STATES, APPELLANT, vs. THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND SAINT PAUL Railway Company.	}	No. 195.
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Appeals from the Court of Claims.

Mr. Justice MATTHEWS delivered the opinion of the court:

The action in the Court of Claims was brought by the railway company to recover compensation withheld by the Postmaster-General, claimed to be due upon a written contract for mail service entered into July 1, 1875, for the period of four years.

The amount in controversy had been retained by the Postmaster-General as a reduction of the ten per centum on the previous rates, under the provision in the act of July 12, 1876, and of the further reduction of twenty per cent. on the remainder, under the 13th section of that act, it being insisted that the claimant was a company whose railroad had been constructed, in whole or in part, by the aid of a grant of public lands by Congress.

The Court of Claims found that the railroad had not been aided by a land grant in its construction, and that the company was therefore not subject to the deduction from its compensation made on that account. From that part of the judgment the United States appealed.

It also found that the Postmaster-General was entitled to make the deduction of ten per cent., and from that part of the judgment the railway company appealed.

This case is covered by the decision in that of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. The United States, *supra*, where it is held that the deduction under the 15th section of the act of July 12, 1876, could not be made against a company whose railroad had been the subject of a land grant, when the service had been rendered during the term of a written contract for four years, which had not terminated when the act took effect.

The question in the present case, therefore, whether the railroad of the company was or was not the subject of a land grant becomes immaterial, although were it otherwise we should have no hesitation in affirming the finding of the Court of Claims upon that point, for the reasons set forth in its opinion.

Upon the question of the ten per cent. deduction the Court of Claims held that the act of July 12, 1876, operated as a notice to the claimants that the service would be discontinued under the old rates, and would be continued, if at all, under the new rates; and that as the claimants continued to render the service under the new law without dissent or protest, it was to be presumed that they acquiesced in its provisions and accepted the change which it made in their contract.

We are unable to agree with this view, for the reasons already stated, holding that the act of July 12, 1876, was not intended to apply to the case of contracts previously made for a term of years, not expired when it took effect.

The judgment of the Court of Claims is therefore reversed, and the cause remanded with instructions to render a judgment in favor of the claimants for the full amount of their claim.

Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1881.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY	} No. 508.
Company, appellant,	
vs.	
THE UNITED STATES.	

Appeal from the Court of Claims.

Mr. Justice MATTHEWS delivered the opinion of the court.

The appellant owns and operates lines of railroad, of which parts were constructed by companies which severally received grants of public lands from the United States to aid in their construction.

The condition attached to these grants was:

"That the United States mail shall be transported over such roads, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law direct: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law the Postmaster-General shall have the power to determine the same."—(Act May 15, 1856, 11 Stat. L., p. 9, sec. 5; act of June 3, 1856, *ibid.*, p. 20, sec. 5.)

In September, 1875, the appellant entered into three contracts in writing with the United States, acting by the Postmaster-General, each for conveying the mail on a certain route numbered and described therein, over a part of his line, for four years from July 1, 1875, at a fixed price per annum, being at the rate of a specified sum per mile per annum. These contracts were in the usual form prescribed by the department and specified the services to be performed, among other things requiring the company to convey, free of charge, all mail bags and post-office blanks, and all accredited agents of the department free of charge, and to collect from postmasters on the route quarterly balances due from them to the government, and account for the same; and stipulated for the payment of fines to be imposed upon the company for certain defaults. The 9th clause of each is as follows:

"That the Postmaster-General may discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any cause, he allowing, as a full indemnity to the contractor, one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued."

These contracts were entered into by the Postmaster-General under the authority of the following sections of the Revised Statutes:

"SEC. 3942. The Postmaster-General may enter into contracts for carrying the mail, with railway companies, without advertising for bids therefor."

"SEC. 3946. No contract for carrying the mail shall be made for a longer term than four years, and no contract for carrying the mail on the sea shall be made for a longer term than two years."

The prices agreed to be paid were in conformity with the provisions of section 1 of the act of March 3, 1873, c. 231 (17 Stat. L., 558), being sec. 4002 of the Revised Statutes.

On the 12th day of July, 1876, in the act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department, etc., Congress inserted the following provision, viz:

"*Provided*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to readjust the compensation to be paid from and after the first day of July, 1876, for transportation of mails on railroad routes by reducing the compensation to all railroad companies for the transportation of mails ten per centum per annum from the rates fixed and allowed by the first section of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, and for other purposes,' approved March 3d, 1873, for the transportation of mails on the basis of the average weight."

"SEC. 13. That railroad companies whose railroad was constructed in whole or in part by a land grant made by Congress on the condition that the mails should be transported over their road at such prices as Congress should by law direct, shall receive only eighty per centum of the compensation authorized by this act."—(Richardson's Sup., 224, 226; 19 Stat. L., pp. 79, 82.)

On Aug. 18, 1876, the Postmaster-General issued an order, which was communicated to the appellant, reciting the foregoing proviso in the act of July 12, 1876, relative to the ten per cent. reduction, and stating that the assistant attorney-general of the Post-Office Department had advised, with reference to railway service performed under contract with the government, "that when the contract has been made in due form of law with a railroad company for the transportation of the mails for a term not yet expired, such contract is not affected" by the proviso.

And on Oct. 20, 1876, the Postmaster-General issued another circular, reciting the proviso and also section 13 of the act of July 12, 1876, and informing the appellant that a reduction would be made for mail service performed after July 1, 1876, upon those routes over the roads aided by land grants, of the amount of 20 per cent., as required by the 13th section of the act.

To this notice the appellant replied with a protest against the proposed reduction as in violation of its contract.

The act of Congress making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department, etc., approved June 17, 1878, contained this proviso:

"That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to readjust the compensation to be paid from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, for transportation of mails on railroad routes, by reducing the compensation to all railroad companies for the transportation of mails five per centum per annum from the rates for the transportation of mails, on the basis of the average weight, fixed and allowed by the first section of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes,' approved July twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six."

On July 29, 1878, the Post-Office Department notified the appellant that there would be a reduction of five per cent. from its compensation under this act, against which the appellant promptly protested.

The appellant performed all the service required by its contracts during the entire period covered by them; but deductions from the contract rates were made, in accordance with the notices of the department, at each settlement, amounting in the aggregate to \$83,310.91, for which the appellant, on July 14, 1879, after the contracts had been completely performed on its part, brought the present suit. The Court of Claims rendered judgment in its favor for the sum of \$876, being the amount of the deductions for the services rendered from July 1 to July 12, 1876, the latter being the date when the first act, under which they were made, took effect.

From this judgment an appeal is prosecuted on behalf of the railroad company.

The power of Congress to direct by law the price at which the mail service here in question should be performed was expressly reserved as a condition of the land grants, which formed, in part, their motive and consideration. But when Congress authorized the Postmaster-General to fix the price by contract, within specified maximum rates, and for a period of four years, it was an agreement on the part of the United States that the stipulated compensation should not be withheld during that period, which it could not refuse to perform without a breach of the public faith. The contract was an exercise of the reserved power, with an added obligation not to exercise it otherwise for the period agreed on, and we are unable to see any ground on which its validity can be denied. The stipulations in the contract on the part of the railroad company transcend its necessary obligations, growing out of the acceptance of the conditions of the land grant, and furnish a sufficient and distinct consideration for the promise of the government not to disturb the rates of the contract during the period of its existence. For there are several stipulations collateral to the service to be rendered, which the government could not have exacted as due by previous obligation and irrespective of the assent of the company.

The power to establish the price includes the power also to declare the period of its duration; and if it be said that any contract which fixes both the price and its duration must be construed as subject to the continuous control of the power which made it, it must also be admitted that no change can be made without the abrogation of the contract. The government, whatever power it may reserve over its own agreements, cannot impose new contracts upon those with whom it deals. It might, by a repeal of the contract expressly stipulated, restore the previous state, and claim the bare rights it had before; but it cannot do more than that. It certainly cannot retain the obligation of the contract as against the company, and at the same time vary its own, unless it has reserved the right to do so in the contract itself.

Some claim of this kind is put forward in the present case, and the ninth clause in the contracts is referred to as containing such a reservation. Clearly this confers power upon the Postmaster-General to discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, he allowing, as an indemnity to the contractor, a month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for that retained and continued. But this is not a power to reduce the compensation for the full service performed or to alter the terms of the contract. It is true that under this reservation the Postmaster-General would be authorized to discontinue the entire service contemplated by the contract, and the practical effect of that would be to terminate the contract itself on making the indemnity specified. But in that event, the contract being at an end, the company would no longer be under any obligation, except that imposed by the original conditions accepted with the land grants, and the government could rightfully impose upon it no

others. There is, therefore, in the contract itself, no power reserved to alter the amount of compensation except by a reduction of the required service. If the government insists upon full performance of that it can be only upon the terms fixed by the contract.

It is argued, however, on the part of the government, that the legal effect of what was done was to abrogate the old contracts and make new ones. It is claimed that the passage of the acts of Congress of July 12, 1876, and of June 17, 1878, and the notices from the Post-Office Department that the reductions assumed to be contemplated by them would be insisted on; the fact that they were made in the adjustment of accounts, and that the railroad company, notwithstanding its protest, continued to perform the service, had the effect to supersede the contracts of 1875, and substitute new ones in their stead, on the basis of the reduced compensation. Such in substance was the view taken by the Court of Claims.

In our opinion, that view cannot be maintained. The contracts of 1875 were for four years, and were expressly authorized by law. They were, therefore, valid and binding on the United States as well as upon the railroad company. They contained, within themselves, a mode for lessening, or, if deemed best, for discontinuing entirely, the described service; and provided for a proportionate reduction of the stipulated compensation. In no other mode could the contract be changed, except by the mutual assent of the parties. Any change attempted by either, otherwise, would have been merely a breach of the agreement; and the United States would have been liable to damages for its breach, on the same principles and to the same extent as a private party, for which a suitable remedy was provided by law in the jurisdiction conferred upon the Court of Claims. In this respect, the relation between the parties was that of perfect equality in right.

If, in these circumstances, the government not merely accepted, but demanded the performance of the contract service, the presumption is that it meant to pay the contract price. It would require positive and express words to negative that presumption. We find none such in the statutes of 1876 and 1878. Their language may be well satisfied by confining them to cases where no time contracts for service were then in existence, and to contracts thereafter to be entered into. They do not legitimately apply to contracts then existing, whose terms had not expired, such as those in the present case.

Such was the opinion of the Attorney-General at the time, to whom the Postmaster-General submitted one of the contracts on which this suit is founded for his opinion, whether it was affected by the act of July 12, 1876. He replied in the negative, saying:

"In my opinion Congress did not intend it to have this effect. The contracts of which that with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway submitted by you for inspection is a sample, were authorized by the law in force at the dates of their execution. They bound both parties. A breach of them by either would subject the delinquent to a claim for damages. The act of July 12, 1876, was apparently passed with a view to reduce the public expenses. But it would not have this effect if an equivalent to the reduction of pay were recoverable under the name of damages, with perhaps the expenses of litigation added. Therefore I conclude that the construction most consistent with justice and fair dealing is the true one, viz: that as to existing contracts, the rate remains as stipulated in the agreement during the term therein mentioned, but that in those cases where no contract prevailed the reduction should be made." (Opinion of Attorney-General Taft, 15 Opinions, &c., 182.)

Of course, if it was not the intention of the acts of Congress referred to to affect the contracts of the appellant, the erroneous interpretation of them by the Postmaster-General, and his action under it, cannot give to them any different effect, for the rights of the parties depend on the law itself. And the performance by the railroad company of the service required by its contract, notwithstanding the notice of the intended reduction of the compensation by the Postmaster-General, cannot be construed as a waiver of its rights or an acquiescence in new proposals; and that whether it had protested against the erroneous construction of the law or not. For it had no option. It was bound by its contract to perform the service, and its performance was demanded. It was not in a position absolutely to refuse to carry the mails, for it was bound to carry them, if offered, on some terms, either prescribed by law or fixed by contract; and it had the right to do so, without prejudice to its lawful claims, leaving the ultimate right to future and final decision. It was not the case of a voluntary payment of an illegal exaction, where the maxim, *conscientia tollit errorem*, prevents a recovery; because in such case there is the legal presumption of an abandonment of the claim. *Volenti non fit injuria*. But here the service was to be performed, at all events, just as it was performed, but under which of two claims was in dispute. Its performance was a condition of both, and cannot, therefore, be a bar to either.

We are of opinion, for these reasons, that the Court of Claims should have rendered judgment in favor of the appellant for its whole claim. The judgment appealed from is accordingly reversed, and the cause remanded with instructions to render a judgment in conformity with this opinion.

Supreme Court of the United States, October term, 1881.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, APPELLANT, }
 vs. } No. 860.
 THE UNITED STATES.

Appeal from the Court of Claims.

Mr. Justice MATTHEWS delivered the opinion of the court.

The controversy in the Court of Claims related to the amount of compensation to which the appellant was entitled for postal services from January 1, 1876, to October 1, 1877. The claim is based upon the sixth section of the Pacific Railroad act of 1862 (12 Stat. L., 489), which reads as follows:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the grants aforesaid are made upon condition that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies, and public stores upon said railroad, for the government, whenever required to do so by any department thereof, and that the government shall at all times have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid (at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service); and all compensation for services rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid."

The contention on the part of the appellant is that this section of the statute is a contract between the government and the company, whereby the former bound itself to furnish the employment specified and the latter to render the corresponding services; that this contract has not been abrogated or modified by subsequent legislation, and regulates the rate of compensation for the services rendered during the period named; that the agreed rates of compensation are to be equal to those paid by private parties for the same kind of service; and that the compensation received by the appellant from private parties for the transportation of matter in express cars furnishes the true standard of that comparison.

We have no hesitation in conceding that the section quoted constitutes a contract between the United States and the railroad company; but we are unable to find in it an absolute obligation on the part of the government to employ the railroad in the described services. It reserves the right so to do at its option; but it does not stipulate that it will do so.

On this point we agree with the opinion of the Court of Claims and adopt its language, as follows:

"The section means, we think, that the company shall transport the government's mail, munitions, troops, &c., whenever required so to do, and that the government at all times shall have the preference over private parties; but that the transportation in all cases shall be done at fair and reasonable rates, which in no case (of preference or otherwise) shall exceed the rates paid by any private party for the same kind of service, while in all cases, even where the ordinary rates are fair and reasonable, per se, the government shall have the benefit of those exceptional reductions of rate which railroads frequently make, sometimes as a matter of policy and sometimes as a matter of favor."

But it is contended on the part of the government that this contract does not apply to the services, the compensation for which is in question, because prior to the time when they were rendered it had been terminated by subsequent legislation. The legislation which it is claimed has that effect is embraced in Title XLVI, ch. 10, of the Rev. Stat., secs. 3997-4005, inclusive, regulating the subject of the railway postal service.

Sec. 4002, Rev. Stat., fixes a scale of maximum rates, graded according to the average weight of the mails carried, according to which the Postmaster-General is authorized and directed to readjust the compensation thereafter to be paid for the transportation of mails on said railroad routes. And it was in accordance with a readjustment based on these rates, that in the present case, the government insisted that the appellant was bound to conform its claims, and the Court of Claims so adjudged.

Section 4001 provides that "all railway companies to which the United States have furnished aid by grant of lands, right of way, or otherwise shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may provide; and until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation."

The substance of this provision, as is pointed out by the counsel for the appellant, first appeared in the act of September 20, 1850, granting the right of way and public lands to the State of Illinois, in aid of the construction of the Central Railroad (9 Stat. L., ch. 61, sec. 6, p. 467), said to be the first land grant to aid in the construction of a railroad. The

grant was accompanied by the condition that the "United States mail shall at all times be transported on said railroad, under the direction of the Post-Office Department, at such prices as Congress may by law direct." All similar subsequent grants to such corporations were coupled with the same condition. Prior to 1850 the legislation of Congress had regard only to the transportation of the mails over railways established in the various States to which no government grants or subsidies had been made; and it merely enabled the Postmaster-General to contract for the service, if terms could be made with the corporations, and if not, to resort to the previous methods of transportation. The provision in the sixth section of the act of 1862—the Pacific Railroad act—is the first of its kind. The clause in section 4001 authorizing the Postmaster-General to fix the rate of compensation to land-grant roads, in the absence of a price fixed by law, was first added to the general postal legislation in the act of June 5, 1872 (17 Stat. L., sec. 214, p. 309), which purports to be "An act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-Office Department," and is substantially a codification of the provisions of the law then in force relating to the subject. From that act it is transferred into the Revised Statutes in the form as quoted.

It is certainly true that these provisions, in their primary intention, did not apply to the case of the appellant, for no such company then existed; and when it came afterward into being, by virtue of the act of 1862, it did so with the special legislative contract in the sixth section of its charter, which constituted it a land-grant railroad company, *sui generis*, differing at least in that respect from those previously provided for; and these diverse rules as to compensation for service rendered for the government continued thenceforth to coexist without conflict. No change of a substantial character was made in the provisions enacted prior to 1862, either by the consolidated act of 1872 or the Revised Statutes, and there is not, therefore, any ground for the inference of a change of the legislative intention that might be drawn from a significant change of language. There is consequently no present inconsistency between the existing provisions of the Revised Statutes, as applicable to the land-grant roads within their purview, and the continued existence of the contract contained in the sixth section of the appellant's charter.

We find no evidence, therefore, in the legislation referred to, of any intention on the part of Congress to alter the relation between the appellant and the government established by the sixth section of the act of 1862, and are of the opinion that the company is entitled, under its provisions, for the services rendered during the period covered by the present claim, to fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of services. To what extent and upon what considerations Congress has the power to make such change, under the reservations in the act, in a case where it manifests an intention to do so, is a question which does not arise in this suit, and has not been considered.

This conclusion cannot be reconciled with the view taken by the Court of Claims that the government, having the option under its contract to employ the appellant or not in its postal service, had the right to prescribe the terms on which it would do so; that the sections referred to in the Revised Statutes contain the terms so prescribed, and that the appellant, having performed the service with notice of the law, must be taken to have assented to those terms, notwithstanding its protest, in which it claimed the benefit of its contract as still in force. For the Revised Statutes, as we have found, do not apply, and, therefore, did not alter the contract, and gave to the Postmaster-General no authority to insist that it was not binding; and as the company, by its terms, was bound to render the service if required, its compliance cannot be regarded as a waiver of any of its rights. The service cannot be treated as voluntary, in the sense of submission to exactions believed to be illegal, so as to justify an implied agreement to accept the compensation allowed; for according to the terms of the obligation, which it did recognize and now seeks to enforce, it had no option to refuse performance when required. But it might perform, rejecting illegal conditions attached to the requirement, and save all its rights. This it did.

In computing the amount of compensation to which it claimed to be entitled under its contract for the services performed, the appellant insisted upon the adoption of the rates charged by it to private parties for goods carried in express cars, as being the only service of the same kind, and so furnishing the criterion of its compensation. In the agreed statement of facts two other modes of computation were introduced: one, including with express matter cars transporting fruit, fish, and perishable articles hauled in passenger trains; the other, adopting the charges upon the latter, exclusive of the express matter, as furnishing alternatives for the judgment of the court in determining the amount due according to the contract.

Viewed as a question of law, it is impossible to say that either of these rules of computation is the true one. The question is, what is a fair and reasonable rate of compensation? And in reference to that we adopt the opinion of the Court of Claims as thus expressed:

"Construing the statute as we do, we think the court would not be limited, in an action where it was compelled to estimate damages, to the rates charged by the company to private parties for a single kind of similar service. We think that a court or jury would be authorized to look over the entire field of service in determining what was a fair and reasonable charge for a kind which was similar to but not identical with any other. For instance, if it should appear that the receipts of passenger cars were less than the receipts of postal cars, and the cost and running expenses no greater, we are inclined to think that that fact might be a proper element in the problem of estimating the amount of 'fair and reasonable rates of compensation.' The reports of the auditor of railroad accounts show what rates of compensation the claimant has received for passenger cars, but in the determination of the case we do not feel at liberty to go outside of the agreed statement of facts upon which it was submitted."

The case was not submitted to the Court of Claims in a way to enable it to determine the question of fact; and upon a retrial, if the parties do not agree upon the amount or upon the rule of computation, the compensation, at fair and reasonable rates, must be determined upon a consideration of all facts material to the issue, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service.

It will be just and necessary to include in that estimate and finding an allowance for compensation for the transportation of mail agents and clerks; not, however, as a separate item of service, to be paid for, necessarily, at the rates which might reasonably be charged if that were the whole; but as a part of and incident to the entire service rendered in the transaction of the postal business required by the Government, for which, as an entirety, the compensation should be made, at fair and reasonable rates, according to, and subject only to, the limitation required by the sixth section of the act of 1862.

To this end, for the reasons assigned, the judgment of the Court of Claims is reversed, and the cause is remanded, with instructions to proceed therein in conformity with this opinion.

APPENDIX 5.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULARS AND ORDERS.

Department circulars and orders affecting the subsidized and land-grant railroads included in the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, in addition to those set forth in Appendix 3.

RATES OF PAY FOR COMMUNICATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882.

Whereas by the act of Congress approved July 24, A. D. 1866, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," in section second it is enacted: that telegraphic communications between the several departments of the Government of the United States and their officers and agents shall, in their transmission over the lines of said companies, have priority over all other business, and shall be sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster-General:

Now, therefore, in pursuance and by virtue of the authority on me by said act conferred, I, Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster-General of the United States, do hereby fix the rates at which the telegraphic communications aforesaid shall be sent for the year commencing July 1, A. D. 1882, as follows, namely:

The rate for all telegraphic communications, sent otherwise than over circuits established by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for the transmission of enciphered weather reports, shall be as follows, viz:

One cent per word for each circuit through which it shall be transmitted, said rate to be computed subject to the following conditions, viz:

A distance of 500 miles, as computed by the topographer of the Post-Office Department, shall be deemed a circuit, and the shortest practicable route of the company transmitting the message shall in all cases be the basis of computation.

If, in computing circuits, there shall be found one or more circuits and a fraction of a circuit, such fraction shall be deemed a circuit.

If a communication shall be sent a distance less than 500 miles, that distance shall be deemed a circuit.

All words of the communication transmitted are to be counted, excepting the date and place at which such communication is filed.

All messages of less than twenty-five words, address and signature included, shall be rated as if containing twenty-five words; and all messages exceeding twenty-five words shall be rated by the exact number of words they contain, address and signature included.

Each company will be allowed to charge for messages received from another line at the same rates as if received from the Government direct for transmission over its own line.

Companies forwarding messages to another line will be entitled to compensation at established rates to the terminus of their lines, at the same rates as if for messages transmitted exclusively over their own lines.

The rate for all telegraphic communications in cipher known as the Signal Service weather reports shall not exceed six cents for each word of said report for each circuit over which they may pass, in accordance with the schedule of circuits and plans of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, which are now or may hereafter be adopted by him for transmitting these reports. The amount thus estimated is to be taken in full payment for said reports; no additional allowance to be made for drops or office messages.

If at any time, from competition or other cause, telegraph rates should be reduced so that a message of ten words may be sent for the public at a less rate than that above mentioned for a twenty-five-word message, then, and in that case, this order shall be changed to meet such lower public rate; it being intended by this proviso that in no case shall the government be compelled to pay more for a twenty-five-word message, including address and signature, than the public is required to pay for a ten-word message, exclusive of such address and signature.

Special rates have been filed by the American Rapid Telegraph Company for telegrams between certain points, as follows, viz: Fifteen cents for twenty words, and five cents

for each additional ten words or less, addresses and signatures excluded, between the following points:

Washington, D. C.; Baltimore and Conowingo, Md.; Springfield, Boston, Brighton, Great Barrington, Marlborough, North Attleborough, Waltham, and Worcester, Mass.; New York, Albany, Batavia, Amsterdam, Buffalo, Hudson, Jamestown, Little Falls, Lyons, Port Chester, Rochester, Rome, Salamanca, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, and Brooklyn, N. Y.; Newark, Paterson, Trenton, and Caldwell, N. J.; Philadelphia, Bedford, Bradford, Carlisle, Fannettsburgh, Franklin, Greencsburgh, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Mercer, Newburgh, Newcastle, Oil City, Pittsburgh, Titusville, Zelenople, Warren, West Chester, York, Shrewsbury, and East Liberty Stock Yards, Pa.; Pawtucket and Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Willimantic, Bridgeport, New Haven, and Meriden, Conn.

Telegrams sent by all other companies between these points must be at these reduced rates.

All officers of the United States Government should indorse upon official messages transmitted by them the words "Official Business," and should report to the Postmaster-General any charges in excess of the above rates.

T. O. HOWE,
Postmaster-General.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ORDER.

The following is a list of telegraph companies that have filed acceptance of the provisions of the act of July 24, 1866, up to the 30th day of June, 1882:

1. The American Submarine Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 24, 1866.
2. The National Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 30, 1866.
3. The Globe Insulated Lines Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed July 31, 1866.
4. International Telegraph Company of Portland, Me. Received and filed October 6, 1866.
5. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed March 19, 1867.
6. The Franco-American Land and Ocean Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 6, 1867.
7. The Globe Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed May 30, 1867.
8. Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company of Saint Louis, Mo. Received and filed June 4, 1867.
9. Western Union Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed June 8, 1867.
10. Northwestern Telegraph Company of Kenosha, Wis. Received and filed July 30, 1867.
11. Great Western Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed January 17, 1868.
12. The Franklin Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed April 4, 1868.
13. The Insulated Lines Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed April 13, 1868.
14. Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. Received and filed July 22, 1868.
15. The Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Company of Sacramento, Cal. Received and filed Sept. 7, 1868.
16. The Eastern Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed October 5, 1868.
17. The Delaware River Telegraph Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed October 23, 1868.
18. Cape May and Shore Telegraph Company, New York City. Received and filed April 2, 1869.
19. Peninsula Telegraph Company, New York City. Received and filed May 9, 1869.
20. Ocean Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed July 15, 1869.
21. The American Cable Company of New York. Received and filed April 15, 1870.
22. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed July 22, 1870.
23. International Ocean Telegraph Company, New York City. Received and filed January 20, 1871.

24. Missouri River Telegraph Company of Sioux City, Iowa. Received and filed May 3, 1871.
25. The Marine and Inland Telegraph Company of New Jersey, 715 Locust street, Philadelphia. Received and filed November 27, 1872.
26. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of Missouri. Executive office, 145 Broadway, New York City. Received and filed May 8, 1877.
27. New Jersey and New England Telegraph Company. Received and filed November 21, 1878. Address A. L. Worthington, No. 10 Green street, Trenton, N. J.
28. The American Rapid Telegraph Company, 41 Wall street, New York. Received and filed April 12, 1879. Special rates received and filed April 1, 1881.
29. Central Union Telegraph Company, 145 Broadway, New York. Received and filed May 9, 1879.
30. New York Land and Ocean Telegraph Company. Received and filed May 10, 1879.
31. Deseret Telegraph Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Received and filed May 19, 1879.
32. American Union Telegraph Company of New York, 145 Broadway, New York. Received and filed June 28, 1879.
33. The American Union Telegraph Company of Missouri, Charles S. Greeley, president, St. Louis, Mo. Received and filed July 9, 1879.
34. Wabash Railway Company, Cyrus W. Field, president, New York. Received and filed July 11, 1879.
35. The American Union Telegraph Company of New Jersey, D. H. Bates, president, Jersey City, N. J. Received and filed July 17, 1879.
36. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of Maryland, John W. Garrett, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 18, 1879.
37. The American Union Telegraph Company of Baltimore City, Md. Received and filed July 31, 1879.
38. The Deer Lodge Telegraph Company of Butte City, Mont. Received and filed August 30, 1879.
39. The American Union Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania, D. H. Bates, President, Philadelphia. Received and filed September 4, 1879.
40. The American Union Telegraph Company of Indiana, Lafayette, Ind. Received and filed September 12, 1879.
41. The Cheyenne and Black Hills Telegraph Company, W. H. Hibbard, superintendent, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Received and filed November 7, 1879.
42. The American Union Telegraph Company of Ohio, Frank B. Swayne, president, Toledo, Ohio. Received and filed November 8, 1879.
43. The American Union Telegraph Company of Louisiana, Ed. Leloup, secretary, New Orleans, La. Received and filed March 1, 1880.
44. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Ohio, George Hoadly, president, Cincinnati, Ohio. Received and filed September 3, 1880.
45. The Wabash, Saint Louis and Pacific Railway Company of Saint Louis, Mo., Solon Humphreys, president, No. 80 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed September 13, 1880.
46. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Illinois, C. H. Hudson, president, No. 81 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed September 23, 1880.
47. Frontier Telegraph Company of Texas, G. O. Appleby, president, Lampasas, Tex. Received and filed October 25, 1880.
48. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of New Jersey, J. Heron Coosman, president, No. 58 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 21, 1881.
49. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of New York, William W. Maris, president, No. 58 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed June 8, 1881.
50. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of Illinois, Carroll Sprigg, secretary, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed October 24, 1881.
51. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of Missouri, Carroll Sprigg, secretary, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed November 14, 1881.
52. New Jersey Mutual Telegraph Company, John H. Walker, secretary, Newark, N. J. Received and filed November 17, 1881.
53. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, William W. Maris, president, 58 Broadway, New York. Received and filed December 8, 1881.
54. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania, Welty McCullogh, secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa. Received and filed March 6, 1882.
55. East Tennessee Telephone Company, D. J. Carson, secretary, New York. Received and filed May 31, 1882.

APPENDIX 6 .

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT JUNE 15, 1882.

Isaac H. Bromley.....	New Haven, Conn.
George G. Haven.....	New York City, N. Y.
Watson Parrish	Oakland, Burt County, Nebr.
Edward P. Ferry*.....	Park City, Utah Ter.
Colgate Hoyt†.....	New York City, N. Y.

*Appointed October 21, 1882, vice Robert H. Baker, deceased.

†Appointed November 28, 1882, vice George E. Spencer, removed.

APPENDIX 7.

UNITED STATES TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT WITH SUBSIDIZED RAILROADS.

Statement of the transportation accounts, and of the accounts between the United States and the Pacific Railroads on account of moneys retained for interest paid on bonds, on account of five per cent. of net earnings, and on account of sinking funds, to December 31, 1881.

Names of companies.	Total transportation charge per companies' charge.	Loss—					Remainder applicable to settlement of interest, five per cent. and sinking funds.	One-half applicable to payment on account of interest.	One-half applicable to payment on account of five per cent. and sinking funds.
		Amount paid companies in cash prior to act of 1873 and since.	Amount retained prior to act of 1873.	Amount of transportation on unsubsidized railroads.	Total				
Union Pacific*.....	\$12,404,208 14	\$3,490,814 04	\$3,430,453 55	\$1,191,226 17	\$8,100,492 76	\$10,303,715 38	\$5,151,857 69	\$5,151,857 69	\$5,151,857 69
Central Pacific.....	6,605,420 00	755,689 00	724,308 63	1,504,875 67	9,987,823 98	8,617,596 11	1,808,798 06	1,808,798 06	1,808,798 06
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	101,124 64	87,678 79	19,084 65	4,279 01	61,043 46	40,082 18	20,041 09	20,041 09	20,041 09
Sioux City and Pacific.....	192,950 81	29,055 46	21,625 20	17,983 91	68,663 57	124,287 24	62,143 63	62,143 63	62,143 63
Totals	25,303,708 68	4,305,187 86	4,204,471 03	9,718,863 76	11,218,023 77	14,085,680 91	7,042,840 46	7,042,840 46	7,042,840 46

* Including the Kansas Division, formerly the Kansas Pacific Railway.

† To December 31, 1879.

APPENDIX 8.

SINKING FUND OF THE UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES HELD IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Statement in detail of the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882.

UNION PACIFIC.

Kind of service, &c.	Date of service.	When covered into the Treasury.	Interest on sinking-fund bonds.		Amounts.	United States bonds invested in—	Date of purchase.	Principal.	Premium paid.		Total amount paid.
			Amount of bonds.	Amount of interest.					Rate.	Premium.	
Am't brought forward from statement on page 178, Report for 1881.		1881.		\$83,819 09	\$850,045 64			\$850,100 00		\$124,065 43	\$774,165 43
Treasury	May, 1881	July 26			27 25						
Treasury	July, 1880	July 26			12 71						
Treasury	April 27, 1881	July 26			30 00						
Treasury	Feb., Mar. and June, 1880	July 26			83 93						
Treasury	July 21, 1880	July 26			1 44						
Treasury	May, 1881	July 26			26 60						
Treasury	May 29, 1881	July 26			42 75						
Treasury	June, 1880	July 26			264 00						
Treasury	Three months' interest.	July 28	\$82,650 00	326 50	326 50						
Treasury	May 20, 1881	Aug. 26	381,000 00	10,880 00	10,880 00						
Treasury	May 25, 1881	Aug. 26			19 00						
Treasury	May 25, 1881	Aug. 26			3 50						
Treasury	June, 1881	Aug. 26			8 50						
Treasury	June, 1881	Aug. 26			10 05						
Treasury	June, 1881	Aug. 26			54 50						
Treasury	June, 1881	Aug. 26			14 00						
Treasury	June, 1881	Sept. 27			30 00						
Treasury	May and June, 1879	Sept. 27			687 99						
Treasury	February and March, 1880	Sept. 27			14 00						
Treasury	May, 1880	Sept. 27			79 55						
Treasury	July, 1881	Oct. 26			27 25						
Treasury	September, 1879	Oct. 26			54 50						
Treasury	May, 1881	Oct. 26			23 61						
Treasury		Oct. 26			30 25						

Treasury	July, 1881	Oct 26			27 25
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			174 90
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			447 04
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			352 71
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			291 01
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			47,423 00
Mail (postal cars)	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			6,470 00
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			6,931 35
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			10 96
Mail	October 1 to December 31, 1880	Oct 26			148 29
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			1,144 27
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			1,505 85
Mail	January 1 to March 31, 1881	Oct 26			67 12
Mail	January 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			130 25
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			19 80
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			235 16
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			1,008 14
Mail	April 1 to June 30, 1881	Oct 26			2,600 13
Interior	Not given	Oct 26			2 10
Interior	August 14, 1881	Oct 26			2 00
Interior	August 14, 1881	Oct 26			16 92
Interior	June 12, 1881	Oct 26			7 00
Interior	September, 1880	Oct 26			6 27
Interior	October, 1879, and June, 1880	Oct 26			521 28
War	July to December, 1878	Oct 27			67 50
War	February to June, 1879	Oct 27			37 50
War	July and September, 1878	Oct 27			8,946 73
War	May and June, 1879	Oct 27			5 93
War	September, 1879	Oct 27			27 25
Treasury	July 8, 1881	Oct 27			60 00
Treasury	June, 1881	Oct 27			25 00
Treasury	June, 1881	Oct 27			27 25
Treasury	August, 1881	Oct 27			8,904 97
War	December, 1878, to April, 1879	Nov 28			8,329 07
War	May and June, 1879	Nov 28			114 75
Treasury	April, 1881	Nov 28			54 50
Treasury	March and May, 1881	Nov 28			41 25
Treasury	September, 1881	Nov 28			27 25
Treasury	Per order July 11, 1881	Nov 28			21 75
Agriculture	August, 1881	Nov 28			1 37
Agriculture	Three months' interest	Nov 28	32,650 00	826 50	326 50
	Final interest to Aug. 12, 1881	Nov 28	256,450 00	3,592 04	3,592 04
	Interest from Aug. 12, 1881, to Nov. 1, 1881	Nov 29	256,450 00	1,973 43	1,973 43
Justice	Nov. 1, 1881	1882			
Justice	August and September, 1881	Jan. 26			61 50
Treasury	July and August, 1881	Jan. 26			46 00
Treasury	Not given	Jan. 26			27 25
Treasury	July and August, 1881	Jan. 26			136 26
Agriculture	September, 1881	Jan. 26			13 75
Agriculture	September and October, 1881	Jan. 26			45 93
Treasury	October, 1881	Jan. 26			27 25

UNION PACIFIC—Continued.

Statement in detail of the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, &c.—Continued.

Kind of service, &c.	Date of service.	When covered into the Treasury.	Interest on sinking-fund bonds.		Amount.	United States bonds invested in—	Date of purchase.	Principal.	Premium paid.		Total amount paid.
			Amount of bonds.	Amount of interest.					Rate.	Premium.	
Interior	July, 1881	1882.			\$156 42						
Interior	April, 1880	Jan. 26			2 10						
Interior	February, 1881	Jan. 26			30 00						
Interior	December, 1880	Jan. 26			31 72						
Interior	January and March, 1881	Jan. 26			60 50						
Interior	October and December, 1880	Jan. 26			6 62						
Interior	May, 1881	Jan. 26			52 85						
Interior	July, 1880	Jan. 26			15 60						
Interior	May and June, 1881	Jan. 26			90 50						
Interior	May, 1881	Jan. 26			15 00						
Interior	June, 1881	Jan. 26			35 00						
War	Dec., 1880, to May, 1881	Jan. 26			605 75						
War	Dec., 1880, to May, 1881	Jan. 26			83 45						
War	Jan. to July, 1881	Jan. 26			843 60						
War	Nov., 1879, to Nov., 1880	Jan. 26			128 91						
Treasury	Oct., 1881	Feb. 25			29 00						
Treasury	Dec., 1881	Feb. 25			27 25						
Treasury	Dec., 1881	Feb. 25			27 25						
War	June, 1880, to Jan., 1881	Feb. 25			923 05						
War	Feb., 1880, to Jan., 1881	Feb. 25			159 90						
War	Feb., 1881	Feb. 25			6 43						
War	July and Aug., 1880	Feb. 25			2 87						
War	Feb., Mar., and May, 1881	Feb. 25			17 55						
War	July, 1880, to Jan., 1881	Feb. 25			2, 190 13						
Interior	Oct. and Nov., 1880	Feb. 25			7 00						
Interior	Sept. and Oct., 1881	Feb. 25			119 87						
Interior	Oct., 1881	Feb. 25			42 75						
Interior	May, 1882	Feb. 25			42 50						
Treasury	In 1881	Mar. 27			73 25						
Treasury	Jan., 1882	Mar. 27			27 25						
Treasury	June, 1880	Mar. 27			29 24						
Treasury	Nov., 1881	Mar. 27			27 25						
Treasury	Jan., 1882	Mar. 27			81 75						
Interior	Sept. 15 and Nov. 20, 1881	Mar. 27			6 50						

Interior.....	Sept. 15 and Nov. 20, 1881.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	38 00
Interior.....	Oct. 14 and 19, 1881.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	11 45
Interior.....	Sept. 18, 1881.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	19 00
Interior.....	Sept. 18, 1881.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	2 75
Interior.....	Oct. 18, 1881.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	3 83
Interior.....	Oct. 18 and 25, 1881.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	31 35
War.....	Sept. and Oct., 1879.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	11, 098 54
War.....	Jan., 1880.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	11, 215 22
War.....	Oct., 1879.....	Mar. 27	.....	.....	10, 004 59
War.....	(Six months' interest)	Mar. 27	.....	.....	10, 830 00
War.....	(Three months' interest)	Mar. 27	.....	.....	32, 650 00
War.....	(Three months' interest)	Mar. 27	.....	.....	2, 243 94
War.....	Dec. 1879.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	9, 725 84
War.....	Aug. and Sept., 1879.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	8, 939 26
War.....	Jan., 1882.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	30 25
War.....	Oct., 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	38 65
Interior.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	174 90
Interior.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	49, 455 39
Mail.....	Apr. 1 to June 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	148 29
Mail.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	270 76
Mail.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	6, 470 00
Mail.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	447 64
Mail.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	1, 490 78
Mail.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	1, 036 06
Mail.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	1, 129 65
Mail.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	1, 008 14
Mail.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	1, 806 25
Mail.....	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	352 71
Mail.....	Feb., 1882.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	30 25
Treasury.....	Not given.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	27 25
Treasury.....	Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	31 20
Agrolifure.....	Nov., 1881.....	Apr. 25	.....	.....	27 00
Agrolifure.....	Nov., 1880.....	May 26	.....	.....	2 04
Treasury.....	Nov., 1882.....	May 26	.....	.....	27 00
Treasury.....	Jan., 1882.....	May 26	.....	.....	27 25
Treasury.....	Jan., 1882.....	May 26	.....	.....	22 50
Treasury.....	Mar., 1882.....	May 26	.....	.....	1 85
Treasury.....	Mar., 1882.....	May 26	.....	.....	11 00
Treasury.....	July 1881.....	May 26	.....	.....	3 66
Treasury.....	Jan., 1882.....	May 26	.....	.....	4 60
Treasury.....	Jan., 1882.....	May 26	.....	.....	5 50
Treasury.....	Jan., 1882.....	May 26	.....	.....	22 85
Treasury.....	Sept. 28, 1881, and Feb., 1882.....	May 26	.....	.....	93 00
Treasury.....	Oct., 1881.....	May 26	.....	.....	5 50
Interior.....	Dec., 1881.....	May 26	.....	.....	80 90
Interior.....	Sept., 1881.....	May 26	.....	.....	30 00
Interior.....	Aug., 1881.....	May 26	.....	.....	2 54
Interior.....	Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1880.....	May 26	.....	.....	1 93

Statement in detail of the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, &c.—Continued.

UNION PACIFIC—Continued.

Kind of service, &c.	Date of service.	When covered into the Treasury.	Interest on sinking-fund bonds.		Amounts.	United States bonds invested in—	Date of purchase.	Principal.	Premium paid.		Total amount paid.
			Amount of bonds.	Amount of interest.					Rate.	Premium.	
War	Nov. and Dec., 1879	1882.			\$7,697 94						
	(Three months' interest) ..	May 29	\$32,650 00	\$328 50	328 50						
	(Three months' interest) ..	May 29	256,450 00	2,243 94	2,243 94						
Justice	Mar., 1881	June 28			12 50						
Treasury	Feb. and Apr., 1881	June 28			87 75						
Treasury	July and Aug., 1881	June 28			50 53						
Treasury	May, 1881	June 28			4 42						
Treasury	Apr., 1882	June 28			54 50						
War	Apr., 1882	June 28			2,902 79						
War	June to Sept., 1879	June 28			476 75						
War	Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1878 ..	June 28			8,591 33						
War	Jan. and Feb., 1879	June 28			2,432 77						
War	Dec., 1878, and Jan., 1879 ..	June 28			2,565 53						
War	Sept. 10, 1878	June 28			27 00						
War	Mar. and Apr., 1879	June 28			2,662 60						
War	Dec., 1878, to Apr., 1879 ..	June 28			239 77						
War	Mar., 1880	June 28			10,559 47						
War	Oct. and Nov., 1879	June 28			6,185 82						
War	Apr., 1880	June 28			6,745 86						
War	Apr., 1880	June 28			6,881 89						
War	July, 1879	June 28			6,899 76						
War	June, 1880	June 28			5,333 94						
War	April, 1880	June 28			6,960 89						
War	October and November, 1879 ..	June 28			6,180 47						
War	Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1879 ..	June 28			8,253 04						
War	July and August, 1879	June 28			6,396 87						
War	July, 1880	June 28			5,885 89						
War	August, 1880	June 28			904 37						
Interior	February, 1882	June 28			4 85						
			65,338 44		1,181,607 42	Balance uninvested ..		\$650,100 00		\$124,005 43	\$407,441 99
											1,181,607 42

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

[illegible]

Statement in detail of the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, &c.—Continued.

CENTRAL PACIFIC—Continued.

Kind of service, &c.	Date of service.	When covered into the Treasury.	Interest on sinking-fund bonds.		Amounts.	United States bonds invested in—	Date of purchase.	Principal.	Premium paid.		Total amount paid.
			Amount of bonds.	Amount of interest.					Rate.	Premium.	
General Land Office	Not given	1881			\$90 00						
General Land Office	April 30, 1881	Oct. 26			46 00						
General Land Office	April and May, 1881	Oct. 26			57 12						
General Land Office	March and April, 1881	Oct. 26			16 75						
General Land Office	August and September, 1881	Oct. 26			27 96						
General Land Office	March and April, 1881	Oct. 26			133 50						
General Land Office	June, 1881	Oct. 26			139 19						
General Land Office	May 30, 1881	Oct. 26			28 88						
General Land Office	October 23, 1881	Oct. 26			47 75						
General Land Office	February and May, 1881	Oct. 26			121 00						
War	April to June, 1880	Oct. 27			10,115 93						
Internal Revenue	September, 1880	Oct. 27			3 85						
Internal Revenue	July 9 to 17, 1881	Oct. 27			31 00						
Customs	June, 1881	Oct. 27			54 00						
Customs	September, 1880	Oct. 27			97						
Customs	September, 1880	Oct. 27			18 10						
Customs	October and November, 1881	Oct. 27			10 57						
Customs	August, 1881	Oct. 27			26 70						
Customs	August, 1881	Oct. 27			23 00						
Customs	August, 1880	Oct. 27			5 62						
Customs	November, 1880	Oct. 27			99 95						
Treasury	September and October, 1880	Nov. 28			2 40						
Treasury	August, 1881	Nov. 28			97 21						
Treasury	August and September, 1880	Nov. 28			298 00						
Treasury	Oct. and Nov., 1880; Feb., Mar., Apr., and May, 1881	Nov. 28									
War	April to December, 1879	Nov. 28			9 800 47						
War	October to December, 1879	Nov. 28			7 851 74						
War	April and June, 1880	Nov. 28			2 650 20						
War	(Final to August 12, 1881.)	Nov. 28	\$198,100 00	\$1,991 00	1,991 00						
	(Final to August 12, 1881.)	Nov. 28	184,800 00	2,729 92	2,729 92						
	(Interval from August 12 to November 1, 1881.)	Nov. 28	184,800 00	1,498 86	1,498 86						
Treasury	January and February, 1881	1882									
	Jan. 28	Jan. 28			187 71						

Treasury	June 29, 1881	Jan. 26	23 99
Treasury	March, 1881	Jan. 26	6 98
Treasury	May, 1881	Jan. 26	90 90
Treasury	July, 1881	Jan. 26	92 00
Treasury	October and November, 1881	Jan. 26	4 00
Treasury	February, 1881	Jan. 26	489 28
Treasury	January and February, 1881	Jan. 26	10 28
Treasury	Aug. Sept., and Dec., 1880	Jan. 26	191 96
Treasury	March, 1881	Jan. 26	14 46
Treasury	January and February, 1881	Jan. 26	4 84
Treasury	March, 1881	Jan. 26	2 82
Treasury	January and February, 1881	Jan. 26	19 62
Interior	July and August, 1881	Jan. 26	44 86
Treasury	April, May, and June, 1880	Jan. 26	153 10
Treasury	July and August, 1880	Jan. 26	122 62
Treasury	Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1880	Jan. 26	328 12
Treasury	January and February, 1881	Jan. 26	139 78
Treasury	April and May, 1881	Jan. 26	25 50
Treasury	October, 1880	Jan. 26	5 32
Treasury	Feb., Mar., and Apr., 1881	Jan. 26	88 97
Treasury	May and June, 1881	Jan. 26	85 60
Treasury	Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1880	Jan. 26	31 22
Treasury	June, 1881	Jan. 26	52 48
Navy	Not given	Jan. 26	24 02
War	July to October, 1880	Jan. 26	2,758 52
War	July and August, 1880	Jan. 26	8,406 85
War	July, Aug., and Sept., 1880	Jan. 26	6,635 86
War	Dec., 1879, to Mar., 1880	Jan. 26	6,721 21
War	Jan., Feb., and Mar., 1880	Jan. 26	6,161 75
War	March and April, 1880	Jan. 26	2,983 99
War	Aug., Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1879	Jan. 26	8,880 48
War	June to August, 1880	Jan. 26	8,899 88
War	July 1, 1878, to May 31, 1879	Jan. 26	27, 225 98
War	Jan. 30 and Feb. 1, 1881	Jan. 26	23 50
War	August and September, 1881	Jan. 26	46 00
Justices	Feb. 25	Jan. 26	44
Treasury	Feb. 25	Jan. 26	222 50
Treasury	Feb. 25	Jan. 26	71 37
Treasury	Feb. 25	Jan. 26	169 23
Treasury	Feb. 25	Jan. 26	23 00
Treasury	Feb. 25	Jan. 26	9 93
Treasury	Feb. 25	Jan. 26	3, 080 27
War	February and March, 1881	Feb. 25	9 93
War	July 1878, to February, 1879	Feb. 25	28 93
War	April 2, 1881	Feb. 25	57 42
Geological Survey	Feb., Mar., and Apr., 1881	Feb. 25	40 37
Geological Survey	Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1881	Feb. 25	69 00
Treasury	December, 1881	Mar. 27	15 00
Treasury	January and February, 1882	Mar. 27	38 00
Treasury	March, April, and June, 1881	Mar. 27	86 25
Treasury	Apr., May, Sept., Nov., and Dec., 1881	Mar. 27	175 40
Treasury	Dec., 1881, Jan., and Feb., 1882.	Mar. 27	

• *Statement in detail of the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, &c.—Continued.*

CENTRAL PACIFIC—Continued.

Kind of service, &c.	Date of service.	When covered into the Treasury.	Interest on sinking fund bonds.		Amount.	United States bonds invested in—	Date of purchase.	Principal.	Premium paid.		Total amount paid.
			Amount of bonds.	Interest of					Rate.	Premium.	
Treasury	January, 1882	1882			\$69 00						
Treasury	December, 1881	Mar 27			23 00						
Treasury	June and December, 1881	Mar 27			36 76						
Treasury	May, 1881	Mar 27			6 41						
Treasury	Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1881	Mar 27			55 01						
General Land Office	October 20, 1881	Mar 27			10 13						
General Land Office	September 19, 1881	Mar 27			23 00						
General Land Office	July, Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1881	Mar 27			93 12						
General Land Office	November and December, 1881	Mar 27			26 50						
General Land Office	May 25, 1881	Mar 27			1 75						
War	April to November, 1879	Mar 27			209 86						
War	Nov., 1878, to Aug., 1879	Mar 27			203 34						
War	March to August, 1879	Mar 27			3,899 09						
War	July, 1878, to March, 1879	Mar 27			277 81						
War	July, 1878, to April, 1879	Mar 27			1,842 06						
War	March, April, and May, 1880	Mar 27			26 55						
War	August, 1879, to March, 1880	Mar 27			325 36						
War	March, April, and May, 1880	Mar 27			5,339 57						
War	June, 1881	Mar 27			23 00						
War	May, 1881	Mar 27			56 38						
War	Oct. 23 and Dec. 29, 1880	Mar 27			46 00						
War	(Six months' interest)	Mar 27	\$144,000 00	\$13,320 00	13,320 00						
War	(Three months' interest)	Mar 27	193,100 00	1,991 00	1,991 00						
War	(Three months' interest)	Mar 27	194,900 00	1,705 37	1,705 37						
Treasury	February, 1882	Apr 25			30 75						
Treasury	January to June, 1879	Apr 25			45 38						
War	March to June, 1879	Apr 25			1,628 62						
War	March, April, and May, 1879	Apr 25			5,504 50						
War	July 1 to December 31, 1878	Apr 25			1,700 70						
War	August to November, 1879	Apr 25			565 77						
War	Dec., 1879, to Feb., 1880	Apr 25			8,963 22						
War		Apr 25			6,624 96						

General Land Office	Sept. 25 and Oct. 14, 1881	Apr. 25	12 50
General Land Office	February 11, 1882	Apr. 25	34 50
General Land Office	Jan. 23 and Feb. 5, 1882	Apr. 25	13 70
General Land Office	February 20 and 21, 1882	Apr. 25	25 50
General Land Office	November 4 and 17, 1881	Apr. 25	25 60
General Land Office	Sept. 5 and Oct. 25, 1881	Apr. 25	105 12
Geological Survey	May, 1881	Apr. 25	42 682 87
Mail	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881	Apr. 25	34 50
Mail postal cars	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881	Apr. 25	5,863 99
Mail postal cars	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881	Apr. 25	5,870 16
Mail	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881	Apr. 25	498 72
Mail	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881	Apr. 25	89 77
Mail	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881	Apr. 25	245 21
Mail	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881	Apr. 25	583 91
Mail postal cars	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881	Apr. 25	750 06
Mail	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881	Apr. 25	182 13
Mail	July 1 to Sept. 30, 1881	Apr. 25	815 07
Treasury	February and March, 1882	Apr. 25	51 00
Treasury	Not given	Apr. 25	57 50
Agriculture	Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1881	Apr. 25	95 72
Treasury	October, 1881	May 26	4 96
Treasury	July, 1881	May 26	24 52
Treasury	July, 1881	May 26	1 11
Treasury	Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1881	May 26	505 06
Treasury	August, 1881	May 26	1 83
Treasury	October, 1881	May 26	1 47
Treasury	September, 1881	May 26	12 91
Treasury	Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1881	May 26	20 70
Treasury	March and April, 1882	May 26	20 23
Treasury	March, 1882	May 26	22 00
Treasury	January, 1882	May 26	22 00
Treasury	August and September, 1881	May 26	4 01
Treasury	March, 1882	May 26	90 75
Treasury	August, 1881	May 26	3 03
Treasury	September and October, 1881	May 26	2 21
Treasury	September and October, 1881	May 26	34 64
Treasury	February, 1882	May 26	5 50
Treasury	February and March, 1882	May 26	25 00
Treasury	Sept. 30 to Dec. 15, 1881	May 26	86 00
Interior	October, 1881	May 26	22 00
Interior	Aug., Sept., and Oct., 1881	May 26	22 86
Justice	(Three months' interest)	May 26	1,991 00
Justice	April, 1882	May 26	1,705 37
Justice	April, 1882	May 26	10 95
Treasury	February and April, 1882	May 26	50 50
Treasury	July and August, 1881	May 26	34 50
Treasury	January and February, 1882	May 26	2 17
Treasury	August and September, 1881	May 26	21 05
Treasury	April, 1882	May 26	9 76
Treasury	March, 1882	May 26	12 00
Treasury	March, 1882	May 26	55 68

Statement in detail of the sinking funds of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, &c—Continued.

CENTRAL PACIFIC—Continued.

Kind of service, &c.	Date of service.	When covered into the Treasury.	Interest on sinking fund bonds.		Amounts.	United States bonds invested in—	Date of purchase.	Principal.	Premium paid.		Total amount paid.
			Amount of bonds.	Amount of interest.					Rate.	Premium.	
Treasury	March, 1882	1882			\$23 00						
Treasury	September and October, 1881	June 28			21 66						
Treasury	January, 1883	June 28			18 55						
Treasury	April, 1883	June 28			46 00						
Treasury	May, 1882	June 28			21 50						
Treasury	May, 1883	June 28			23 00						
Treasury	March and April, 1882	June 28			73 23						
Treasury	June to August, 1879	June 28			2, 238 62						
War	March, May, and June, 1880	June 28			6, 199 71						
Navy	Not given	June 28			317 73						
Interior	March, 1883	June 28			5 00						
Interior	March 23 and April 8, 1883	June 28			36 50						
Interior	April 7 and 14, 1883	June 28			56 50						
Interior	March and April, 1882	June 28			28 40						
Interior	July, Aug., and Sept., 1881	June 28			8 49						
Interior	June, 1881	June 28			5 22						
				\$70, 749 08 1/2		Balance uninvested.		\$638, 000 00			\$527, 886 53
										\$168, 727 73	1, 534, 614 26

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APPENDIX 10.

LIST OF RAILROAD COMPANIES INCLUDED IN THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 19, 1878, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO CREATE AN AUDITOR OF RAILROAD ACCOUNTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

Bonds have been loaned, and lands, right of way, depot grounds, and materials from adjacent lands have been granted by the United States to the following corporations or their predecessors, to aid in the construction of railroads "in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River, namely:

	Miles of railroad constructed and aided as above.
Union Pacific Railway Company:	
Union Pacific	1,038.68
Kansas Pacific	393.9425
	1,432.6225
Central Pacific Railroad Company:	
Central Pacific	737.50
Western Pacific	123.16
	860.66
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company	100
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company	101.77
	2,495.0525
Total	

NOTES.

The Union Pacific Railway Company is the title of the company formed by the consolidation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, January 24, 1880, and in the above list is successor of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Kansas Pacific Railway companies only, the Denver Pacific not having received any subsidy bonds.

The title of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company was formerly Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, successor to the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company is the title of the company formed by consolidation of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, with the Western Pacific Railroad Company, June 23, 1870.

The Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company is the successor of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, the assignee of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad Company so far as relates to the Pacific Railroad acts.

Lands, right of way, depot grounds, and materials from adjacent lands have been granted by the United States to the following corporations or their predecessors, to aid in the construction of railroads "in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River," namely:

	Miles of railroad constructed and aided as above.
Union Pacific Railway Company:	
Kansas Pacific	244.6575
Denver Pacific	105.89
	350.5475
Central Pacific Railroad Company	151.81
Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska	190.66
Texas and Pacific Railway Company	None.
Southern Pacific Railroad Company	578.61
Northern Pacific Railroad Company	560
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company	34*
Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company	91
Oregon and California Railroad Company	200
Oregon Central Railroad Company	50†
	2,206.6275
Total	

* This 34 miles of railroad being in the Indian Territory, the company has received no lands therefor.
† No lands have yet been certified to this company.

The Union Pacific Railway Company succeeds to the land-grant of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific companies, the Denver Pacific being the assignee of the Kansas Pacific, so far as relates to the land-grant.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, by virtue of their consolidation August 22, 1870, succeeds to the land-grant of the California and Oregon Railroad Company.

The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska is assignee of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company of Iowa, to which last-named company the grants enumerated were made.

The name and title of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company was changed to Texas and Pacific Railway Company by act of Congress approved May 2, 1872.

By purchase of that portion of the railroad located in the State of Missouri, the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company became the successor of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, so far as relates to grants in that State.

The Oregon and California Railroad Company is the successor of the Oregon Central Railroad Company of Salem, Oregon.

Lands, right of way, depot grounds, and materials from adjacent lands have been granted by the United States to the several States hereafter named, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of certain railroads in those States, "in whole or in part west, north, or south of the Missouri River," and the grants have been received by the companies named, or their predecessors, as follows:

Company now owning the railroad.	State to which grant was made.	Miles of railroad constructed and aided as above.
Hannibal and Saint Joseph	Missouri	206. 41
Missouri Pacific	do	37
Saint Louis and San Francisco	do	203. 125
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	Missouri and Arkansas	475
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Arkansas	165. 6
Memphis and Little Rock	do	133
Missouri, Kansas and Texas*	Kansas	183. 2
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	do	470. 58
Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern	do	143. 32
Saint Joseph and Western	do	228
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	Iowa	279
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	do	317. 75
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	do	274. 2
Dubuque and Sioux City	do	142. 89
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	do	183. 09
Saint Paul and Sioux City	Iowa and Minnesota	245
Winona and Saint Peter	Minnesota	323. 22
Southern Minnesota	do	147
Southern Minnesota Extension	do	152. 6
Saint Paul and Duluth	do	156
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba	do	602. 47
Stillwater and Saint Paul	do	13
Western of Minnesota	do	60. 5
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul	Minnesota and Iowa	534
Wisconsin Central	Wisconsin	256. 37
Chicago, Saint Paul and Minneapolis	do	156
North Wisconsin	do	80
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific	Louisiana	94
Total		6, 280. 925

* The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company has constructed 246 miles of railroad in the Indian Territory.

NOTES.

The Missouri Pacific and the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway companies are the successors of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri as to rights and conditions under the land-grant; the former from Saint Louis to Pacific, and the latter from Saint Louis to Springfield, Mo.

The Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company is successor of the Iron Mountain and Southern and the Cairo and Fulton.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company is successor of the Union Pacific, Southern Branch.

The Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas Railroad Company is the succe-

sor of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, which company succeeded the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson.

The Saint Joseph and Western Railroad Company is the successor of the Saint Joseph and Denver City.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company is successor of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company of Iowa, with which it has been consolidated.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company is successor of the Mississippi and Missouri River Railroad Company.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company is the lessee of the Dubuque and Sioux City and the Iowa Falls and Sioux City railroads.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company is the lessee of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River, and proprietor of the Winona and Saint Peter railroads.

The Saint Paul and Sioux City and the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad companies succeeded the Minnesota Valley Railroad Company, and were consolidated October 1, 1879. The Saint Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company also succeeds to the land-grant of the Saint Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railroad by virtue of consolidation.

The Chicago, Saint Paul and Minneapolis Railway Company is successor to the West Wisconsin, which derived its grant as the Tomah and Lake Superior Railroad.

The Southern Minnesota Railway Company, successor to the Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota, is leased to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company.

The Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company is successor to the Lake Superior and Mississippi River, and operates the railroad of the Stillwater and Saint Paul Railroad Company under lease—the latter-named company deriving its land-grant rights as successor to the Saint Paul and Stillwater.

The Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company is a consolidation of the Saint Paul and Pacific, First Division; Saint Paul and Pacific, First Division, Branch Line; and Saint Paul and Pacific, Saint Vincent Extension—the grants having been originally made for the Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad.

The Western Railroad of Minnesota is leased to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The Western derived its grant as Saint Paul and Pacific, Brainerd Branch.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company is the successor of the McGregor and Missouri River in Iowa, and of the Hastings and Dakota, and Minnesota Central in Minnesota, by virtue of ownership.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is successor of the Portage, Winnebago and Lake Superior.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Company is the successor of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas.

RECAPITULATION.

	Miles.
Corporations aided with bonds and lands	2,495.0525
Corporations aided with lands	2,206.6275
States aided with lands, for railroads	6,260.925
Total	10,962.605

CONDITIONS IN DETAIL AS TO RATES.

(A.)

UNION PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC, SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC.

[Act July 1, 1862, sec. 6, U. S. Statutes, vol. 12, page 493.]

"That said Company — shall, at all times, transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies, and public stores upon said railroad for the government, when required to do so by any department thereof, and that the government shall at all times, have the preference in the use of the same for all the purposes aforesaid [at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service.]"

(B.)

CENTRAL PACIFIC (OREGON BRANCH); OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

[Act July 25, 1866, sec. 5, U. S. Statutes, vol. 14, page 240.]

"That the grants aforesaid are made upon the condition that the said companies shall keep said railroad and telegraph in repair and use, and shall at all times transport the mails upon said railroad, and transmit dispatches by said telegraph line for the Government of the United States when required so to do by any department thereof, and that the government shall at all times have the preference in

the use of said railroad and telegraph therefor at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the rates paid by private parties for the same kind of service.

"And said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of the property or troops of the United States; and the same shall be transported over said road at the cost, charge, and expense of the corporations or companies owning or operating the same, when so required by the Government of the United States."

(C.)

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

[Act July 2, 1864, U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 368, sec. 5.]

"That the said company shall not charge the government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service."

SEC. 11, page 370. "That said Northern Pacific Railroad, or any part thereof, shall be a post-route and a military road, subject to the use of the United States, for postal, military, naval, and all other government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charges for such government transportation."

(D.)

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC; SOUTHERN PACIFIC; SAINT LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

[Act July 27, 1866, U. S. Statutes, vol. 14, sec. 5, page 295.]

"That the said company shall not charge the government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation and telegraphic service."

SEC. 11, page 297. "That said ——— railroad, or any part thereof, shall be a post-route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and all other government service, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charges for such government transportation."

(E.)

MISSOURI PACIFIC; SAINT LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO; HANNIBAL AND SAINT JOSEPH.

[Act June 10, 1852, U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, sec. 4, page 9.]

"And the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN; MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK; LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH.

[Act February 9, 1853, U. S. Statutes, vol. 10, page 156.]

SEC. 4. "And the said railroad and branches shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY; CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC; CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER, NOW OPERATED BY CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN; DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY, AND IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY, NOW OPERATED BY ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[Act May 15, 1856, U. S. Statutes, vol. 11, page 10.]

SEC. 3. "And the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND PACIFIC.

[Act June 3, 1856, U. S. Statutes, vol. 11, page 19.]

SEC. 3. "And the said railroads shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

CHICAGO, SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA.

[Act June 3, 1856, U. S. Statutes, vol. 11, page 20.]

SEC. 3. "And the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States."

WINONA AND SAINT PETER, NOW OPERATED BY THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN; SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA; WESTERN OF MINNESOTA, OPERATED BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC; CHICAGO, SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA; CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND SAINT PAUL.

[Act March 3, 1857, U. S. Statutes, vol. 11, page 196.]

SEC. 3. "And the said railroads and branches shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

WISCONSIN CENTRAL; SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH.

[Act May 5, 1864, U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 65.]

SEC. 5. "And the said railroad shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from all toll or other charge, for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

CHICAGO; SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA; CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND SAINT PAUL.

[Act May 12, 1864, U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 73.]

SEC. 3. "And the said railroads shall be, and remain, public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

(F.)

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE; KANSAS CITY, LAWRENCE AND SOUTHERN; MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

[Act March 3, 1863, U. S. Statutes, vol. 12, page 773.]

SEC. 3. "And the said railroads and branches shall be and remain public highways, for the use of the Government of the United States, free from all toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States."

(G.)

CAIRO AND FULTON, NOW OPERATED BY THE SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN; LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH; MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK.

[Act July 28, 1866, U. S. Statutes, vol. 14, page 338.]

SEC. 1. "That all property and troops of the United States shall at all times be transported over said railroad and branches at the cost, charge, and expense of the company or corporation owning or operating said road and branches respectively, when so required by the Government of the United States."

(H.)

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

[Act July 1, 1864, U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 340.]

SEC. 1. "That said railroad shall be a public highway and shall transport troops and munitions of war of the United States free of charge."

(I.)

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

[Act July 26, 1866, U. S. Statutes, vol. 14, page 290.]

SEC. 2. "That said company, after the construction of its road, shall keep it in repair and in use, and shall at all times transport troops, munitions of war, supplies, and public stores upon its road for the Government of the United States, free from all cost or charge therefor to the government, when required to do so by any department thereof."

(K.)

SAINT JOSEPH AND WESTERN, NOW OPERATED BY THE UNION PACIFIC.

[Act July 23, 1866, U. S. Statutes, vol. 14, page 211.]

SEC. 3. "That said company, after the construction of its road, shall keep it in repair and use, and shall at all times be in readiness to transport troops, munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon its roads for the government when required to do so by any department thereof, the government at all times having the preference in the use of the road for all purposes aforesaid at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not exceeding that paid by private individuals or the average rate paid for like services on other roads."

(L.)

HASTINGS AND DAKOTA AND SOUTHERN MINNESOTA, NOW OPERATED BY THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND SAINT PAUL.

[Act July 4, 1866, U. S. Statutes, vol. 14, page 88.]

SEC. 2. "And the said railroad(s) shall be and remain public highways for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charges upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States, and the same shall at all times be transported at the cost, charge, and expense in all respects of the company or corporation, or their successors or assigns, having or receiving the benefit of the land grants herein made."

(M.)

OREGON CENTRAL.

[Act May 4, 1870, U. S. Statutes, vol. 16, page 94.]

No conditions.

(N.)

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER, IN NEBRASKA.

[Act July 2, 1864, U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 364.]

No conditions.

RESTRICTIONS IN DETAIL AS TO PAYMENTS.

(O.)

UNION PACIFIC; CENTRAL PACIFIC; CENTRAL PACIFIC (WESTERN PACIFIC).

[Act May 7, 1878, section 2, U. S. Statutes, vol. 20, page 58.]

"That the whole amount of compensation which may from time to time, be due to said several railroad companies respectively for services rendered for the government shall be retained by the United States, one-half thereof to be presently applied to the liquidation of the interest paid and to be paid by the United States upon the bonds so issued by it as aforesaid, to each of said corporations severally, and the other half thereof to be turned into the sinking-fund hereinafter provided, for the uses therein mentioned."

(P.)

UNION PACIFIC (LATE KANSAS PACIFIC); SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC; MISSOURI PACIFIC (CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC).

[Act July 2, 1864, section 5, U. S. Statutes, vol. 13, page 359.]

"And that only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the government in aid of the construction of said roads."

[Extract from decision of Supreme Court U. S., 91 Sup. Ct. Reports, page 90.]

"This provision was without doubt intended merely to modify the original act, so as to allow the government to retain only one-half of such compensation, instead of all. That act applied the whole compensation 'to pay the bonds and interest,' and it cannot be supposed that Congress intended to relinquish the right thereby secured to make the application in the first place to the interest, and then to the principal. The purpose could have been nothing more than to surrender the right to retain the whole of the company's earnings for services to the government, and to accept, in lieu of, the right to retain the half."

"There is no implication that the government shall keep it; and, if not, who is to get it? Assuredly the companies who have earned it."

[Section 5200, Revised Statutes of the United States.]

"The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to withhold all payments to any railroad company and its assigns, on account of freights or transportation over their respective roads of any kind, to the amount of payments made by the United States for interest upon bonds of the United States issued to any such company, and which shall not have been reimbursed, together with the five per centum of net earnings due and unapplied, as provided by law."

[Section 5201, Revised Statutes of the United States.]

"Any such company may bring suit in the Court of Claims to recover the price of such freight and transportation, and in such suit the right of such company to recover the same upon the law and the facts of the case shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it in answer thereto by them; and either party to such suit may appeal to the Supreme Court; and both said courts shall give such cause or causes precedence of all other business."

[Extract from decision of Supreme Court, 91 Sup. Ct. Reports, page 91.]

"It is contended that this act repeals that portion of the charter of the company which contains the provisions we have discussed. But, manifestly, its purpose was very different. Although it directs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments to the companies on account of freights and transportation, it at the same time authorizes any company thus affected to bring suit in the Court of Claims 'for such freight and transportation,' and in such suit the 'right of such company to recover the same upon the law and the facts shall be determined, and also the rights of the United States upon the merits of all the points presented by it in answer thereto by them.' This means nothing more or less than the remission to the judicial tribunals of the question, whether this company, and others similarly situated, have the right to recover from the government one-half of what they earned by transportation; and this question is to be determined upon its merits."

(Q.)

UNION PACIFIC (LATE DENVER PACIFIC); CENTRAL PACIFIC (LESSEE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC OF CALIFORNIA).

[99 Supreme Court Reports, page 462, United States vs. Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.]

"Since delivering the opinion in this case, our attention has been called to the fact that, whilst affirming generally the judgment of the court below, we did not expressly pass upon the question of

the right set up by the government to retain one-half of the amount of compensation due from it to the claimant for the transportation of mails and other public property. This point was not overlooked in rendering our judgment in the case. We cannot conceive upon what principle the retention can be claimed, since the object of retaining the compensation for such services, or any portion thereof, as expressed in the sixth section of the act of 1862, was to apply the amount so retained to the debt due to the government for subsidy bonds granted to the companies that should receive the same. But the claimants in this case received no such bonds, and we decided that neither the company, nor its railroad or property, is liable in any way for the payment of any debt incurred for such bonds received by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. Consequently there is no room for the application of the right of retention in this case, and the judgment of the Court of Claims was properly rendered for the whole amount of such compensation due."

(R.)

UNION PACIFIC (SAINT JOSEPH AND WESTERN).

[Extract from the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States.]

"Though the Supreme Court held, in *United States vs. Kansas Pacific Railway Company* (99 U. S., 455), that the bonds issued to that corporation are not a lien beyond the 100th meridian, nor is the company liable for five per centum of its net earnings beyond that point, yet in the following case, *United States vs. Denver Pacific Railway Company* (99 U. S., 469), the court, in a note, based its exemption of the road from liability to have its compensation for government transportation withheld upon the fact that the company (Denver Pacific Company) was not indebted to the United States. The Central and Union Pacific Railroad companies, owning, leasing, controlling, and operating the branches referred to in this inquiry are indebted to the United States upon subsidy bonds. In this state of the decisions, I advise the retention of all compensation to these roads for services upon such branches, so that the question can be judicially determined."

(S.)

CENTRAL PACIFIC (OREGON DIVISION); OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

See act July 25, 1866, U. S. Statutes, vol. 14—"B") of this appendix.

SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN (CAIRO AND FULTON); MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK; LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH.

See act of July 23, 1866, U. S. Statutes, vol. 14—"G") of this appendix.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS.

See acts quoted in ("F"), ("H"), and ("I") of this appendix.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND SAINT PAUL (NEAR HOUSTON TO WESTERN STATE LINE OF MINNESOTA, AND RASTINGS TO WESTERN STATE LINE OF MINNESOTA.)

See act of July 4, 1860, U. S. Statutes, vol. 14—"L") of this appendix.

(T.)

MISSOURI PACIFIC; SAINT LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO; NORTHERN PACIFIC (DULUTH TO THOMSON, SAUK RAPIDS TO BRAINERD, AND SAINT PAUL TO SAUK RAPIDS); HANIBAL AND SAINT JOSEPH; CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY (BURLINGTON TO MISSOURI RIVER); SAINT LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN (PILOT KNOB TO POPLAR BLUFF); ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE; KANSAS CITY, LAWRENCE AND SOUTHERN; CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC (DAVENPORT TO COUNCIL BLUFFS); CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN (CEDAR RAPIDS TO COUNCIL BLUFFS, LYONS TO CLINTON, AND WINONA TO BIG SIOUX RIVER); ILLINOIS CENTRAL (DUBUQUE TO SIOUX CITY); CHICAGO, SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA (SAINT PAUL TO SIOUX CITY, 11 MILES SOUTH OF WARREN'S TO HUDSON, STILLWATER TO SAINT PAUL, NORTH WISCONSIN JUNCTION TO CHANDLER); SAINT PAUL AND DULUTH; SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA; CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND SAINT PAUL (SAINT PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO SOUTHERN STATE LINE OF MINNESOTA, AND CALMAR TO SHELDON); WISCONSIN CENTRAL (PORTAOR CITY TO ASHLAND); VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND PACIFIC; TEXAS AND PACIFIC (SHREVEPORT TO TEXAS LINE).

[Extract from decision of Supreme Court in "Atchison case," 93 Supreme Court Reports, pages 451, 452, 453, and 454.]

"In view of the legislative history and practice referred to, it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, when we meet with a legislative declaration to the effect that a particular railroad shall be a public highway, that the meaning is that it shall be open to the use of the public with their own vehicles; and that when Congress, in granting lands in aid of such a road, declared that the same shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, it only means that the government shall have the right to use the road, but not that it shall have the right to require its transportation to be performed by the railroad company. And when this right of the use of the road is granted free from all toll or other charge for transportation of any property or troops of the United States, it only means that the government shall not be subject to any toll for such use of the road. This, we think, is the natural and most obvious meaning of the language used, when viewed in the light afforded by the history of railroad legislation in this country. This was also the interpretation put by the executive department of the government upon the reservation in question prior to the passage of the acts of 1864.

"All that the act reserves is the free use of the railroad. Of course this implies, also, the free use of all fixtures and appurtenances forming part of the road, and which are essential to its practical use, such as turn-tables, switches, depots, and other necessary appendages. We are of opinion that the reservation in question secures to the government only a free use of the railroads concerned, and that it does not entitle the government to have troops or property transported by the companies over their respective roads free of charge for transporting the same."

[Act of June 16, 1874, U. S. Statutes, vol. 18, page 74.]

"That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which, in whole or in part, was constructed by the aid of a grant of public land on the condition that such railroad should be a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States free from toll or other charge, or upon any other conditions for the use of such road, for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made out of any money appropriated by this act for the transportation of officers of the Army over any such road when on duty and under order as a military officer of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such railroad from bringing a suit in the Court of Claims for the charges for such transportation, and recovering for the same, if found entitled thereto by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act."

[Act of June 22, 1874, U. S. Statutes, vol. 18, page 138.]

"That no part of the sum appropriated by any provision of this act shall be paid to any railroad company which has received a grant of land on the condition that its road should be a public highway for the transportation of the property and troops of the United States free from toll or other charge."

[Act of March 3, 1879, U. S. Statutes, vol. 20, page 390.]

"For the payment of arrears of Army transportation due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in government bonds as compensation was withheld from, under the acts of June sixteenth and twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to be adjusted by the proper accounting officer in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in cases decided under the said acts, to be paid as other Army transportation, but in no event shall more than fifty per cent. of the full amount allowed by the Quartermaster General be paid until the decision of the Court of Claims be had in each case, three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

APPENDIX 11.

GRANTS IN AID OF RAILROADS.

List of grants made by the United States in aid of the construction of railroads included in the act of Congress approved June 19, 1878, with names of companies now operating.

Name of company now operating.	Name of railroad aided.	Date of act of Congress making grants, &c.	Amount of bonds issued under grants.	Number of acres of land patented to June 30, 1882.
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.....	Atlantic and Pacific.....	July 27, 1866.....	.....	23, 037.36
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.....	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.....	March 3, 1863.....	.....	2, 745, 938.47
Do.....	Do.....	March 3, 1863.....	.....	258, 281.07
Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.....	Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska.....	July 25, 1866.....	.....	2, 373, 290.77
Central Pacific Railroad.....	Central Pacific.....	July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864.....	\$25, 985, 120.00 1, 970, 560.00	721, 434.08 444, 230.65 1, 337, 919.13
Do.....	Do.....	July 25, 1866.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Do.....	July 27, 1866; March 3, 1871 (see below).....	.....	398, 897.35
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.....	Burlington and Missouri River in Iowa.....	May 15, 1856; June 2, 1864.....	.....	179, 704.01
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway.....	Minnesota Central.....	March 3, 1857; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866.....	.....	451, 845.43
Do.....	Southern Minnesota.....	July 4, 1866; July 13, 1866.....	.....	322, 090.19
Do.....	McGregor and Missouri River.....	May 12, 1864.....	.....	313, 770.27
Do.....	Headings and Dakota.....	July 4, 1866; July 13, 1866.....	.....	545, 575.76
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.....	Chicago and Northwestern.....	June 3, 1856; April 23, 1862; March 3, 1865; March 3, 1869.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	May 15, 1856; June 2, 1864.....	.....	1, 142, 120.13
Do.....	Whiona and Saint Peter.....	March 3, 1857; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866; January 10, 1873.....	.....	1, 663, 787.90
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway.....	Saint Paul and Sioux City.....	March 3, 1857; May 12, 1864; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866.....	.....	1, 144, 304.56
Do.....	Do.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sioux City and Saint Paul.....	May 12, 1864; July 13, 1866.....	.....	407, 910.21
Do.....	West Wisconsin.....	June 4, 1856; May 5, 1864.....	.....	802, 814.89
Do.....	North Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	943, 497.56
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.....	Hambs and Saint Joseph River.....	May 15, 1856; June 2, 1864.....	.....	643, 147.17
Do.....	Danville and Saint Joseph.....	June 10, 1857.....	.....	903, 184.24
Illinois Central Railroad.....	Danville and Sioux City.....	May 15, 1856; June 2, 1864.....	.....	553, 467.96
Do.....	Levan, Rock and Sioux City.....	May 15, 1856.....	.....	683, 024.90
Do.....	Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	February 9, 1853; July 28, 1866.....	.....	916, 740.65
Do.....	Memphis and Little Rock.....	.....	.....	146, 935.04
Do.....	Central Branch Union Pacific.....	July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864.....	.....	197, 447.99
Do.....	Calro and Forton.....	February 9, 1853; July 28, 1866.....	1, 600, 000.00	1, 319, 194.05
Do.....	Southeast Branch of Pacific of Missouri.....	July 10, 1852; Saint Louis and San Francisco.....	.....	723, 946.38
Do.....	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	February 9, 1853; July 1866; July 28, 1866.....	.....	43, 294.17
Do.....	Missouri, Kansas and Texas.....	March 3, 1863; July 1, 1864; July 20, 1866; July 20, 1866.....	.....	964, 163.96

List of grants made by the United States in aid of the construction of railroads, &c.—Continued.

Name of company now operating.	Name of railroad aided.	Date of act of Congress making grants, &c.	Amount of bonds issued under grants.	Number of acres of land patented to June 30, 1882.
Northern Pacific Railroad	Northern Pacific	July 2, 1864; Joint Resolution May 31, 1870		746,509.53
Do	Lake Superior and Mississippi River *	May 5, 1864; July 13, 1866 (see Saint Paul and Duluth)		
Do	Western of Minnesota	March 3, 1857; March 3, 1871		644,958.49
Do	Saint Paul and Pacific	March 3, 1857; Joint Resolution July 12, 1862; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866; March 3, 1871		1,251,045.14
Oregon and California Railroad	Oregon Central	July 25, 1866		322,062.40
Do	Southwest Branch of Pacific of Missouri	May 4, 1870		None
Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway	Atlantic and Pacific	June 10, 1852 (see Missouri Pacific)		
Do	Lake Superior and Mississippi River	July 27, 1866		936,168.51
Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad	Stillwater and Saint Paul	May 5, 1864; July 13, 1866		890,564.09
Do	Saint Paul and Pacific	March 3, 1857; Joint Resolution July 12, 1862; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866; March 3, 1871		2,425,376.17
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway	Sioux City and Pacific	July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864	\$1,628,320.00	41,398.23
Do	Southern Pacific (Northern Division)	July 27, 1866; March 3, 1871		1,142,042.46
Do	Southern Pacific (Southern Division)	March 3, 1871		None
Texas and Pacific Railway	Texas Pacific	June 3, 1859		853,212.63
Do	North Louisiana and Texas	July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864	27,236,512.00	1,953,883.08
Union Pacific Railway	Union Pacific	do	6,303,000.00	917,520.70
Do	Kansas Pacific	do		86,238.73
Do	Denver Pacific	July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864; March 3, 1869		462,373.24
Do	Saint Joseph and Denver City	July 23, 1866		575,644.56
Do	Portage, Winnebago and Lake Superior	May 5, 1864		
Wisconsin Central Railroad				
Total	Total		\$64,623,512.00	35,658,399.17

* Duluth to Thomson (24 miles) is owned jointly, but operated independently, by the Northern Pacific and Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Companies.

† The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has the perpetual right of way from Saint Paul to Sauk Rapids (764 miles) over this road.

APPENDIX 12.

BUSINESS OF RAILROADS EAST AND WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

[Compiled from "Poor's Manual" and other sources.]

SCHEDULE a.

Miles operated.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

Name of company.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chicago and Alton	649	650	678	678	678	787	840	846
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	1,268	1,272	1,339	1,620	1,624	1,783	2,512	2,822
Chicago and Northwestern	1,923	1,990	1,992	1,993	2,037	2,129	2,216	2,644
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	674	674	677	707	1,003	1,125	1,257	1,335
Illinois Central	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,256	1,256	1,320	1,320
Hannibal and Saint Joseph	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292
International and Great Northern	446	459	459	519	519	519	521	737
Union Pacific	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,821	1,821
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	509	540	711	738	807	997	1,872	1,790
Kansas Pacific	673	673	673	673	673	673	(*)	(*)
Central Pacific	1,206	1,349	1,424	1,906	2,119	2,319	2,467	2,707
Total	9,847	10,046	10,392	11,273	12,047	12,919	14,618	.....

EASTERN RAILROADS.

Maine Central	355	355	355	355	355	355	355	350
Cheshire	88	64	64	64	64	64	61	80
Boston and Albany	318	318	322	322	322	322	332	371
Boston and Maine	192	203	203	203	203	203	203	202
Boston and Providence	67	67	67	67	67	68	68	68
Eastern (Massachusetts)	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282
Fitchburg	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
New York and New England	269	272	272	272	286	285	305	310
Old Colony	265	265	269	290	302	454	454	456
New Haven and Northampton	109	109	109	109	109	109	142	148
New London and Northern	100	100	100	100	100	100	121	121
New York, New Haven and Hartford	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
New York Central and Hudson River	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,018	1,018	1,013	993
New York, Lake Erie and Western	959	942	957	957	928	928	952	980
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	118
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	218	270	336	409	409	409	409	409
Troy and Boston	53	53	53	53	53	46	53	53
Utica and Black River	135	148	170	170	170	180	180	180
Central, of New Jersey	329	365	365	385	385	396	544	557
United New Jersey	293	293	293	373	373	426	402	430
West Jersey	128	128	128	128	128	128	146	163
Allegheny Valley	200	259	259	259	259	259	259	259
Northern Central	317	322	322	322	322	322	322	322
Pennsylvania	877	904	968	1,055	1,055	1,093	1,120	1,178
Philadelphia and Erie	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore	101	101	101	112	112	112	112	112
Baltimore and Potomac	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio	428	428	428	428	428	428	428	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio	433	433	433	433	433	437	437	424
Atlantic and Great Western	605	563	512	512	512	512	558	565
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis	472	472	472	472	472	472	472	474
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	226	226	226	226	226	226	225	226
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	1,175	1,175	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	89	89	89	89	89	89	87	91
Philadelphia and Reading	725	800	799	799	799	892	846	846
Total	11,732	11,930	12,050	12,347	12,364	12,716	12,992	.....
Grand total	21,519	21,976	22,442	23,620	24,411	25,635	27,610	.....

* Consolidated with Union Pacific.

† Now Norfolk and Western.

‡ Now New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

SCHEDULE D.

Passengers carried.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

[Numbers are stated in thousands.]

Name of company.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chicago and Alton	904	862	873	860	781	843	1,204	1,496
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	1,830	2,019	2,393	2,181	2,187	2,421	2,800	3,203
Chicago and Northwestern	2,823	3,407	3,527	3,347	3,416	3,328	3,965	4,483
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	1,088	1,245	1,406	1,455	1,552	1,501	1,905	2,086
Illinois Central	1,587	1,648	1,815	1,711	1,725	1,808	2,754	4,008
Hannibal and Saint Joseph	231	221	249	239	257	282	324	352
International and Great Northern	95	96	111	127	117	113	136	201
Union Pacific	188	209	202	185	188	217	.....	807
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	69	72	133	165	217	314	381	562
Kansas Pacific	138	123	124	143	198	280	(*)	(*)
Central Pacific	8,862	4,762	5,772	6,820	6,979	6,842	6,707	7,032
Total	12,815	14,664	16,005	17,233	17,617	17,949	.....	.....

EASTERN RAILROADS.

Maine Central	752	672	693	611	565	553	715	761
Cheshire	177	161	141	127	124	125	134	146
Boston and Albany	5,889	5,964	5,578	5,293	5,200	5,199	5,993	6,799
Boston and Maine	4,749	4,906	5,086	4,442	4,564	4,572	4,822	5,325
Boston and Providence	3,486	3,524	3,475	3,197	3,213	3,206	3,574	3,802
Eastern (Massachusetts)	6,019	5,386	4,790	4,978	4,197	4,535	5,250	5,795
Fitchburg	2,236	2,536	2,293	2,149	2,166	2,227	2,463	2,658
New York and New England	1,948	1,902	1,984	1,840	1,953	2,064	3,121	3,493
Old Colony	4,375	4,286	4,150	4,065	3,959	4,620	5,526	5,924
New Haven and Northampton	872	333	806	275	268	279	301	357
New London and Northern	280	286	355	301	281	251	349	372
New York, New Haven and Hartford	3,926	4,034	3,912	3,564	3,525	3,588	4,601	5,296
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia	234	229	207	136	189	207	237	323
New York Central and Hudson River	9,678	9,422	9,281	8,919	8,927	8,131	8,277	8,900
New York, Lake Erie and Western	4,223	5,052	5,042	4,887	4,896	4,895	5,491	6,144
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain	142	132	131	118	115	104	107	94
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	390	564	592	674	576	515	548	606
Troy and Boston	250	246	265	301	294	278	276	280
Utica and Black River	229	245	245	221	218	213	237	257
Central of New Jersey	4,614	4,456	4,922	4,377	4,505	4,973	6,395	6,802
United New Jersey	7,837	7,846	10,292	7,384	7,127	7,205	8,219	9,133
West Jersey	621	656	767	609	613	660	969	1,286
Allegheny Valley	831	694	791	968	875	787	935	1,034
Northern Central	1,347	1,568	1,903	1,479	1,380	1,531	1,914	2,430
Pennsylvania	6,088	6,609	5,926	5,129	5,205	5,849	7,758	9,078
Philadelphia and Erie	680	612	691	493	459	449	599	776
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore	2,181	2,152	2,818	2,115	2,243	2,371	2,802	3,062
Baltimore and Potomac	783	1,030	1,183	881	909	896	992	1,168
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio	208	188	213	151	149	129	145	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio	221	188	189	160	160	166	276	496
Atlantic and Great Western	1,038	964	919	833	919	963	1,323	1,457
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis	668	780	800	695	695	740	850	890
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	664	655	635	508	594	695	809	907
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	3,096	3,170	3,119	2,742	2,746	2,832	3,313	3,882
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	119	87	71	69	59	66	90	125
Philadelphia and Reading	6,964	6,938	10,936	6,674	6,376	7,909	9,823	10,562
Total	87,515	87,473	95,687	81,805	80,246	84,473	101,291	.....
Grand total	100,330	102,137	112,262	96,538	97,863	102,422	.....	.....

* Consolidated with Union Pacific.

† Now Norfolk and Western.

‡ Now New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

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SCHEDULE c.
Passenger mileage.
 WESTERN RAILROADS.
 [Numbers are stated in thousands.]

Name of company.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chicago and Alton.....	41,865	39,913	41,231	40,743	37,797	54,219	78,271	92,847
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	85,356	93,770	99,238	93,306	93,087	118,657	115,705	140,117
Chicago and Northwestern.....	109,134	116,779	122,281	116,902	118,877	116,068	140,117	164,334
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	49,186	54,804	59,393	60,634	62,098	62,812	82,611	98,769
Illinois Central.....	51,115	50,828	51,238	46,076	43,849	44,587	63,307	82,068
Hannibal and Saint Joseph.....	14,836	13,074	15,191	15,639	18,108	21,545	19,925	20,949
International and Great Northern.....	6,545	7,206	7,883	9,008	7,841	7,535	8,532	13,937
Union Pacific.....	105,138	132,591	128,032	107,833	96,304	100,151	.....	153,570
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	7,597	7,176	17,031	22,368	31,921	44,351	53,385	81,274
Kansas Pacific.....	22,025	19,292	18,232	18,938	22,173	35,874	(*)	(*)
Central Pacific.....	134,318	168,336	172,639	181,715	178,773	178,773	191,415	218,118
Total.....	627,115	704,359	732,389	712,800	711,828	784,572	.....	.....

EASTERN RAILROADS.

Maine Central.....	27,666	25,684	25,208	22,740	20,449	20,441	26,098	28,544
Chester.....	5,968	5,250	4,458	4,038	3,848	3,974	4,347	4,599
Boston and Albany.....	122,063	119,720	110,644	103,278	101,221	101,248	112,654	135,421
Boston and Maine.....	75,061	65,123	67,897	61,779	64,292	64,975	68,597	74,969
Boston and Providence.....	38,625	38,743	37,948	35,995	32,557	37,959	42,990	42,192
Eastern (Massachusetts).....	85,730	75,201	69,453	68,502	61,706	65,403	77,082	83,411
Fitchburg.....	29,304	31,992	29,537	30,690	32,266	35,094	39,752	42,854
New York and New England.....	33,114	33,620	36,315	34,128	37,460	36,159	41,762	45,702
Old Colony.....	63,673	61,295	59,025	50,628	58,845	73,805	89,503	89,188
New Haven and Northampton.....	5,528	4,929	4,026	4,516	5,455	4,728	5,645	5,612
New London and Northern.....	4,172	4,526	5,899	5,941	4,765	3,928	6,144	6,415
New York, New Haven and Hartford.....	123,895	123,003	123,869	111,641	105,458	103,113	125,800	152,731
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia.....	5,685	5,669	4,806	2,764	3,823	4,164	5,164	5,800
New York Central and Hudson River.....	850,781	338,934	353,136	316,847	300,202	290,953	330,802	373,767
New York, Lake Erie and Western.....	160,204	155,396	163,074	170,888	140,326	149,116	180,460	200,484
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain.....	4,439	4,234	4,585	3,485	3,309	3,646	3,770	3,228
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	14,120	14,205	15,588	17,549	15,199	20,517	16,492	17,417
Troy and Boston.....	4,911	4,696	5,605	6,660	9,492	6,113	6,191	6,247
Utica and Black River.....	4,868	5,593	5,792	5,336	5,266	5,222	5,837	7,377
Central of New Jersey.....	50,739	49,861	60,287	56,131	58,307	63,118	109,583	87,666
United New Jersey.....	165,486	162,225	302,188	143,132	139,245	146,914	171,055	197,367
West Jersey.....	17,537	16,290	19,411	14,523	15,368	16,674	32,378	42,550
Allegheny Valley.....	17,183	12,448	14,939	19,833	15,874	13,783	16,119	17,398
Northern Central.....	29,858	29,829	43,401	27,726	24,122	25,869	29,881	38,371
Pennsylvania.....	174,959	160,422	288,312	143,153	142,038	155,744	196,987	230,675
Philadelphia and Erie.....	17,148	15,117	22,425	12,468	11,444	11,563	14,792	18,274
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore.....	67,677	65,634	104,810	59,180	69,504	62,103	71,674	86,794
Baltimore and Potomac.....	11,819	16,804	17,237	11,684	12,277	13,299	15,372	17,459
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio.....	10,894	10,671	10,616	9,531	9,470	8,080	9,244	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	11,552	11,132	9,737	8,910	9,269	9,811	13,610	20,067
Atlantic and Great Western.....	89,486	36,952	36,526	33,628	37,242	41,226	56,085	65,968
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.....	28,951	30,497	36,042	29,066	29,470	34,072	40,563	41,689
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	19,075	17,611	19,844	15,640	14,853	20,624	18,084	22,205
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	173,234	164,950	175,510	138,116	133,702	141,162	176,149	207,968
Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon.....	1,818	1,386	1,208	1,170	1,030	1,131	1,616	2,034
Philadelphia and Reading.....	79,265	76,556	123,871	74,315	75,110	98,983	132,837	142,552
Total.....	2,066,378	1,996,195	2,413,626	1,856,589	1,806,440	1,889,776	2,288,321	.....
Grand total.....	2,693,493	2,700,554	3,146,015	2,569,389	2,518,268	2,674,348	.....	.....

* Consolidated with Union Pacific.

† New Norfolk and Western.

‡ Now New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

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RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

659

SCHEDULE c.

Tons of freight carried.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

[Numbers are stated in thousands.]

Name of company.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chicago and Alton.....	1,421	1,546	1,818	1,560	1,967	2,634	3,072	3,275
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	2,421	2,397	2,893	3,250	3,975	4,667	6,636	6,711
Chicago and Northwestern.....	3,591	3,153	3,472	3,413	3,911	4,266	5,575	6,662
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	1,399	1,718	1,640	1,651	1,768	2,236	2,967	3,376
Illinois Central.....	2,070	2,016	1,900	1,803	2,068	2,324	2,704	2,876
Hannibal and Saint Joseph.....	345	311	452	498	543	623	717	661
International and Great Northern.....	164	178	201	222	224	254	281	459
Union Pacific.....	482	501	630	716	844	993	.....	2,066
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	186	252	328	372	611	1,093	1,406	1,705
Kansas Pacific.....	247	251	290	338	668	724	(*)	(*)
Central Pacific.....	1,029	1,096	1,264	1,415	1,788	1,864	2,141	2,757
Total.....	13,355	13,419	14,906	15,238	18,367	21,618	.....	.....

EASTERN RAILROADS.

Maine Central.....	422	374	383	385	330	396	452	516
Cheshire.....	425	416	438	389	419	419	501	547
Boston and Albany.....	2,668	2,439	2,541	2,602	2,643	2,738	3,311	3,594
Boston and Maine.....	553	647	702	699	563	686	810	842
Boston and Providence.....	739	691	590	632	570	593	669	660
Eastern (Massachusetts).....	669	662	635	705	698	850	1,022	1,124
Fitchburg.....	966	727	888	956	1,116	1,313	1,347	1,777
New York and New England.....	650	639	634	647	718	871	969	1,177
Old Colony.....	634	626	620	715	631	1,014	1,371	1,442
New Haven and Northampton.....	260	257	263	267	273	311	360	448
New London and Northern.....	192	177	261	291	296	288	422	400
New York, New Haven and Hartford.....	815	828	836	886	899	1,210	1,349	1,666
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia.....	252	313	375	503	589	1,063	1,379	1,267
New York Central and Hudson River.....	6,115	6,002	6,804	6,351	8,176	9,016	10,533	11,591
New York, Lake Erie and Western.....	6,364	6,240	5,973	6,182	6,150	8,213	8,716	11,087
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain.....	342	269	238	241	270	246	310	299
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	482	377	361	367	371	371	587	596
Troy and Boston.....	207	224	374	425	596	812	758	692
Utica and Black River.....	117	105	105	101	104	109	161	199
Central of New Jersey.....	1,125	919	922	1,083	836	1,003	6,118	7,405
United New Jersey.....	3,277	3,258	3,377	3,962	3,840	5,053	5,825	7,389
West Jersey.....	113	144	132	127	120	162	187	277
Allegheny Valley.....	1,795	2,055	2,202	2,457	2,127	2,471	2,612	3,185
Northern Central.....	5,211	5,794	5,579	6,160	5,803	7,921	9,460	10,528
Pennsylvania.....	8,627	9,115	9,923	9,738	10,947	14,452	15,365	18,229
Philadelphia and Erie.....	2,243	2,396	2,517	2,681	2,810	4,130	4,861	5,277
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Balti- more.....	320	333	739	760	793	1,095	1,223	1,347
Baltimore and Potomac.....	161	216	223	251	285	347	392	532
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio.....	322	307	328	339	541	350	431	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	306	360	115	472	388	687	941	1,646
Atlantic and Great Western.....	2,709	2,429	2,307	2,761	2,654	3,260	4,126	5,143
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.....	1,532	1,611	1,745	1,624	1,949	2,300	2,442	2,881
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	1,442	1,324	1,190	1,428	1,434	1,810	1,969	2,483
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	5,221	5,022	5,635	5,513	6,098	7,541	8,350	9,105
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon.....	641	639	633	652	663	645	836	920
Philadelphia and Reading.....	3,099	2,720	2,493	2,838	2,758	4,178	5,144	5,966
Total.....	61,018	60,655	63,281	66,190	69,678	87,924	105,509	.....
Grand total.....	74,373	74,074	78,187	81,428	88,045	109,542	.....	.....

*Consolidated with Union Pacific.

†Now Norfolk and Western.

‡Now New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

SCHEDULE *f*.
Tons of freight carried one mile.
WESTERN RAILROADS.
[Numbers are stated in thousands.]

Name of company.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chicago and Alton.....	162,307	168,924	217,835	211,948	248,286	402,234	481,475	447,610
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	445,686	436,363	526,355	591,650	723,455	1,138,784	1,256,366	.....
Chicago and North- western.....	461,412	454,550	503,132	485,358	623,769	681,878	865,910	980,523
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	249,523	287,914	267,511	276,199	357,259	484,610	664,862	712,383
Illinois Central.....	273,559	284,651	264,601	249,346	306,346	335,471	381,288	386,065
Hannibal and Saint Joseph.....	58,682	52,866	76,932	80,765	100,013	111,987	120,666	107,890
International and Great Northern.....	22,841	25,493	30,018	35,910	39,579	43,970	50,257	102,398
Union Pacific.....	262,239	269,415	292,002	334,645	366,014	436,054	.....	783,331
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.....	27,495	46,245	61,791	72,719	133,180	226,085	326,027	500,650
Kansas Pacific.....	62,475	72,120	71,540	85,393	140,013	157,143	(*)	(*)
Central Pacific.....	280,395	316,593	363,460	363,542	392,281	392,950	565,064	733,296
Total.....	2,306,114	2,415,134	2,675,177	2,787,475	3,430,195	4,411,166	.....	.....

EASTERN RAILROADS.

Maine Central.....	25,313	23,288	25,030	25,628	21,194	27,652	32,437	36,695
Cheshire.....	25,531	23,082	23,689	21,883	22,278	23,336	28,441	30,006
Boston and Albany.....	290,672	282,310	301,625	313,823	329,709	325,485	375,453	417,106
Boston and Maine.....	22,881	25,411	30,422	36,036	28,949	32,334	39,952	41,890
Boston and Providence.....	19,114	18,450	18,493	19,156	16,561	18,706	19,964	19,296
Eastern (Mass.).....	37,087	35,687	34,224	39,100	39,116	44,096	61,707	63,100
Fitchburg.....	21,548	22,632	41,692	53,225	68,041	92,833	109,323	116,706
New York and New England.....	16,260	16,653	17,175	19,175	26,239	36,655	43,679	64,566
Old Colony.....	18,251	18,371	17,897	21,368	18,442	42,450	51,170	53,794
New Haven and North- ampton.....	12,779	10,102	11,257	11,720	11,889	14,943	16,365	18,706
New London and Northern.....	9,778	9,237	10,730	12,170	11,610	12,638	18,975	19,316
New York, New Ha- ven and Hartford.....	36,092	34,937	37,225	39,647	45,595	63,187	78,373	116,612
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia.....	21,237	28,416	31,100	44,031	60,123	83,907	68,498	100,825
New York Central and Hudson River.....	1,391,560	1,404,008	1,674,447	1,619,949	2,064,355	2,295,827	2,525,139	2,646,814
New York, Lake Erie and Western.....	1,047,420	1,016,618	1,040,431	1,114,586	1,224,764	1,569,222	1,721,112	1,964,396
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain.....	30,158	24,411	20,141	21,475	24,535	22,439	28,038	26,970
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	21,281	21,166	20,360	26,733	24,967	25,914	43,538	45,883
Troy and Boston.....	5,718	6,735	13,909	16,854	23,829	30,502	28,253	24,776
Utica and Black River.....	5,089	5,294	5,150	5,065	5,206	6,062	9,205	12,918
Central of New Jersey.....	65,925	52,160	50,668	65,831	40,910	49,092	518,117	658,367
United New Jersey.....	178,185	187,700	190,636	256,134	255,027	332,299	381,885	480,996
West Jersey.....	3,645	4,371	4,084	3,796	3,625	5,217	5,680	9,047
Allegheny Valley.....	771,799	95,860	98,029	106,609	84,077	94,607	107,352	127,615
Northern Central.....	216,980	258,540	253,552	277,733	280,287	464,193	461,904	506,180
Pennsylvania.....	1,872,567	1,479,414	1,629,742	1,494,798	1,732,003	2,136,709	2,298,317	2,655,439
Philadelphia and Erie.....	294,467	311,919	340,391	335,727	381,300	505,918	559,280	495,396
Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore.....	39,371	34,260	38,094	42,090	46,080	58,147	67,361	72,504
Baltimore and Potomac.....	4,621	5,684	5,467	5,657	6,409	8,395	9,463	13,583
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio.....	54,641	55,982	60,610	67,532	70,797	78,662	98,595	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	60,264	80,000	97,901	116,948	153,062	167,833	230,220	292,069
Atlantic and Great Western.....	319,225	282,715	293,293	329,132	330,726	436,022	474,260	609,483
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and In- dianapolis.....	264,164	263,312	311,786	275,686	345,845	401,108	420,463	486,724
Cleveland and Pitts- burgh.....	124,537	116,819	108,664	133,991	143,114	164,676	172,536	211,191
Lake Shore and Mich- igan Southern.....	999,342	943,236	1,133,835	1,080,006	1,340,468	1,733,423	1,851,166	2,021,775
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon.....	16,813	14,062	14,237	15,478	15,816	15,124	20,804	23,478
Phila. and Reading.....	150,054	143,510	137,989	147,992	151,307	228,887	253,309	.....
Total.....	7,292,369	7,355,762	8,143,990	8,216,154	9,468,210	11,584,400	13,186,095	.....
Grand total.....	9,598,483	9,770,896	10,819,167	11,003,629	12,898,405	15,995,566	.....	.....

* Consolidated with Union Pacific † New Norfolk and Western. ‡ New New York, Penna. and Ohio

RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

661

SCHEDULE g.

Freight earnings.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

[Amounts are stated in thousands.]

Name of company.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chicago and Alton	\$3,447	\$3,174	\$3,541	\$3,068	\$3,409	\$4,243	\$3,808	\$5,547
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	8,446	8,503	8,821	9,535	11,152	11,651	16,054	16,596
Chicago and Northwestern	10,270	8,838	9,001	8,262	10,017	9,924	11,996	14,414
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	5,003	5,292	5,121	4,708	5,576	6,930	8,035	8,690
Illinois Central	3,987	3,619	3,190	3,032	3,174	3,263	3,671	3,718
Hannibal and Saint Joseph	1,047	954	1,139	1,210	1,295	1,248	1,713	1,530
International and Great Northern	1,033	1,033	1,097	1,131	1,216	1,360	1,504	2,116
Union Pacific	5,665	6,642	7,304	7,598	8,296	8,692	15,219	17,063
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	836	1,117	1,688	1,853	2,826	4,883	6,450	9,051
Kansas Pacific	1,966	2,157	1,968	2,329	2,594	3,274	(*)	(*)
Central Pacific	7,966	9,938	10,774	10,095	10,802	10,935	13,270	15,842
Total	49,686	51,267	53,644	52,821	60,357	66,403	81,696	.....

EASTERN RAILROADS.

Maine Central	\$1,029	\$866	\$836	\$833	\$702	\$794	\$891	\$1,004
Chesapeake	513	438	408	363	378	345	433	445
Boston and Albany	5,284	4,328	3,886	3,765	3,721	3,589	4,531	4,329
Boston and Maine	820	810	836	837	760	805	930	1,019
Boston and Providence	713	619	569	509	417	424	487	534
Eastern (Massachusetts)	1,054	993	908	970	912	988	1,999	1,298
Fitchburg	932	910	1,046	1,106	1,092	1,206	1,496	1,658
New York and New England	879	894	864	895	869	1,059	1,251	1,421
Old Colony	753	741	713	788	697	1,142	1,494	1,609
New Haven and Northampton	459	418	404	392	375	413	504	548
New London and Northern	282	263	274	303	285	294	357	346
New York, New Haven and Hartford	1,332	1,431	1,318	1,327	1,310	1,492	1,634	1,904
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia	404	453	490	538	704	797	847	938
New York Central and Hudson River	20,349	17,900	17,593	16,424	19,046	18,270	22,200	20,737
New York, Lake Erie and Western	13,740	12,287	11,430	10,648	11,914	12,233	14,391	15,980
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain	671	488	583	339	354	307	371	377
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	607	632	632	683	656	647	885	937
Troy and Boston	307	315	353	350	364	409	391	312
Utica and Black River	262	264	250	247	248	260	335	410
† Central, of New Jersey	1,594	1,287	1,252	1,283	1,301	1,262	2,037	2,408
United New Jersey	3,714	3,778	3,312	4,017	3,792	5,001	6,518	7,329
West Jersey	186	205	192	176	161	192	200	278
Allegheny Valley	1,902	1,895	1,884	1,818	1,345	1,301	1,420	1,627
Northern Central	3,360	3,692	3,230	3,153	2,837	3,272	4,131	4,396
Pennsylvania	17,228	15,652	14,540	14,642	15,905	17,017	20,234	21,229
Philadelphia and Erie	2,773	2,827	2,641	2,716	2,500	2,589	3,131	2,747
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Balti- more	1,011	1,052	915	1,054	952	1,176	1,339	1,434
Baltimore and Potomac	183	220	217	201	202	231	259	344
† Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio	1,319	1,250	1,217	1,323	1,318	1,246	1,480	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio	950	994	1,178	1,285	1,527	1,445	1,994	2,658
† Atlantic and Great Western	3,738	2,914	2,730	2,912	2,765	3,065	3,945	4,057
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis	3,148	2,647	2,537	2,454	2,601	2,796	3,328	3,225
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	2,201	1,943	1,645	1,766	1,751	1,894	2,131	2,474
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	11,918	9,639	9,405	9,476	10,048	11,248	14,077	12,660
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	777	649	615	610	514	496	692	791
Philadelphia and Reading	3,380	3,026	2,949	2,914	2,691	3,827	5,058	5,671
Total	109,772	98,720	98,652	93,118	97,694	103,582	127,401	.....
Grand total	159,458	149,987	147,296	145,939	157,451	169,985	209,097	.....

* Consolidated with Union Pacific.

† Excluding coal.

‡ Now Norfolk and Western.

§ Now New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

SCHEDULE A.

Gross earnings.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

[Amounts are stated in thousands.]

Name of company.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chicago and Alton.....	\$5,126	\$4,657	\$4,961	\$4,464	\$4,672	\$5,756	\$7,687	\$7,568
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	11,645	11,791	11,058	12,551	14,120	14,780	20,454	21,176
Chicago and Northwestern.....	14,352	12,708	12,774	11,878	13,584	13,421	15,913	19,394
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	7,048	7,389	7,342	6,918	7,896	9,410	11,062	11,967
Illinois Central.....	7,901	7,803	7,041	6,640	7,111	7,234	8,305	8,506
Hannibal and Saint Joseph.....	1,913	1,748	1,864	1,931	2,045	1,967	2,561	2,257
International and Great Northern.....	1,572	1,408	1,454	1,560	1,637	1,776	1,974	2,838
Union Pacific.....	10,560	11,994	12,887	12,473	12,874	13,201	22,455	24,250
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	1,251	1,520	2,487	2,679	3,951	6,881	8,557	12,585
Kansas Pacific.....	3,357	3,364	3,001	3,285	3,610	4,663	(*)	(*)
Central Pacific.....	13,612	15,165	16,966	16,471	17,531	17,153	20,508	24,094
Total.....	78,337	79,547	82,865	80,850	89,031	95,772	119,476	.....

EASTERN RAILROADS.

Maine Central.....	\$2,089	\$1,782	\$1,726	\$1,648	\$1,435	\$1,508	\$1,720	\$1,877
Cheshire.....	743	627	580	518	528	493	590	623
Boston and Albany.....	8,665	7,624	6,828	6,473	6,272	6,074	7,175	7,274
Boston and Maine.....	2,308	2,263	2,278	2,173	2,101	2,150	2,438	2,601
Boston and Providence.....	1,657	1,555	1,440	1,353	1,185	1,159	1,305	1,400
Eastern (Massachusetts).....	2,941	2,766	2,412	2,451	2,422	2,461	2,905	3,090
Fitchburg.....	1,629	1,668	1,720	1,792	1,794	1,923	2,306	2,506
New York and New England.....	1,838	2,628	1,877	1,824	1,606	1,934	2,325	2,692
Old Colony.....	2,326	2,224	2,123	2,175	2,078	2,798	3,519	3,746
New Haven and Northampton.....	646	593	568	544	548	588	694	758
New London and Northern.....	500	500	499	508	470	470	547	570
New York, New Haven and Hartford.....	4,402	4,450	4,303	3,938	3,817	3,913	4,253	4,946
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia.....	581	613	657	665	865	956	1,031	1,143
New York Central and Hudson River.....	29,497	26,585	25,791	24,389	26,405	25,746	30,319	29,322
New York, Lake Erie and Western.....	18,599	16,877	15,852	14,709	15,645	15,942	18,693	20,716
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain.....	856	659	568	523	543	472	559	584
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	1,122	1,150	1,222	1,249	1,214	1,148	1,468	1,510
Troy and Boston.....	530	524	567	561	560	594	570	530
Utica and Black River.....	471	485	482	454	453	476	591	602
Central of New Jersey.....	8,609	7,412	6,983	5,753	5,590	6,731	9,095	10,938
United New Jersey.....	8,701	8,643	10,942	8,064	7,697	9,089	11,125	12,452
West Jersey.....	623	655	731	565	542	564	757	969
Allegheny Valley.....	2,479	2,400	2,438	2,492	1,910	1,745	1,920	2,170
Northern Central.....	4,677	4,926	4,370	4,070	3,723	4,108	5,050	5,444
Pennsylvania.....	22,642	20,494	20,788	18,968	20,317	21,744	25,988	27,697
Philadelphia and Erie.....	3,597	3,366	3,353	3,173	2,921	3,092	3,728	3,454
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore.....	2,876	2,850	3,305	2,916	2,660	2,850	3,263	3,502
Baltimore and Potomac.....	616	678	722	646	639	700	790	908
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio.....	1,825	1,782	1,742	1,792	1,782	1,672	1,937	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	1,460	1,459	1,600	1,703	1,936	1,892	2,514	3,378
Atlantic and Great Western.....	4,838	3,914	3,672	3,808	3,745	4,117	5,265	5,515
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.....	4,249	3,744	3,676	3,434	3,529	3,675	4,338	4,290
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	2,888	2,629	2,282	2,330	2,272	2,419	2,699	3,112
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	17,146	14,434	13,949	13,505	13,980	15,271	18,699	17,890
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon.....	883	719	680	676	566	553	772	894
Philadelphia and Reading.....	14,452	12,661	12,228	12,143	11,540	13,106	16,939	18,612
Total.....	163,871	167,600	164,954	154,030	155,490	164,147	197,857	.....
Grand total.....	262,208	246,147	247,819	234,880	244,521	250,919	317,333	.....

* Consolidated with Union Pacific.

† Now Norfolk and Western.

‡ Now New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

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SCHEDULE i.

Operating expenses.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

[Amounts are stated in thousands.]

Name of company.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chicago and Alton.....	\$2,901	\$2,604	\$2,691	\$2,357	\$2,515	\$3,050	\$4,062	\$4,150
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	6,219	6,121	6,475	6,851	7,533	7,557	9,804	11,066
Chicago and Northwestern.....	9,276	7,985	7,409	6,548	6,756	6,604	7,000	10,425
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	3,739	3,572	3,438	3,323	4,137	4,882	5,797	6,630
Illinois Central.....	4,030	3,989	3,846	3,122	3,087	3,027	3,673	4,158
Hannibal and Saint Joseph.....	1,435	1,362	1,394	1,136	1,265	1,223	1,305	1,437
International and Great Northern.....	825	792	862	1,094	1,065	1,178	1,264	2,106
Union Pacific.....	4,855	4,982	5,268	5,273	5,377	5,476	10,545	12,480
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	558	699	1,175	1,323	2,041	2,926	4,101	8,111
Kansas Pacific.....	1,671	1,791	1,783	1,917	2,412	2,738	(*)	(*)
Central Pacific.....	5,268	6,487	7,857	7,774	8,786	11,207	12,874	14,579
Total.....	40,777	40,384	42,198	40,718	44,974	49,848	60,425	.....

EASTERN RAILROADS.

Maine Central.....	\$1,282	\$1,147	\$1,042	\$1,004	\$841	\$870	\$1,067	\$1,229
Cheshire.....	588	581	482	392	404	346	438	487
Boston and Albany.....	6,548	5,372	4,683	4,613	4,414	6,624	5,248	5,688
Boston and Maine.....	1,546	1,595	1,524	1,519	1,359	3,355	1,511	1,663
Boston and Providence.....	1,222	1,125	1,040	975	837	783	890	1,012
Eastern (Massachusetts).....	1,999	2,070	1,787	1,709	1,581	1,451	1,820	1,909
Fitchburg.....	1,303	1,327	1,330	1,364	1,855	1,357	1,726	2,127
New York and New England.....	1,509	1,551	1,482	1,432	1,441	1,447	1,608	1,914
Old Colony.....	1,634	1,554	1,477	1,454	1,374	1,707	2,224	2,391
New Haven and Northampton.....	457	399	390	353	342	349	410	474
New London and Northern.....	381	377	348	371	341	311	412	413
New York, New Haven, and Hartford.....	2,605	2,728	2,574	2,222	2,168	2,021	2,371	2,754
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia.....	394	335	427	329	414	574	687	634
New York Central and Hudson River.....	18,388	17,262	16,124	14,946	16,136	16,123	17,862	19,679
New York, Lake Erie and Western.....	13,564	12,679	12,231	10,900	10,636	11,175	11,644	13,256
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain.....	601	476	399	358	398	368	388	408
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	788	891	944	912	863	835	980	1,202
Troy and Boston.....	284	277	298	284	286	305	299	317
Utica and Black River.....	241	252	287	234	214	291	275	446
Central of New Jersey.....	4,141	4,129	3,795	3,269	3,285	4,065	5,082	6,158
United New Jersey.....	6,330	5,894	6,227	5,789	5,152	6,174	7,884	8,579
West Jersey.....	438	366	463	391	339	332	483	561
Allegheny Valley.....	1,630	1,415	1,354	1,847	995	963	1,087	1,265
Northern Central.....	3,384	3,362	3,242	2,746	2,604	2,862	3,255	3,787
Pennsylvania.....	12,702	11,794	12,453	10,751	10,921	11,752	14,651	15,468
Philadelphia and Erie.....	2,438	2,411	2,188	2,050	2,045	2,180	2,358	2,480
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore.....	1,732	1,668	1,730	1,755	1,565	1,568	1,897	2,227
Baltimore and Potomac.....	485	550	603	535	546	526	633	841
Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio.....	1,098	1,109	1,202	1,191	1,352	1,110	1,014	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	1,214	1,112	1,243	1,363	1,595	1,507	1,945	2,743
Atlantic and Great Western.....	3,768	3,241	2,954	3,044	3,069	3,436	3,628	3,994
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.....	3,346	2,890	2,974	2,946	2,821	2,809	3,085	3,080
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	1,479	1,385	1,391	1,292	1,306	1,267	1,424	1,605
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	11,152	10,532	9,575	8,964	8,486	8,934	9,204	10,699
Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon.....	484	407	349	330	267	277	367	460
Philadelphia and Reading.....	6,410	6,060	6,130	5,530	5,222	6,208	7,521	8,452
Total.....	117,568	110,313	106,742	98,664	96,984	101,362	116,738	.....
Grand total.....	158,345	150,697	149,940	139,382	141,968	151,210	177,163	.....

* Consolidated with Union Pacific.

† New Norfolk and Western.

‡ New New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

SCHEDULE K.

Net earnings.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

[Amounts are stated in thousands.]

Name of company.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chicago and Alton.....	\$2,225	\$2,053	\$2,269	\$2,107	\$2,157	\$2,706	\$3,625	\$3,408
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.....	5,426	5,671	5,583	5,700	6,587	7,223	10,650	10,110
Chicago and Northwestern.....	5,076	4,723	5,365	5,330	6,828	6,817	8,913	8,908
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.....	3,171	3,532	3,687	3,384	3,759	4,548	5,285	5,327
Illinois Central.....	3,871	3,813	3,195	3,517	4,024	4,207	4,632	4,428
Hannibal and Saint Joseph.....	478	387	470	795	780	774	1,257	820
International and Great Northern.....	747	616	592	466	572	598	709	732
Union Pacific.....	5,705	7,012	7,619	7,200	7,497	7,725	11,910	11,778
Atchafson, Topeka and Santa Fé.....	693	822	1,311	1,356	1,910	3,455	4,566	4,475
Kansas Pacific.....	1,686	1,573	1,218	1,368	1,198	1,925	(*)	(*)
Central Pacific.....	8,343	8,678	9,136	8,697	8,745	5,946	8,492	9,515
Total.....	37,421	38,880	40,445	39,920	44,057	44,924	60,009	.....

EASTERN RAILROADS.

Maine Central.....	\$807	\$635	\$684	\$645	\$594	\$638	\$653	\$648
Cheshire.....	155	56	118	126	124	147	152	135
Boston and Albany.....	2,117	2,252	2,145	1,860	1,858	2,350	1,927	1,562
Boston and Maine.....	762	668	754	654	742	795	927	939
Boston and Providence.....	435	430	400	378	348	376	414	388
Eastern (Massachusetts).....	942	696	625	743	841	1,010	1,085	1,185
Fitchburg.....	326	341	390	428	439	566	581	378
New York and New England.....	330	308	395	392	365	487	717	779
Old Colony.....	692	670	646	721	704	1,091	1,294	1,355
New Haven and Northampton.....	190	193	178	192	206	239	288	278
New London and Northern.....	120	123	150	137	129	159	134	156
New York, New Haven and Hartford.....	1,797	1,813	1,729	1,716	1,649	1,892	1,882	2,192
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia.....	187	278	229	337	451	381	344	508
New York Central and Hudson River.....	11,109	9,323	9,667	9,443	10,269	9,623	12,457	9,643
New York, Lake Erie and Western.....	5,035	4,198	3,621	3,809	5,009	4,767	7,049	7,450
Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain.....	252	183	169	165	145	104	171	178
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.....	335	259	278	337	351	308	488	308
Troy and Boston.....	246	248	268	277	274	289	371	162
Utica and Black River.....	230	233	194	220	239	185	316	217
Central of New Jersey.....	4,469	3,283	3,188	2,485	2,805	2,636	4,063	4,775
United New Jersey.....	2,371	2,749	4,715	2,276	2,545	2,915	3,241	3,903
West Jersey.....	186	293	268	204	203	252	273	431
Allegheny Valley.....	849	985	1,084	1,145	915	762	832	905
Northern Central.....	1,293	1,564	1,128	1,324	1,119	1,246	1,795	1,656
Pennsylvania.....	9,941	8,700	8,334	8,232	9,396	9,992	11,936	12,179
Philadelphia and Erie.....	1,069	955	1,165	1,123	876	962	1,369	1,024
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore.....	1,144	1,181	1,576	1,161	1,095	1,282	1,366	1,325
Baltimore and Potomac.....	131	128	120	112	93	174	157	126
† Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio.....	728	674	541	601	430	562	923	.....
Chesapeake and Ohio.....	246	347	356	339	341	385	589	632
† Atlantic and Great Western.....	1,070	673	718	764	676	681	1,637	1,521
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.....	903	894	703	489	708	866	1,243	1,210
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	1,409	1,244	891	1,039	966	1,152	1,275	1,507
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.....	5,994	3,903	4,374	4,541	5,494	6,337	9,465	7,186
Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon.....	399	311	332	346	299	276	406	434
Philadelphia and Reading.....	8,043	6,601	6,098	6,613	6,308	6,898	9,418	10,161
Total.....	66,312	57,392	58,231	55,374	58,506	62,785	81,118	.....
Grand total.....	103,733	96,272	98,676	95,294	101,653	109,546	141,127	.....

* Consolidated with Union Pacific.

† Now Norfolk and Western.

‡ Now New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

APPENDIX 18.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1882.

Miles of road in operation :

Eastern Division :

From Shreveport to Fort Worth via Marshall	219. 69
From Marshall to Texarkana Junction	69. 06
From Texarkana to Fort Worth via Sherman	244. 00

Total Eastern Division	532. 74
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Rio Grande Division :

From Fort Worth to Sierra Blanco	521. 13
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New Orleans Division :

From Shreveport to New Orleans	324
Baton Rouge Branch	8
	336. 00

Total Texas and Pacific Railway	1, 389. 87
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Average miles of the above operated during the year ending June 30, 1882: Eastern Division, 532; Rio Grande Division, 465; New Orleans Division, 96; total, 1,092 miles.

The company is also now operating 92 miles of joint track from Sierra Blanco to El Paso.

During the year ending June 30, 1882, there has been completed, fully equipped and put in operation on the line between Fort Worth and El Paso, 232 miles of road.

On the 15th of January, 1882, the Rio Grande Division was completed to a junction with the Southern Pacific line at Sierra Blanco, 522 miles from Fort Worth, and a through line established to the Pacific coast.

Filed with this report are two maps—one showing the line of the Texas and Pacific Railway from New Orleans to El Paso, and the other its connections through to San Francisco.

Statement of receipts from all sources and how applied for the year ending June 30, 1882.

By amount on hand June 30, 1881	\$664, 699 79
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By receipts from :

Freight	3, 165, 724 67
Passengers	982, 160 63
Mails	85, 204 46
Express	93, 306 97
Rentals	49, 930 89
Traffic contracts	139, 393 02
Miscellaneous	13, 284 98
Interest	459, 675 00
Bonds, &c	6, 650, 069 00
Capital stock	13, 202, 700 00
Land accounts	329, 010 91
Accounts collectible	41, 122 42
	\$25, 876, 282 74

To payments for :

Conducting transportation	977, 225 43
Motive power	1, 379, 911 13
Maintenance of way	1, 280, 130 85
Maintenance of cars	283, 107 41
General expenses	156, 640 02
Taxes	51, 920 04
Rentals	22, 875 00

Interest on bonds.....	\$1,637,085 00	
Property and franchises.....	11,121,892 80	
Bonds and stocks.....	2,886,774 56	
Premium and discount.....	682,886 41	
Car service.....	78,114 50	
Sundry accounts.....	4,153,628 23	
Balance on hand June 30, 1882:		
Cash.....	\$120,102 05	
Material.....	340,111 61	
Due from sundries.....	703,857 70	
	<u>1,164,071 36</u>	
		\$25,876,232 74

Statement of liabilities and assets, June 30, 1882:

Capital stock:

Authorized.....	50,000,000 00
Issued.....	28,127,700 00
Full paid.....	28,127,700 00

LIABILITIES.

First mortgage, eastern division bonds.....	\$3,969,000 00	
Consolidated, eastern division bonds.....	9,131,000 00	
Income and land-grant, eastern division bonds.....	8,784,000 00	
First mortgage, Rio Grande division.....	13,028,000 00	
Old land bonds.....	62,000 00	
	<u>34,974,000 00</u>	
First mortgage New Orleans Pacific bonds.....	6,270,000 00	
School-fund loan, State of Texas.....	174,518 84	
Fractional bond scrip, income bonds.....	17,382 71	
Interest scrip, income and land bonds redeemable only in capital stock or land.....	944,290 00	
Fractional land scrip.....	1,354 06	
Old interest scrip.....	595 00	
	<u>1,949 06</u>	
Accrued interest on bonds to July 1, 1882.....	465,295 00	
Coupon New Orleans Pacific bonds due July 1, 1882.....	129,680 00	
	<u>42,977,115 61</u>	

ASSETS.

Securities in treasury.....	1,141,531 06	
Cash in treasury.....	120,102 05	
Material on hand.....	340,111 61	
Accounts receivable.....	774,928 47	
Less accounts payable.....	376,009 07	
	<u>398,919 40</u>	
Capital stock New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.....	6,130,200 00	
Construction accounts, representing 1,050 miles of constructed and equipped road.....	51,539,539 18	
Property account, real estate, &c.....	41,361 72	
	<u>59,711,765 02</u>	

Also, about 4,793,885 acres of land in the State of Texas, a portion only of which has been valued.

Statement of rolling stock of Texas and Pacific Railway Company, June 30, 1882.

Locomotives.....	121
Coaches:	
First class.....	22
Second class.....	40
Officers' cars.....	2
Pay car.....	1
	<u>65</u>
Baggage, mail, and express cars.....	20

Freight cars:	
Box.....	1,270
Stock.....	150
Flat.....	1,460
	<hr/>
Caboose.....	2,880
Water-cars.....	63
Wrecking-cars.....	46
Pile-drivers.....	4
	<hr/>
Total.....	3,199

*Names and residences of officers and directors of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company,
June 30, 1882.*

OFFICERS.

President, Jay Gould, New York.
 Vice-president, R. S. Hayes, Saint Louis.
 Vice-president, John C. Brown, Saint Louis.
 General manager, H. W. Hoxie, Saint Louis.
 Secretary and treasurer, C. E. Satterlee, New York.
 Auditor, C. G. Warner, Saint Louis.

DIRECTORS.

Jay Gould, New York, N. Y.	A. L. Hopkins, New York, N. Y.
Russell Sage, New York, N. Y.	W. C. Hall, Louisville, Ky.
Fred. L. Ames, Boston, Mass.	W. M. Harrison, Jefferson, Tex.
John C. Brown, Saint Louis, Mo.	E. H. Perkins, jr., New York, N. Y.
Frank S. Bond, New York, N. Y.	R. S. Hayes, Saint Louis, Mo.
T. T. Eckert, New York, N. Y.	B. K. Jamison, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. B. Wheelock, New Orleans, La.	James P. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. T. Walters, Baltimore, Md.	Charles O. Baird, Philadelphia, Pa.

APPENDIX 14.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MILEAGE, EQUIPMENT, CAPITAL, COST, AND REVENUE OF ALL THE RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1881.

[Extracts from Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1882.]

Items.	In the New Eng- land States.	In the Middle States.	In the Southern States.	In the Western States.	In the Pacific States and Terri- tories.	Total United States.
Length of lines.....miles	6,161.40	15,963.72	18,004.49	58,226.99	5,943.35	104,224.95
Length of sidings, &c.....do	2,307.65	10,787.44	1,940.79	10,580.90	574.29	26,211.07
Engines.....number	1,633	6,045	2,428	9,433	577	20,116
Passenger cars.....do	2,111	5,585	1,498	4,802	553	14,548
Baggage, mail, and express cars.....do	745	1,236	1,466	2,186	143	4,976
Freight cars.....do	35,233	262,942	47,124	391,963	11,033	648,295
Capital stock.....	\$192,450,288 00	\$872,835,645 00	\$323,390,496 00	\$1,577,910,186 00	\$228,801,541 00	\$3,195,438,156 00
Funded debt.....	116,143,178 00	773,279,544 00	374,992,569 00	1,432,479,393 00	193,602,680 00	2,890,497,364 00
Other debt.....	16,662,422 00	58,573,293 00	23,734,287 00	100,456,353 00	13,339,912 00	212,766,267 00
Total stock and debt.....	325,255,888 00	1,704,738,482 00	722,117,352 00	3,120,845,932 00	435,744,133 00	6,298,701,767 00
Cost of road and equipment.....	321,074,026 00	1,416,450,210 00	672,474,545 00	2,771,109,312 00	396,888,838 00	5,577,996,981 00
Miles of road operated.....	6,261.58	16,213.11	14,002.49	52,974.58	5,034.39	94,486.15
Gross earnings.....	\$52,880,809 00	\$228,398,221 00	\$63,737,987 00	\$344,393,806 00	\$35,915,196 00	\$725,825,119 00
Working expenses.....	36,964,436 00	143,535,517 00	41,496,464 00	209,685,941 00	17,802,713 00	449,565,071 00
Net earnings.....	15,916,373 00	84,862,704 00	22,241,523 00	134,756,493 00	18,878,066 00	276,654,259 00
Interest paid on bonds.....	6,129,371 00	48,303,731 00	11,146,877 00	59,844,556 00	8,162,767 00	128,587,302 00
Per cent.....	5.28	5.60	2.56	4.18	4.22	4.45
Dividends paid on stock.....	8,388,080 00	38,315,581 00	3,563,269 00	40,234,829 00	7,787,491 00	98,324,269 00
Per cent.....	4.36	3.82	1.11	2.56	3.40	2.92

TABLE No. 1.—

Names of companies.	Incorporated or consolidated.	Consolidated with—	Previous incorporation.
			Name of company.
Union Pacific R. W. Co....	Jan. 26, 1880	Kansas Pacific R. W. Co. Denver Pacific R. W. and Telegraph Co. The Kansas Pacific R. W. Co. was successor, June 9, 1863, to Kansas Pacific R. W. Co., Eastern Division, which was successor to Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western R. R. Co.	Union Pacific R. W. Co..... Kansas Pacific R. W. Co..... Denver Pacific R. W. and Telegraph Co.
Central Pacific R. R. Co....	Aug. 22, 1870	{ California and Oregon R. R. Co. San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda R. R. Co. San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co. }	Central Pacific R. R. Co.....
San Francisco and Oak- land R. R. Co.	June 29, 1870	San Francisco and Alameda R. R. Co., under the title of San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda R. R. Co.	.....
Central Pacific R. R. Co.	June 23, 1870	Western Pacific R. R. Co....	Central Pacific R. R. Co.....
Western Pacific R. R. Co.	Nov. 2, 1869	San Francisco Bay R. R. Co.	Western Pacific R. R. Co....
San Francisco and Ala- meda R. R. Co.	Oct. 15, 1868	San Francisco, Alameda and Stockton R. R. Co.	San Francisco and Alameda R. R. Co.
California and Oregon R. R. Co.	Dec. 18, 1869	Yuba R. R. Co.	California and Oregon R. R. Co.
California and Oregon R. R. Co.	Jan. 16, 1868	Marysville R. R. Co.	do
			Marysville R. R. Co.
			San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co.
			San Francisco Bay R. R. Co.
			San Francisco, Alameda and Stockton.
			Yuba R. R. Co.
			San Francisco and Oakland R. R. Co.
			Central Pacific R. R. Co. (amended).
Central Branch Union Pa- cific R. R. Co.	Jan. 1, 1867	(On June 9, 1863, the Hanni- bal and Saint Joseph R. R. Co. assigned all its rights under act of July 1, 1862.)	Atchison and Pike's Peak R. R. Co.
Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co.	Sept. 15, 1868	Northern Nebraska Air- Line R. R. Co.	Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Co.

Organization.

Previous incorporation.	Road owned.	Roads leased, controlled, or operated.			Total miles operated.
Date.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.	Terms.	
July 1, 1862	1,812,802	Julesburg Branch	151.20	Operated by the Union Pacific R. W. Co. for the owners. Earnings applied to payment of interest on bonds; surplus to income account.	2,929,102
Mar. 3, 1869		Omaha and Republican Valley R. R. Co.	157.40		
—, 1865		Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills R. R. Co.	84.10		
Nov. 19, 1867		Saint Joseph and Western R. R. Co.	251.70		
		Marysville and Blue Valley R. R. Co.	12.80		
		Echo and Park City R. R. Co.	32.00		
		Utah and Northern R. R. Co.	415.50		
		Colorado Central R. R. Co.	329.10		
		Denver, South Park and Pacific R. R. Co.	241.30		
		Lawrence and Emporia R. R. Co.	31.00		
		Junction City and Fort Kearney R. R. Co.	55.10		
		Solomon R. R. Co.	57.30		
		Salina and Southwestern R. R. Co.	36.00		
		Denver and Boulder Valley R. R. Co.	27.80		
		Golden, Boulder and Caribou R. R. Co.	6.00		
	1,204.50	Kansas Central R. R. Co.	169.00	999 years. At amount of Union Pacific net earnings per mile. A new lease was made, January 1, 1880, for five years, at \$250 per mile per month.	
		Salt Lake and Western R. R. Co.	53.00		
		From Union Pacific R. R. Co.	5		
June 23, 1870		From Southern Pacific R. R. Co.	550.20		
		From Western Development Co.	.13		
June 23, 1881		From Southern Pacific R. R. Cos. of Arizona and New Mexico.	553.26	\$1,620 per mile per annum.	2,036.35
Dec. 13, 1862		From Los Angeles and San Diego R. R. Co.	27.83	\$1,200 per mile per annum and taxes.	
Mar. 25, 1863		From Los Angeles and Independence R. R. Co.	16.83	\$1,200 per mile per annum and taxes.	
Jan. 16, 1868		From Sacramento and Placerville R. R. Co.	5.64	Trackage. At notice. \$7,200 per annum.	
June 30, 1865		From Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. Co.	49	30 years. Principal and interest \$500,000, 5 per cent. 30-year bonds, &c.	
Nov. 29, 1867		From Amador Branch R. R. Co.	27.2	At notice. \$1,200 per annum and taxes.	
Feb. 5, 1868		From Berkeley Branch R. R. Co.	3.84	At notice. \$9,216 per annum and taxes.	
Sept. 25, 1868		From Northern R. W. Co.	117.14	At notice. \$570,000 per annum for this road and the S. P. and T.—below named	
Dec. 8, 1863		From California Pacific R. R. Co.	115.44	30 years. \$600,000 per annum.	
Nov. 17, 1862		From San Pablo and Tulare R. R. Co.	46.51	This road and the Northern Railway together are paid \$570,000 per annum.	
Oct. 21, 1861		From Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. R. Co.	313.83	\$83.33 per mile per month.	417.83
Oct. 8, 1864		From Atchison, Colorado and Pacific R. R. Co.	288	Not furnished; roads operated by Missouri Pacific R. W. Co.	
Feb. 11, 1859	100	From Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. Co.	310.27	20 years. 33½ per cent. of gross earnings and taxes.	
Aug. 1, 1864	107.61				

TABLE No. 1.—Organ

Names of companies.	Incorporated or consolidated.	Consolidated with—	Previous incorporation.
			Name of company.
Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co. in Nebraska.	May 12, 1869	.....	.....
Texas and Pacific R. W. Co.	May 2, 1872	Southern Pacific R. R. Co. (March 21, 1872.) Southern Transcontinental R. R. Co. (March 30, 1872). Memphis, El Paso and Pacific R. R. Co. New Orleans Pacific R. W. Co.	Texas Pacific R. R. Co.
Southern Pacific R. R. Co.	June 21, 1881 Dec. 18, 1874	San Francisco and San José R. R. Co. (October 12, 1870). Santa Clara and Pajaro Valley R. R. Co. (Oct. 12, 1870). California Southern R. R. Co. (October 12, 1870). Southern Pacific Branch R. R. Co. (August 19, 1873). Los Angeles and San Pedro R. R. Co. (Dec. 18, 1874).	Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of California.
Northern Pacific R. R. Co.	July 2, 1864	(Reorganized September 29, 1875, by the bondholders, after purchase at foreclosure sale August 12, 1875.)	.....
Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.	July 27, 1866	.....	.....
Saint Louis and San Francisco R. W. Co.	Sept. 7, 1876	Joplin R. R. Co. (May 26, 1879). Missouri Western R. R. Co. (August 1, 1879).	Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.
Oregon and California R. R. Co.	Mar. 16, 1870	.....	Oregon Central R. R. Co. of Salem.
Oregon Central R. R. Co.	Nov. 21, 1866	.....	.....
Hannibal and Saint Joseph R. R. Co.	Feb. 14, 1870	Quincy and Palmyra R. R. Co. (March 14, 1867). Kansas City and Cameron R. R. Co.	.....
Missouri Pacific R. W. Co.	Aug. 11, 1860	(Saint Louis and Lexington R. R. Co. Kansas City and Eastern R. R. Co. Lexington and Southern R. R. Co. Saint Louis, Kansas and Arizona R. R. Co. Missouri River R. R. Co. Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern R. R. Co.)	Pacific R. R. of Missouri....
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. W. Co.	May 6, 1874	Arkansas Branch R. R. Co. Cairo and Fulton R. R. Co... Cairo, Arkansas and Texas R. R. Co.	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. R. Co.
Little Rock and Fort Smith R. W. Co.	.....	.....	.....
Memphis and Little Rock R. R. Co.	.....	.....	Little Rock and Fort Smith R. R. Co.

ization—Continued.

Previous in- corporation.	Road owned.	Roads leased, controlled, or operated.			Total miles oper- ated.
Date.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.	Terms.	
.....	196	From Nebraska R. R. Co. From Omaha and South- western R. R. Co.	1026	Not given In perpetuity. 8 per cent. on \$1,034,000. Bonds guaranteed.	1,222
.....	.....	From Atchison and Ne- braska R. R. Co. From Republican Valley R. R. Co.		Not given	
.....	.....	.....		do	
Mar. 3, 1871	1,390	To Missouri Pacific R. W. Co.			
Dec. 2, 1865	714.15	To Central Pacific R. R. Co.	553.26	See Central Pacific above. A new lease was made, January 1, 1880, for five years, at \$250 per mile per month.	160.89
.....	.....	From Monterey R. R. Co.	15.4	April 22, 1880. 60 days' no- tice. \$20,400 per annum.	
.....	1,351.4 -24	.....		
.....	.....	Western Railroad of Min- nesota. Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba R. W. Co.	61 75	99 years, 35 per cent. of gross earnings. Perpetual right to track, \$40,000 per annum, and a proportion of mainte- nance and station ex- penses.	1,487.4
.....	365	.....		
July 27, 1866	535.63	From Saint Louis, Wichita and Western R. R. Co. From Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co. From Missouri Pacific R. W. Co.	145 34 37	Terms not given Maintenance of roadway and track. Trackage. Nearly \$6,000 per mile per annum.	751.63
.....			
.....			
July 25, 1866	334.86	.....			334.86
Feb. 16, 1847	46.7 292.35	To Western Oregon R. R. Co.		Not given	292.35
.....			
.....	.....	Central Branch, Union Pa- cific R. R. and leased lines. Saint Louis and Southern R. W. Hannibal and Saint Joseph R. R. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway. From Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and South- ern R. W. Co. Texas and Pacific R. W. Co. International and Great Northern R. R. Co.	388 44.25 21 1,232 748 1,482 776	Operated by the Missouri Pacific for the owners. \$21,500 per annum \$13,500 per annum Net earnings	5,580
Mar. 12, 1849	868.75	.....		
.....			
Jan. 12, 1867	723	From Hot Springs R. R. Co. To Missouri Pacific R. W. Co.	25		709.5
.....	168.16	.....			168.16
.....	133	.....			133

* Undivided half of road from Duluth to Thomson.

TABLE No. 1.—*Organ*

Names of companies.	Incorporated or consolidated.	Consolidated with—	Previous incorporation.
			Name of company.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. W. Co.	Apr. 7, 1870	..... Saint Louis and Santa Fé R. Co. Hannibal and Central Missouri R. R. Co.	Union Pacific R. R. Co. (Southern Branch). Tebow and Neosho R. R. Co. Labette and Sedalia R. R. Co. Neosho Valley and Holden R. R. Co.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co.	Mar. 3, 1863	.....	Atchison and Topeka R. R. Co.
Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas R. R. Co.	Apr. 1, 1879	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston R. R. Co. Kansas City and Santa Fé R. R. Co. Southern Kansas R. R. Co.	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston R. R. Co.
Saint Joseph and Western R. R. Co.	Mar. 29, 1877	Hastings and Grand Island R. R. Co.	Marysville, Palmetto and Roseport R. R. Co. Saint Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co. Saint Joseph and Pacific R. R. Co. Kansas and Nebraska R. R. Co.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.	Jan. 1, 1873	.....	Burlington and Missouri River R. R. Co.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co.	June 4, 1880	South Chicago Branch Iowa Southern and Missouri Northern. Washington Branch. Atlantic Southern, &c.	Mississippi and Missouri River R. R. Co.
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River R. R. Co.	June 14, 1859	.....	.....
Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.	Aug. 21, 1860	.....	Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co.

ization—Continued.

Previous incorporation.	Road owned.	Roads leased, controlled, or operated.			Total miles operated.
Date.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.	Terms.	
Sept. 20, 1865	1,232	{ To Missouri Pacific R. W. Co.	Net earnings.	
June 18, 1870					
May 7, 1870					
Dec. 1, 1870					
Feb. 7, 1867					
Feb. 11, 1859	470.58	From Pueblo and Arkansas Valley R. R. Co.	282.10	35 per cent. of gross earnings, less 5 per cent. rebate on all business to or from leased road, and 15 per cent. of taxes.	2,271.17
		From Wichita and Southwestern R. R. Co.	27.28	35 per cent. of gross earnings, and 35 per cent. of taxes.	
		From Kansas City, Topeka and Western R. R. Co.	66.32	34 per cent. of gross earnings, and 34 per cent. of taxes.	
		From Florence, El Dorado and Walnut Valley R. R. Co.	53.59	Not given	
		From Pleasant Hill and De Soto R. R. Co.	44.80	.....do
		From Kansas City, Emporia and Southern R. R. Co.	64.21		
		From Elk and Chautauqua R. R. Co.	11.84		
		From Marion and McPherson R. R. Co.	98.61		
		From Crowley, Sumner and Fort Smith R. R. Co.	91.93		
		Harvey County R. R. Co.	8.80		
		Kansas City and Olathe R. R. Co.	12		
		New Mexican R. R. Co.	6		
		Coal roads	13.52		
		From New Mexico and South Pacific R. R. Co.	372.09		
		Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific R. R. Co.	186.07		
		Rio Grande and El Paso R. R.	20.15		
		Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas and branches, and Kansas City, Burlington and Santa Fé R. R. Co.	384.48		
		Manhattan and Burlingame R. R. Co.	56.62	Owned jointly with the Union Pacific R. W. Co.	
	184.74	From Southern Kansas and Western R. R. Co.	178.74	Whole line leased and operated by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co.	384.48
		From Sumner County R. R.	21		
Feb. 17, 1857	251	{ Operated by Union Pacific R. W. Co. for the owners.	}		
Apr. 17, 1862					
Nov. —, 1875					
—, 1856	674.60	Leased line	2,485.4		3,160
	1,057.55		299.5		1,303.60
	274.01	To Chicago and Northwestern R. W. Co.	271.6	About 33½ per cent. of gross earnings.	
Nov. 24, 1856	142.89	To Illinois Central R. R. Co.	142.89	20 years, with privilege of perpetuity; 56 per cent. of gross earnings.	

TABLE No. 1.—*Organ*

Names of companies.	Incorporated or consolidated.	Consolidated with—	Previous incorporation.
			Name of company.
Iowa Falls and Sioux City R. R. Co.	Oct. 1, 1867		
Winona and Saint Peter R. R. Co.	Mar. 10, 1862		Transit R. R. Co.
Southern Minnesota R. W. Co.	Mar. 3, 1877		Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota R. R. Co.
Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.	June 27, 1877		Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. Co.
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba R. W. Co.	May 23, 1879		Saint Paul and Pacific R. R. Co.
			Minneapolis and Saint Cloud Ry. Co.
			Red River and Manitoba R. R. Co.
Stillwater and Saint Paul R. R. Co.	May 8, 1870		
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul R. W. Co.	June —, 1863	McGregor and Missouri River R. R. Co., 1863 (150). Hastings and Dakota R. R. Co. (75). La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co. (62). Minnesota Central R. R. Co. (110).	Milwaukee and Waukesha R. R. Co.
Wisconsin Central R. R. Co.	— —, 1873		
Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific R. R. Co.	Dec. 2, 1879		
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha R. W. Co.	June 1, 1880	Saint Paul and Sioux City R. R. Co. North Wisconsin R. R. Co. Chicago, Saint Paul and Minneapolis R. R. Co. Omaha and Northern Nebraska R. R. Co.	Not reported.
New Orleans Pacific R. W. Co.			
			New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg R. R. Co.

ization—Continued.

Previous in- corporation.	Road owned.	Roads leased, controlled, or operated.			Total miles op- erated.
Date.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.	Terms.	
.....	183.69	To Illinois Central R. R. Co.	183.69	35 per cent. of gross earnings, and 10 per cent. drawback.	.....
Mar. 3, 1855	319.96	Owned and operated by Chicago and Northwestern R. W. Co.	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 2, 1855	311	To Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul R. W. Co.	311	By purchase.....	.....
May 23, 1857	162	From Stillwater and Saint Paul R. R. Co.	13	\$20,000 per annum.....	175
May 22, 1857	1,027	To Northern Pacific R. R. Co.	.....	Perpetual right to joint use of track; amount equal to gross receipts.	1,027
Aug. 13, 1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	To Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.	13	\$20,000 per annum.....	.....
Feb. 11, 1847	4,260	.....	.....	.....	4,260
.....	326.73	{ From Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul R. W. Co. From Milwaukee and Northern R. R. Co.	9 124.41	Use of track..... 37½ per cent. gross earnings.	{ 460.13
Apr. 18, 1853	93	To Texas and Pacific R. W. Co.	20	To be returned by the Texas and Pacific R. W. Co. Jan. 1, 1885, in good running order, equipped with 3 locomotives, 1 coach, 1 baggage, 1 box, and 18 flat cars.	73
— —, 1863	973	From Illinois Central R. R. Co.	25	Use of track.....	1,003
.....	336	.....	.....	.....	325

TABLE No. 2.—

Name of company now operating.	Name of railroad aided.	Year ending—	No. of stock-holders.
Atlantic and Pacific	Atlantic and Pacific	June 30, 1882	41
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé....	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	Dec. 31, 1881	
	Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas.		
Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska.	Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska (no report).		
Central Pacific	Central Pacific	June 30, 1882	
	Western Pacific		
	California and Oregon		
	Southern Pacific		
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy...	Burlington and Missouri River in Iowa (no report).		
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul.	Minnesota Central	Dec. 31, 1881	
	Southern Minnesota		
	McGregor and Missouri River		
	Hastings and Dakota		
Chicago and Northwestern	Chicago and Northwestern	June 30, 1882	545
	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	Dec. 31, 1881	(*)
	Winona and Saint Peter		
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.	Saint Paul and Sioux City	Dec. 31, 1881	
	Sioux City and Saint Paul		
	West Wisconsin		
	North Wisconsin		
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific..	Mississippi and Missouri River	Mar. 31, 1882	
Hannibal and Saint Joseph	Hannibal and Saint Joseph	Dec. 31, 1881	
Illinois Central	Dubuque and Sioux City	June 30, 1882	
	Iowa Falls and Sioux City	June 30, 1882	364
Little Rock and Fort Smith	Little Rock and Fort Smith	Dec. 31, 1881	
Memphis and Little Rock	Memphis and Little Rock	June 30, 1882	
Missouri Pacific	Central Branch Union Pacific	June 30, 1882	
	Cairo and Fulton (see Iron Mountain)		
	Southwest Branch of Pacific of Missouri	Dec. 31, 1881	
	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	Dec. 31, 1881	
	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	June 30, 1880	412
	Texas and Pacific	June 30, 1882	695
Northern Pacific	Northern Pacific	June 30, 1882	6,500
	Lake Superior and Mississippi River		
	Western of Minnesota		
	Saint Paul and Pacific		
Oregon and California	Oregon and California	Dec. 31, 1881	
	Oregon Central		
Saint Louis and San Francisco	Southwest Branch of Pacific of Missouri	Dec. 31, 1881	517
	Atlantic and Pacific		
Saint Paul and Duluth	Lake Superior and Mississippi River	June 30, 1882	800
	Stillwater and Saint Paul		
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba.	Saint Paul and Pacific	June 30, 1881	
Sioux City and Pacific	Sioux City and Pacific	June 30, 1882	85
Southern Pacific	Southern Pacific of California, Arizona, and New Mexico.	June 30, 1882	29
Union Pacific	Union Pacific	June 30, 1882	2,353
	Kansas Pacific		
	Denver Pacific		
	Saint Joseph and Denver City		

NOTE No. 1.—Northern Pacific Railroad Company—capital stock reduced to \$90,999,132.20.

* Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

Ownership.

Par value of stock.	Capital stock authorized.	Capital stock issued.			Difference.	
		Common.	Preferred.	Total.	Increase or decrease.	Amount.
\$100 00	\$100,000,000 00			\$51,510,300 00		
100 00	68,000,000 00	\$47,133,900 00		47,133,900 00	Increase	\$22,242,900 00
100 00	100,000,000 00	59,275,500 00		59,275,500 00		
100 00		14,481,483 00	\$20,404,261 00	34,805,744 00	Increase	6,451,000 00
100 00		6,850,400 00	769,600 00	7,620,000 00		
100 00	5,000,000 00	2,300,000 00		2,300,000 00	Increase	1,800,000 00
100 00				27,054,166 66		
100 00	50,000,000 00			41,990,000 00		
100 00		9,168,700 00	5,083,024 00	14,251,724 00		
100 00	5,000,000 00			5,000,000 00		
100 00	6,000,000 00	4,625,000 00		4,625,000 00		
100 00				4,505,308 58		
100 00	3,000,000 00			1,500,000 00		
100 00	1,000,000 00			1,000,000 00		
100 00				29,955,000 00		
100 00	26,500,000 00	22,044,115 00		22,084,115 00	Increase	524,294 00
100 00	28,405,000 00	21,405,000 00	17,700 00	21,422,700 00		
100 00	50,000,000 00			28,127,700 00	Increase	13,202,700 00
100 00	100,000,000 00	49,000,000 00	51,000,000 00	100,000,000 00		See Note No. 1.
100 00	19,000,000 00	7,000,000 00	12,000,000 00	19,000,000 00	Decrease	1,000,000 00
100 00	25,000,000 00	10,500,000 00	14,500,000 00	25,000,000 00		
100 00	12,000,000 00	4,055,407 51	5,178,167 60	9,231,575 11		
100 00				15,000,000 00		
100 00	6,000,000 00	1,899,400 00	169,000 00	2,068,400 00		
100 00	90,000,000 00	36,763,900 00		36,763,900 00		
100 00	100,000,000 00			61,000,000 00		

1st preferred, \$4,500,000; 2d preferred, \$10,000,000.

TABLE No. 3.—*Officers*

Name of company now operating.	Name of railroad aided.	President.	Vice-president.
Atlantic and Pacific	Atlantic and Pacific	Henry C. Nutt	E. F. Winslow
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.	William B. Strong .....	.....
Do	Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas.	.....	.....
Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska.	Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska.	C. E. Perkins	A. E. Touzalin
Central Pacific Railroad	Central Pacific	Leland Stanford	C. P. Huntington
Do	Western Pacific .....	.....	.....
Do	California and Oregon .....	.....	.....
Do	Southern Pacific (Southern Division).	.....	.....
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.	Burlington and Missouri River in Iowa.	C. E. Perkins	A. E. Touzalin
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway.	Minnesota Central	Alexander Mitchell	Julius Wadsworth
Do	Southern Minnesota .....	.....	.....
Do	McGregor and Missouri River .....	.....	.....
Do	Hastings and Dakota .....	.....	.....
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.	Chicago and Northwestern	Albert Keep	M. L. Sykes
Do	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.	.....	.....
Do	Winona and Saint Peter .....	.....	.....
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway.	Saint Paul and Sioux City	H. H. Porter	P. Sawyer
Do	Sioux City and Saint Paul .....	.....	.....
Do	West Wisconsin .....	.....	.....
Do	North Wisconsin .....	.....	.....
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.	Mississippi and Missouri River.	Hugh Riddle	R. R. Cable
Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad.	Hannibal and Saint Joseph	William Dowd	John R. Duff
Illinois Central Railroad	Dubuque and Sioux City	William K. Ackerman.	James C. Clarke
Do	Iowa Falls and Sioux City .....	.....	.....
Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.	Little Rock and Fort Smith	J. H. Converse .....	.....
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.	Memphis and Little Rock	E. K. Sibley, receiver.	.....
Missouri Pacific Railway	Central Branch Union Pacific	Jay Gould	R. S. Hayes
Do	Cairo and Fulton .....	.....	.....
Do	Southwest Branch of Pacific of Missouri.	.....	.....
Do	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.	.....	.....
Do	Missouri, Kansas and Texas .....	.....	.....
Do	Texas and Pacific .....	.....	.....
Northern Pacific Railroad	Northern Pacific	Henry Villard	T. F. Oakes
Do	Lake Superior and Mississippi River.	.....	.....
Do	Western of Minnesota .....	.....	.....
Do	Saint Paul and Pacific .....	.....	.....
Oregon and California	Oregon and California	Henry Villard	R. Koehler
Do	Oregon Central .....	.....	.....
Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway.	Southwest Branch of Pacific of Missouri.	E. F. Winslow	C. W. Rogers
Do	Atlantic and Pacific .....	.....	.....
Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad.	Lake Superior and Mississippi River.	James Smith, Jr. ....	.....
Do	Stillwater and Saint Paul .....	.....	.....
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.	Saint Paul and Pacific	George Stephen	James J. Hill
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad	Sioux City and Pacific	Oliver Ames .....	.....
Southern Pacific Railroad	Southern Pacific (Northern Division).	Charles Crocker	C. F. Crocker
Do	Southern Pacific (Southern Division).	.....	.....
Union Pacific Railway	Union Pacific	Sidney Dillon	Elisha Atkins
Do	Kansas Pacific .....	.....	.....
Do	Denver Pacific .....	.....	.....
Do	Saint Joseph and Denver City .....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Central	Portage, Winnebago and Lake Superior.	Charles L. Colby	E. H. Abbot

November 1, 1892.

Secretary.	Treasurer.	General executive officer.	General accounting officer.
.....	C. S. Tuckerman ...	F. W. Smith, general super- intendent.	
Edward Wilder ...	Edward Wilder	C. C. Wheeler, general man- ager.	John P. Whitehead, general auditor.
J. N. Dennison ...	J. N. Dennison	Thomas J. Potter, general manager.	C. D. Dorman, auditor.
E. H. Miller, jr ...	E. W. Hopkins	A. N. Towne, general man- ager.	William H. Porter, general auditor.
.....
H. W. Weiss P. M. Myers	J. C. Peasley R. D. Jennings ...	Thomas J. Potter, general manager. S. S. Merrill, general man- ager.	J. L. Lathrop, general au- ditor. J. P. Whaling, general au- ditor.
.....
M. L. Sykes	M. L. Sykes	Marvin Hughitt, general manager.	M. M. Kirkman, comptroller.
.....
C. W. Porter	A. R. Flower	C. F. Hatch, general super- intendent.	H. A. Gray, auditor.
.....
F. H. Tows J. A. Hilton L. A. Catlin	F. H. Tows W. J. Hilton L. V. F. Randolph ..	R. R. Cable, general man- ager. John B. Carson, general manager. E. T. Jeffery, general super- intendent.	C. F. Jilson, auditor. C. W. Winslow, auditor. J. C. Welling, auditor.
J. W. Gay	J. Kampman	Theodore Hartman, general superintendent. W. E. Smith, superintend- ent.	J. W. Gay, auditor. C. H. Dolbeer, auditor.
A. H. Calef	A. H. Calef	H. M. Hoxie, traffic man- ager.	C. G. Warner, general au- ditor.
.....
.....
Samuel Wilkeson	R. L. Belknap	Herman Haupt, general manager.	J. A. Barker, general au- ditor.
.....
G. H. Andrews T. W. Lillie	G. H. Andrews T. W. Lillie	R. Koehler, manager C. W. Rogers, general man- ager.	A. Douglas, auditor.
.....	.....	H. T. Simpson, acting gen- eral superintendent.	
Edward Sawyer	Edward Sawyer ... J. Van Deventer, assistant.	A. Marvel, general manager P. E. Hall, general manager	S. S. Breed, auditor. Henry V. Ferguson, auditor.
J. L. Willcutt	N. T. Smith	A. C. Bassett, superintend- ent.	Charles J. Robinson, auditor.
Henry McFarland	Henry McFarland	S. H. H. Clark, general man- ager.	Joseph W. Gannett, auditor.
.....	.....	F. N. Finney, general man- ager.	James Barker, auditor.

TABLE No. 4.—

Names of companies.	Opened for public use.	Length of main track owned.			Weight of rail per yard.		Length of side track.
		Steel.	Iron.	Total.	Steel.	Iron.	
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Miles.
Union Pacific.....	May 10, 1869			1,808.80			
Central Pacific.....	May 10, 1869	654.27	750.50	1,404.77	50-60	50-56	200.30
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	Oct. 1, 1868		100.00	100.00	50-60	50-56	
Sioux City and Pacific.....	Oct. 1, 1868		122.62	107.42		56	15.20
Texas and Pacific.....	Aug. 11, 1876			1,389.87			
Southern Pacific.....	Aug. 11, 1877	308.74	344.77	714.15	50-60	56	72.16
Northern Pacific. Not reported.	Aug. 11, 1877						
Atlantic and Pacific. Not reported.	Sept. 1, 1871						
Saint Louis and San Francisco.....	Sept. 1, 1871	457.75	203.25	661.00	52-56		
Oregon and California.....	Dec. 25, 1869	53.14	268.50	308.39	50	35	11.25
Hannibal and Saint Joseph.....	Feb. 22, 1869	248.80	43.60	292.40			
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern. Not reported.	Feb. 22, 1869						
Little Rock and Fort Smith. Not reported.	Jan. —, 1871						
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	Aug. 1, 1870	410.58	60.00	470.58	52-61	56	135.06
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Not reported.	Aug. 1, 1860						
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	Aug. 1, 1866			274.01			
Dubuque and Sioux City. Not reported.	Apr. 1, 1861						
Iowa Falls and Sioux City. Not reported.	Apr. 1, 1870			183.69			
Winona and Saint Peter. Not reported.	Apr. 1, 1878						
Saint Paul and Duluth.....	Aug. 1, 1870	76.30	131.55	174.00			33.85
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba. Not reported.	Nov. 20, 1871						
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul. Not reported.							
Wisconsin Central. Not reported.	Nov. 20, 1876						
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha. Not reported.	Dec. 1, 1872						
Memphis and Little Rock. Not reported.							

* Includes sidings.

Characteristics of road.

Gauge.		Length of tangent lines.		Length of curved lines.	Total curvature.	Length of level.	Grade per mile.		Tunnels.		Bridges and trestles.		Number of culverts.	Miles of fencing.	Number of stations.	Number of turn-tables.	Number of engine-houses.	Number of water stations.
Feet.	Inches.						Maximum.	Average.	Number.	Length.	Number.	Length.						
		Miles.	Miles.	° ' "		Miles.	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.		Feet.						
4	8 1/2	681.00	323.47				116.00	13.6	17	8,102	842		2,219	7,115	244	42	22	77
4	8 1/2										130							
4	8 1/2	97.21	10.21	1,025.13		38.99	52.80	11.24					3	56.87	16	2	3	7
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2	584.97	129.18	18,769.28		108.31	232.32	68.00	20	15,247.3	637		1,336	487	64	24	16	43
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2	10.65	0.85	130.36		1.62	26.40	10.65			37	9,961	142	488	17	4		3
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2	404.34	66.24	5,191.27			125.71				353			116		8	7	33
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2										124	17,723	217	145.5		7	6	16
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2																	
4	8 1/2																	

TABLE No. 5.—

Names of the companies.	Date.	Miles of track owned.	Cost of road and equipment.
Union Pacific	June 30, 1882	1,818.80	\$157,092,858.46
Central Pacific	June 30, 1882	*1,404.77	145,273,429.42
Sioux City and Pacific	June 30, 1882	*122.62	5,426,659.18
Texas and Pacific	June 30, 1882	1,389.87	51,539,539.18
Southern Pacific	June 30, 1882	*786.31	64,378,858.58
Northern Pacific	June 30, 1882		127,047,923.96
Atlantic and Pacific. No returns			
Saint Louis and San Francisco	Dec. 31, 1881	666.17	38,280,339.58
Oregon and California	June 30, 1882	306.5	14,378,790.24
Hannibal and Saint Joseph	Dec. 31, 1881	292.35	20,324,663.20
Memphis and Little Rock	June 24, 1882	133	4,921,216.01
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	Dec. 31, 1881	*470.58	60,813,186.46
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	June 30, 1882	274.01	11,459,491.59
Dubuque and Sioux City. No returns	Dec. 31, 1881		
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	June 30, 1882	183.69	7,585,000.00
Saint Paul and Duluth	June 30, 1882	*211.25	(f)
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul	Dec. 31, 1881	*4,217	120,073,629.99

Including sidings.

Cost and equipment.

Cost per mile.	Number of locomotives.	Number of cars.								Total.
		Passenger.	Sleeping.	Baggage, mail, and express.	Box and stock.	Platform and coal.	Miscellaneous.	Caboose.	Hand.	
\$86,371 70	341	163	40	86	5,014	2,139	127	187	.....	7,756
103,414 88	227	225	41	47	2,554	2,016	177	79	489	5,637
44,256 59	12	12	.....	5	109	46	4	10	104	290
37,082 27	121	65	.....	20	2,880	.....	51	62	.....	3,199
81,874 65	48	86	1	14	128	804	24	6	197	1,260
.....	154	70	5	29	2,168	2,546	119	73	516	5,535
57,463 32	64	25	.....	22	1,327	925	9	43	.....	2,351
46,912 85	20	13	.....	10	293	77	40	4	69	506
69,521 33	76	35	.....	14	1,229	478	65	36	64	1,921
37,001 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147,271 84	251	106	43	50	4,740	3,943	21	113	1,253	10,260
41,828 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41,292 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(†)	84	13	2	13	649	228	9	8	103	1,025
28,473 70	527	213	27	135	12,185	4,285	32	270	.....	17,147

† Not reported.

TABLE No. 6.—Statistics of

UNION PACIFIC

Character of bond.	Payable in—	Rate per cent.	Interest payable—	Date of issue.
UNION DIVISION.				
First mortgage.....	Gold.....	6	Jan. 1 and July 1..	Jan. 1, 1866, to July, 1869.
Land-grant mortgage (first mortgage).....	Currency.....	7	Apr. 1 and Oct. 1—	Apr., 1867, to 1869.
Omaha Bridge mortgage (first mortgage).....	Gold.....	8	do	Apr. 1, 1871
Sinking fund mortgage (first mortgage).....	Currency.....	8	Mar. 1 and Sept. 1..	Mar. 1, 1874
United States subsidy (second mortgage).....	Currency.....	6	Jan. 1 and July 1..	Jan., 1866, to July, 1869.
Collateral trust.....	Currency.....	6	.....	1879
Total Union Division.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KANSAS DIVISION.				
First mortgage, Eastern Division	Gold.....	6	Feb. 1 and Aug. 1..	Aug. 15, 1865
First mortgage, Middle Division.....	Gold.....	6	June 1 and Dec. 1..	June 1, 1866
First mortgage, Denver Extension.....	Gold.....	7	May 1 and Nov. 1..	June 20, 1869
Land grant (first mortgage).....	Currency.....	7	Mar. 1 and Sept. 1..	Mar. 1, 1866
Land grant.....	Gold.....	7	Jan. 1 and July 1..	July 1, 1870
Land grant (second mortgage).....	Gold.....	7	Mar. 1 and Sept. 1..	Aug., 1871
Leavenworth Branch (first mortgage).....	Currency.....	7	May 1 and Nov. 1..	Jan. 1, 1866
Funding interest certificates.....	Currency.....	6	.....	Jan. 11, 1875
Income mortgage (subordinated).....	Currency.....	7	Mar. 1 and Sept. 1..	July 1, 1866
Funding mortgage.....	Currency.....	10	Apr. 1 and Oct. 1..	Oct. 2, 1876
United States subsidy bonds.....	Currency.....	6	Jan. 1 and July 1..	Oct., 1865, to Oct., 1868.
First mortgage, Cheyenne Branch	Currency.....	7	.....	Apr. 10, 1869
Coupon certificates.....	Currency.....	6	Jan. 1 and July 1..	July 1, 1879
Consolidated (Kansas Division).....	Currency.....	6	May 1 and Nov. 1..	May 1, 1879
Total Kansas Division.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CENTRAL PACIFIC

First mortgage, E, F, G, H, and I.....	Gold.....	6	Jan. 1 and July 1..	Jan. 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868.
Western Pacific (old issue).....	Gold.....	6	June 1 and Dec. 1..	Dec. 1, 1863
First mortgage, Western Pacific, A.....	Gold.....	6	Jan. 1 and July 1..	July 1, 1869
First mortgage, Western Pacific, B.....	Gold.....	6	do	do
California and Oregon (1st mortgage), A..	Gold.....	6	do	Jan. 1, 1868
Central Pacific, California and Oregon Division.	Gold.....	6	do	Jan. 1, 1872
San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda	Gold.....	8	do	July 1, 1870
San Joaquin Valley (1st mortgage).....	Gold.....	6	Apr. 1 and Oct. 1..	Oct. 1, 1870
Income bonds.....	.....	8	May 1 and Nov. 1..	May 1, 1873
Land-grant mortgage.....	Gold.....	6	Apr. 1 and Oct. 1..	Oct. 1, 1870
United States subsidy bonds, Central Pacific.	Currency.....	6	Jan. 1 and July 1..	Jan., 1865, to July 1869.
United States subsidy bonds, Western Pacific.	Currency.....	6	do	Jan., 1867, to Jan., 1870.
Convertible.....	Gold.....	7	Jan. 1 and July 1..	Dec. 1, 1862
California State aid.....	Gold.....	7	do	July 1, 1864
First mortgage, A, B, C, and D.....	Gold.....	6	do	July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1866.

RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

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bonded debt, June 30, 1882.

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Term in years.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.	Annual interest payment.	Secured by—	Par value.
30	\$27,237,000 00	\$27,229,000 00	\$1,633,740 00	Road and franchise.....	\$1,000 00
20	10,400,000 00	5,257,000 00	367,990 00	Granted lands.....	1,000 00
25	2,500,000 00	1,888,000 00	151,040 00	Bridge.....	1,000 00
20	14,470,000 00	13,861,000 00	1,108,880 00	Road, franchises, and lands.....	1,000 00
30	27,236,512 00	27,236,512 00	1,634,190 72	United States.....	1,000 00
29	.....	4,983,000 00	298,980 00		
.....	81,843,512 00	80,454,512 00	5,194,820 72		
30	2,240,000 00	2,240,000 00	134,400 00	140 miles main line, property, and income.	1,000 00
30	4,063,000 00	4,063,000 00	243,780 00	254 miles main line, property, and income.	1,000 00
30	6,500,000 00	6,256,000 00	437,920 00	244 miles main line, property, and income.	1,000 00
5-10	500,000 00			Granted lands.....	1,000 00
10	2,000,000 00	52,500 00	3,675 00	2,000,000 acres granted lands.....	250 00
15	1,500,000 00	1,000 00	70 00	.....do.....	1,000 00
30	600,000 00	67,000 00	4,690 00	34 miles branch road and franchises.	1,000 00
				Income.....	100 00
50	4,275,350 00	1,035,950 00	72,516 50	.....do.....	250 00
3	1,500,000 00			Under control of the company	1,000 00
30	6,303,000 00	6,303,000 00	378,180 00	United States.....	1,000 00
30	2,222,000 00	65,000 00	4,550 00		
29	2,202,847 62	59,598 75	3,575 93	Secured by mortgage bonds of certain railroads.	1,000 00
40	15,450,005 00	15,450,005 00	927,000 30	\$24,000,000 on 673 miles of road, property and franchises.	1,000 00
.....	49,356,202 62	35,593,053 75	2,210,357 73		
.....	131,199,714 62	116,047,565 75	7,405,178 45		

RAILROAD COMPANY.

30	19,505,000 00	19,505,000 00	1,170,300 00	Road and franchises east of east line of State.	1,000 00
30	112,000 00	112,000 00	6,720 00	Road and franchises 100 miles east of San José.	1,000 00
30	1,858,000 00	1,858,000 00	111,480 00	Road and franchises between Sacramento and San José.	1,000 00
30	765,000 00	765,000 00	45,900 00	Road and franchises between Sacramento, Oakland, and San José.	1,000 00
30	6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00	360,000 00	Road and franchises from Central Pacific to Oregon State line.	1,000 00
30	2,080,000 00	2,080,000 00	124,800 00	.....do.....	1,000 00
20	687,000 00	687,000 00	54,960 00	Property, franchises, and income.	1,000 00
30	6,080,000 00	6,080,000 00	364,800 00	Road and franchises between Lathrop and Visalia.	1,000 00
10	3,285,000 00	3,285,000 00	262,800 00	Income of road.....	.....
20	10,000,000 00	5,949,000 00	356,940 00	Lands granted by the United States.	1,000 00
30	25,885,120 00	25,885,120 00	1,553,107 20	United States.....	1,000 00
30	1,970,560 00	1,970,560 00	118,238 60	.....do.....	1,000 00
20	1,500,000 00	7,000 00	490 00	50 miles of road east of Sacramento.	1,000 00
20	1,500,000 00	1,500,000 00	(*)	Road from Sacramento to State line.	1,000 00
30	6,378,000 00	6,378,000 00	382,680 00	Road and franchises between Sacramento and east line of the State.	1,000 00
	87,605,680 00	82,061,680 00	4,913,210 80		

* Paid by State of California.

TABLE No. 6.—*Statistics of bonded*

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION

Character of bond.	Payable in—	Rate per cent.	Interest payable—	Date of issue.
First mortgage	Gold	6	May 1 and Nov. 1..	May, 1865
Funded interest bonds		7	Apr. 1 and Oct. 1..	Apr. 1, 1879
United States subsidy bonds	Currency	6	Jan. 1 and July 1..	July, 1866, to Jan., 1868.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC

First mortgage	Gold	6	Jan. 1 and July 1..	Jan. 1, 1868
United States subsidy bonds	Currency	6	do	<div> Mar. 10, 1868</div> <div> Mar. 30, 1868</div> <div> Mar. 3, 1869</div>

RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

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debt, June 30, 1882—Continued.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Term in years.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.	Annual interest payment.	Secured by—	Par value. •
30	\$1,600,000 00	\$1,600,000 00	\$96,000 00	100 miles of road and franchises....	\$1,000 00
16	617,000 00	617,000 00	43,190 00	.....	1,000 00
30	1,600,000 00	1,600,000 00	96,000 00	United States	1,000 00
	3,817,000 00	3,817,000 00	235,190 00		

RAILROAD COMPANY.

30	\$1,628,000 00	\$1,628,000 00	\$97,680 00	101 $\frac{7}{100}$ miles of road and franchises.....	
30	{ 792,000 00	{ 1,628,320 00	97,689 20	United States	
	{ 320,000 00				
	{ 516,320 00				
	3,256,320 00	3,256,320 00	195,379 20		

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TABLE No. 7.—*Liabilities and assets.*

	Central Pacific Rail- road Company, June 30, 1882.	Union Pacific Rail- way Company, June 30, 1882.	Northern Pacific Rail- road Company, June 30, 1882.	Southern Pacific Rail- road Company, June 30, 1882.	Texas and Pacific Railway Company, June 30, 1882.
LIABILITIES.					
First mortgage bonds	\$27,853,000 00	\$41,508,000 00	\$24,616,500 00	\$28,087,000 00	\$16,997,000 00
Interest on same	1,352,655 00	1,229,385 00	661,676 74	25,800 00	594,975 00
United States subsidy bonds ..	27,855,680 00	33,539,512 00			
Interest on same	23,448,464 41	29,074,812 78			
Other bonded debt	26,353,000 00	40,747,073 75			25,385,140 61
Interest due and accrued		820,215 74			
Pay-rolls and vouchers		2,139,866 99		64,739 89	
Bills and accounts payable	9,633,988 14	9,638,396 02	*17,543,605 67	2,260,317 53	376,009 07
Total debt	116,497,786 55	159,097,242 28	42,821,782 41	30,437,857 42	43,353,124 68
Capital stock	58,275,500 00	60,868,500 00	90,909,132 20	36,763,900 00	28,127,700 00
Total stock and debt	175,773,286 55	219,965,742 28	133,730,914 61	67,201,757 42	71,480,824 68
Surplus		6,856,838 04	3,258,483 99	1,229,331 33	
ASSETS.					
Cost of road	137,763,153 69	157,092,856 46	122,581,020 16	62,474,946 66	51,539,539 18
Cost of equipment	8,224,145 38		4,466,903 82	1,903,911 92	
Real estate	2,687,362 69		363,698 28	642,995 74	41,361 72
Cash and materials on hand ..	11,151,249 22	6,301,033 93	6,558,061 22	377,797 82	460,213 06
Company's bonds and stocks ..		2,250,940 02	1,683,635 10		1,141,531 06
Other bonds and stocks	245,416 70	36,365,347 04	552,600 00	425,000 00	6,130,200 00
Interest repaid to the United States		6,871,519 56			
Due from the United States for transportation	7,170,128 38	8,578,930 55		3,350 13	
Bills and accounts receivable ..	7,210,203 47	9,361,950 10	783,480 04	2,663,086 48	774,928 47
Total	174,451,661 53	226,822,580 32	136,989,298 60	68,431,088 75	60,067,774 09
Deficit	1,321,025 02				11,393,050 50

* Including \$10,432,643.24 for net proceeds land sales in cash, bonds, and preferred stock.

TABLE No. 7.—*Liabilities and assets—Continued.*

	Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, June 30, 1882.	Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Com- pany, June 24, 1882.	Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Rail- way Company, De- cember 31, 1881.	Cedar Rapids and Mis- souri River Railroad Company, June 30, 1882.	Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Com- pany, June 30, 1882.
LIABILITIES.					
First mortgage bonds	\$1,628,000 00	\$2,850,000 00	\$79,059,000 00	\$3,614,000 00	\$2,947,500 00
Interest on same	118,020 00	121,310 00		93,045 02	105,070 00
United States subsidy bonds ..	1,628,320 00				
Interest on same	1,366,598 25				
Other bonded debt					
Interest due and accrued			84,059 02		
Pay-rolls and vouchers	102,655 56	35,334 96	2,161,108 85		
Bills and accounts payable	851,394 65	46,980 23	3,923,670 31	7,489 76	39,404 82
Total debt	5,694,988 50	3,053,625 19	85,237,838 18	3,714,534 78	3,091,974 82
Capital stock	2,068,400 00	1,500,000 00	34,805,744 00	7,620,000 00	4,623,500 00
Total stock and debt	7,763,388 50	4,553,625 19	120,042,582 18	11,334,534 78	7,715,474 82
Surplus		467,065 42	5,593,010 85	786,615 89	906,338 22

TABLE No 7.—*Liabilities and assets*—Continued.

	Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, June 30, 1882.	Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Com- pany, June 24, 1882.	Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Rail- way Company, De- cember 31, 1881.	Cedar Rapids and Mis- souri River Railroad Company, June 30, 1882.	Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad Com- pany, June 30, 1882.
ASSETS.					
Cost of road	5,426,659 18	4,921,216 01	120,073,629 99	11,459,491 59	7,585,000 00
Cost of equipment					
Real estate	121,208 45	58,920 42	1,583,964 92	11,493 18	1,063,300 76
Cash and materials on hand	500 00				
Company's bonds and stocks			2,186,142 17	204,285 00	8,800 00
Other bonds and stocks					
Interest repaid to the United States	51,881 29				
Due from the United States for transportation	64,178 19				
Bills and accounts receivable	630,993 59	40,554 18	1,792,855 95	259,948 24	24,712 28
Total	6,295,420 70	5,020,690 61	125,636,593 03	12,121,150 67	8,681,813 04
Deficit	1,467,967 80				

TABLE No. 7.—*Liabilities and assets*—Continued.

	Oregon and California Railroad Company, December 31, 1881.	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, June 30, 1882.	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, June 30, 1882.	Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, June 30, 1882.
LIABILITIES.				
First mortgage bonds	\$6,000,000 00	\$7,041,000 00	\$22,155,618 00	\$19,893,000 00
Interest on same			1,820 00	439,742 15
United States subsidy bonds				
Interest on same				
Other bonded debt	51,750 00	13,469,000 00		
Interest due and accrued	20,035 51	709,386 59		
Pay-rolls and vouchers	39,724 25		17,682 64	264,198 17
Bills and accounts payable	1,694,673 38	6,493,487 81	2,632,890 10	1,068,529 35
Total debt	7,806,183 14	27,712,874 40	24,808,020 74	21,665,469 67
Capital stock	19,000,000 00	47,162,700 00	51,510,300 00	25,000,000 00
Total stock and debt	26,806,183 14	74,875,574 40	76,318,320 74	46,665,469 67
Surplus		6,067,626 95		929,539 50
ASSETS.				
Cost of road	12,814,147 08	69,313,186 46	74,369,394 64	44,523,351 09
Cost of equipment	815,764 93			
Real estate	748,878 23			
Cash and materials on hand	97,314 24	3,021,943 53	469,654 51	453,498 64
Company's bonds and stocks		3,577,763 25		1,618,908 97
Other bonds and stocks				
Interest repaid to the United States		854,018 29		
Due from the United States for transportation		4,196,289 82	850,249 83	989,250 47
Bills and accounts receivable	5,047,399 62			
Total	19,528,628 35	80,943,261 35	75,679,698 58	47,595,009 17
Deficit	7,277,554 79		638,621 76	

TABLE No. 8.—

Name of railroad company.	Number of miles from which revenue is derived.	Year ending—	United States.		
			Passenger.	Mail.	Freight.
Union Pacific.....	1,818.80	June 30, 1882		\$719,840 76	
Central Pacific.....	2,866.68	do		250,018 17	
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	100	do		11,842 44	
Sioux City and Pacific.....	361.79	do	\$1,775 16	16,269 90	\$2,550 54
Texas and Pacific.....	1,389	do		85,204 48	
Southern Pacific.....	714.61	Dec. 31, 1881		12,400 56	
Northern Pacific.....		June 30, 1882		52,306 56	
Saint Louis and San Francisco.....	661	Dec. 31, 1881		78,682 36	
Oregon and California.....	331.23	do	1,180 25	24,012 22	
Hannibal and Saint Joseph.....	292.40	do		51,658 88	
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.....	714	June 30, 1882		145,308 35	
Little Rock and Fort Smith. (Not reported.)					
Memphis and Little Rock.....	135	do		12,280 11	
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.....	1,789.67	Dec. 31, 1881		216,880 03	
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. (Not reported.)					
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.....	274.01	June 30, 1882		84,808 20	
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	142.89	Dec. 31, 1881		12,847 45	
Iowa Falls and Sioux City.....	183.69	June 30, 1882		15,943 46	
Winona and Saint Peter.....	539.62	Dec. 31, 1881		32,348 18	
Saint Paul and Duluth.....		June 30, 1882		7,380 77	
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba. (Not reported.)					
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul.....		Dec. 31, 1881		376,530 31	
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha. (Not reported.)					

RAILROAD ACCOUNTS.

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Revenue.

Passenger earnings.	Express.	Freight earnings.	Miscellaneous.	Total earnings.	Income other than earnings.	Total revenue.
\$5,195,526 77	\$706,038 31	\$16,772,155 48	\$701,065 83	\$24,094,627 15	\$3,915,497 47	\$28,010,574 62
7,151,283 71	334,480 72	16,563,043 85	881,319 66	25,360,146 11	466,799 53	25,826,945 64
111,580 11	3,104 23	309,603 50	17,480 82	453,111 10		
221,506 80	9,408 29	488,343 67	13,601 37	753,455 73	9,637 79	763,093 52
982,160 63	93,306 97	3,305,117 69	63,215 87	4,529,005 62	459,675 00	4,988,680 62
475,443 06	12,822 28	628,858 30	1,679,090 58	2,808,614 78	1,155,191 34	3,963,806 12
1,302,260 80	149,292 18	3,909,423 20	17,021 82	5,430,305 56	6,155,760 68	11,586,066 24
665,380 89	52,923 48	2,342,609 80	20,976 72	3,160,523 25		
253,331 35	13,500 00	472,049 09	24,415 27	788,486 18	202,115 76	990,603 94
546,885 07	41,098 41	1,529,831 83	87,757 05	2,257,231 34		
1,447,535 65	161,027 72	5,501,914 95	95,326 98	7,351,113 65		
323,182 85	23,931 02	280,819 54	380 46	640,523 98		
2,971,144 68	267,789 29	9,087,045 95	77,608 29	12,620,468 17	12,842,465 93	25,462,934 10
802,656 55	41,985 16	2,487,615 57	5,181 25	3,422,246 73		
268,595 96	14,292 19	809,975 98	4,329 92	1,110,041 50		
245,119 51	4,274 71	408,006 13	17,205 28	690,549 09		
341,043 76	19,059 00	888,906 35	7,551 87	1,288,909 16		
233,759 40	11,036 97	541,533 92	65,053 23	858,764 29		
3,938,988 77	286,089 32	11,884,795 53	250,556 97	16,736,960 90		

TABLE No. 9.—Expenditures.

Name of railroad company.	Number of miles from which revenue is derived.	Year ending—	Expenses of transportation.	Maintenance of way.	Motive power.	Maintenance of cars.	General expenses and taxes.	Total operating expenses.
Union Pacific	1,818.80	June 30, 1882	\$2,519,835.44	\$3,357,735.69	\$4,121,788.27	\$1,079,132.86	\$991,300.20	\$12,069,772.55
Central Pacific	2,866.68	June 30, 1882	2,681,968.37	2,755,393.17	4,067,376.10	890,669.24	4,942,115.42	15,307,722.33
Central Branch	100	June 30, 1882	73,317.23	125,248.83	94,727.93	27,414.06	8,492.99	320,201.04
Sioux City and Pacific	361.79	June 30, 1882	121,627.12	248,857.08	165,514.50	34,486.81	145,252.50	715,788.07
Texas and Pacific	1,389	June 30, 1882	1,055,339.93	1,290,130.85	1,379,911.13	283,107.41	208,580.06	4,207,089.38
Northern Pacific	714.61	Dec. 31, 1881	233,496.62	192,421.84	175,850.36	48,627.85	316,684.25	967,070.42
Northern Pacific		June 30, 1882	794,630.31	952,919.56	967,694.74	273,975.45	381,783.63	3,371,063.69
Oregon and California	331.23	Dec. 31, 1881	101,741.34	385,965.35	78,004.97	30,675.72	86,540.03	684,627.41
Saint Louis and San Francisco	691	June 30, 1882	403,417.59	366,677.58	95,670.55	623,642.42	153,294.86	1,642,703.00
Hannibal and Saint Joseph	292.40	Dec. 31, 1881	477,312.67	343,607.91	339,361.37	108,421.10	148,589.04	1,437,292.09
Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	714	June 30, 1882	1,327,928.91	1,352,150.18	961,671.97	291,454.04	252,307.46	4,185,571.86
Little Rock and Fort Smith. (Not reported)								
Memphis and Little Rock	135	June 30, 1882	184,742.68	134,671.51	82,105.33	18,099.59	58,273.15	478,492.29
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	1,789.67	Dec. 31, 1881	1,412,781.66	3,444,717.79	1,708,823.38	637,657.94	893,305.17	8,096,285.94
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. (Not reported)								
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	274.01	June 30, 1882	196,952.10	121,144.43	(^c)	76,830.61	84,326.61	8,056.38
Dubuque and Sioux City	142.89	Dec. 31, 1881	152,451.43	95,153.42	(^c)	60,846.32	253,652.40	481,253.75
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	183.69	June 30, 1882	591,653.08	587,876.60	88,574.92	71,124.70	82,276.41	1,420,965.77
Winona and Saint Peter	539.62	June 30, 1882	123,672.75	271,595.51	168,909.35	66,193.62	176,704.13	807,075.39
Saint Paul and Duluth		June 30, 1882						
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba. (Not reported)								
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul		Dec. 31, 1881	2,458,924.91	2,359,193.36	3,470,303.45	699,326.18	1,262,416.55	10,252,054.45
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha. (Not reported)								

* Included in transportation.

TABLE No. 9.—Expenditures.—Continued.

Name of railroad company.	Number of miles from which revenue is derived.	Year ending—	Rentals of leased lines.	Interest paid on bonded debt, pre- mium on gold, &c.	Miscellaneous pay- ments.	Dividends paid.	Total income ex- penditures.	Total expendi- tures.
Union Pacific	1,818.80	June 30, 1882	\$5,255,636 47	\$3,272,461 53	\$1,880,476 53	\$4,258,026 50	\$3,782,412 16	\$4,090,134 49
Central Branch	2,866.68	June 30, 1882	4,023,474 05			3,656,530 00		
Central Branch Union Pacific	100	June 30, 1882						
St. Louis and San Francisco	361.79	June 30, 1882	72,783 48	185,379 20	28,666 31	11,830 00	308,658 99	1,024,397 06
St. Louis and San Francisco	1,389	June 30, 1882	22,875 00	2,319,971 41	4,153,628 23		6,496,474 00	10,703,544 02
Texas and Pacific	714.61	Dec. 31, 1881		1,723,650 00	52,238 86		1,775,888 86	2,742,959 28
Southern Pacific		June 30, 1882	201,836 82	1,348,530 72	18,898,708 20		20,449,075 74	23,820,079 43
Northern Pacific	331.23	Dec. 31, 1881		445,500 00	932,757 97		1,378,259 97	2,062,885 38
Oregon and California	661	June 30, 1882			15,326 48	355,810 00	1,025,776 48	2,463,068 57
Hannibal and Saint Joseph	292.40	Dec. 31, 1881						
Little Rock and Fort Smith.	714	June 30, 1882						
Memphis and Little Rock.		June 30, 1882						
Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe	135	June 30, 1882						
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.	1,789.67	Dec. 31, 1881	11,361 05	1,641,403 31	15,863,279 09	1,841,020 53	19,357,091 97	27,456,307 91
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.		June 30, 1882						
Indianapolis and St. Louis	274.01	Dec. 31, 1881		252,980 00	58,379 84	404,896 00	776,255 84	784,312 22
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	142.89	June 30, 1882						
Winona and Saint Peter	539.62	June 30, 1882		206,325 00	1,271 47	277,410 00	485,006 47	1,047,110 13
Saint Paul and Duluth		June 30, 1882						
Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba.		June 30, 1882						
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul		Dec. 31, 1881						
Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.								
(Not reported)								

TABLE No. 10.—Operations

	Name of company now operating.	Name of railroad aided.	Date of act of Congress making grant.
1	Atlantic and Pacific	Atlantic and Pacific	July 27, 1866
2	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ..	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ..	March 3, 1863
3	do	Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Kansas	do
4	Burlington and Missouri River (in Nebraska) ..	Burlington and Missouri River (in Nebraska) ..	July 2, 1864
5	Central Pacific	Central Pacific	July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864
6	do	Western Pacific	do
7	do	California and Oregon	July 25, 1866
8	do	Southern Pacific (Southern Division) ..	July 27, 1866; March 3, 1871 ..
9	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy ..	Burlington and Missouri River (in Iowa) ..	May 15, 1856; June 2, 1864
10	Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul ..	Minnesota Central	March 3, 1857; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866
11	do	Southern Minnesota	July 4, 1866; July 13, 1866
12	do	McGregor and Missouri River ..	May 12, 1864
13	do	Hastings and Dakota	July 4, 1866; July 13, 1866
14	Chicago and Northwestern	Chicago and Northwestern ..	June 3, 1856; April 25, 1862; March 3, 1865; March 3, 1869 ..
15	do	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River ..	May 15, 1856; June 2, 1864
16	do	Winona and Saint Peter	March 3, 1857; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866; Jan. 10, 1873 ..
17	Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha ..	Saint Paul and Sioux City ..	March 3, 1857; May 12, 1864; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866 ..
18	do	Sioux City and Saint Paul ..	May 12, 1864; July 13, 1866 ..
19	do	West Wisconsin	June 3, 1856; May 5, 1864
20	do	North Wisconsin	do
21	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific ..	Mississippi and Missouri River ..	May 15, 1856; June 2, 1864
22	Hannibal and Saint Joseph	Hannibal and Saint Joseph ..	June 10, 1852
23	Illinois Central	Dubuque and Sioux City	May 15, 1856; June 2, 1864
24	do	Iowa Falls and Sioux City ..	May 15, 1856
25	Little Rock and Fort Smith	Little Rock and Fort Smith ..	February 9, 1853; July 28, 1866 ..
26	Memphis and Little Rock	Memphis and Little Rock	do
27	Missouri Pacific	Central Branch Union Pacific ..	July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864
28	do	Cairo and Fulton	February 9, 1853; July 25, 1866 ..
29	do	Southwest Branch of Pacific of Missouri ..	July 10, 1852. (See Saint Louis and San Francisco.) ..
30	do	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern ..	February 9, 1853; July 4, 1866; July 28, 1866
31	do	Missouri, Kansas and Texas ..	March 3, 1863; July 1, 1864; July 25, 1866; July 26, 1866 ..
32	Northern Pacific	Northern Pacific	July 2, 1864; Joint Res., May 31, 1870
33	do	Lake Superior and Mississippi River ..	May 5, 1864; July 13, 1866. (See Saint Paul and Duluth.) ..
34	do	Western of Minnesota	March 3, 1857; March 3, 1871 ..
35	do	Saint Paul and Pacific	March 3, 1857; Joint Res., July 12, 1862; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866; March 3, 1871 ..
36	Oregon and California	Oregon and California	July 25, 1866
37	do	Oregon Central	May 4, 1870
38	Saint Louis and San Francisco	Southwest Branch of Pacific of Missouri ..	June 10, 1852. (See Missouri Pacific.) ..
39	do	Atlantic and Pacific	July 27, 1866
40	Saint Paul and Duluth	Lake Superior and Mississippi River ..	May 5, 1864; July 13, 1866 ..
41	do	Stillwater and Saint Paul	March 3, 1857; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866
42	Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba ..	Saint Paul and Pacific	March 3, 1857; Joint Res., July 13, 1862; March 3, 1865; July 13, 1866; March 3, 1871 ..
43	Sioux City and Pacific	Sioux City and Pacific	July 1, 1862; July 2, 1862

a In States.

b In Territories.

c All lands sold for \$800,000 to the Iowa Railroad Land Company on September 15, 1869.

d Of this quantity 317,061.26 acres were conveyed for purchase of the first 105 miles of road.

e See Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern.

f See Saint Louis and San Francisco, No. 38.

of the land department.

Number of miles covered by grants.	Number of sections per mile granted.	Estimated number of acres granted.	Number of acres patented to June 30, 1882.	Total sales of land.		
				Date.	Acres.	Amount.
1,755.70	{ 20a } 40b	49,244,803.26	23,037.36			
470.58	10	3,005,870	2,745,938.47			
143.22	10	800,000	256,281.67	Dec. 31, 1881	1,233,903.64	\$6,087,720 03
190.50	20	2,441,800	2,373,290.77	No report		
737.50	20	7,997,600	721,434.68	June 30, 1882	1,031,199.21	5,854,305 58
123.16	20	1,100,000	446,230.65			
291.00	20	3,724,800	1,337,919.12			
934.70				See Southern Pacific.		
279.00	6	948,643	388,697.35	No report		
110.00	10		179,706.01			
167.05	10	3,462,403	451,845.43	Dec. 31, 1881	Not reported	
150.00	10		322,090.19			
75.00	10		312,770.27			
	6		545,575.76	Not reported		
271.60	6	1,298,730	1,142,120.13	Not given in report.		
323.22	10	1,852,989	1,668,787.90	June 30, 1881	668,384.23	1,424,574 71
121.27	10	1,199,849.07	1,146,306.56			
122.35	10	551,148.57	407,910.21		Not reported	
177.50	10	999,983.38	802,816.89			
42.50	10	1,408,452.69	843,497.56			
817.00	6	1,261,181	643,147.17		do	
206.41	6	781,944.83	603,186.34		do	
142.89	6		550,467.96			
163.69	6	1,226,163.05	683,023.80	June 30, 1882	583,265.64	3,742,298 65
145.16	10	1,009,296.34	916,740.35		Not reported	
103.00	10	804,185.80	140,955.04		do	
100.00	20	245,166	189,447.99		do	
(c)			1,319,196.05			
37.00	6	1,161,235.07	728,949.36			
514.00	10	4,106,647.30	63,294.17		Not reported	
183.20	10	1,520,000	984,105.96		do	
{ 2,317.00	{ 20a } 40b		746,509.52			
		42,000,000	646,958.49	June 30, 1882	3,294,961.98	13,108,835 28
			1,251,046.14			
{ 387.00	{ 5 } 6					
	10					
200.00	20	3,840,000	322,062.40	Dec. 31, 1881	99,647.93	309,486 45
47.50	10	100,000	None			
37.00	6		936,169.51	See Missouri Pacific, No. 29.		
203.00	6					
156.00	10	920,000	860,564.09	June 30, 1882	Not given	909,011 27
13.00	10					
387.00	10	4,723,638.95	2,425,376.17	No report		
101.77	10	41,318.23	41,398.23	Apr. 15, 1875	41,318.23	200,000 00

Duluth to Thomson (24 miles) is owned jointly but operated independently by the Northern Pacific and Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Companies.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has the perpetual right of way from Saint Paul to Sank Rapids (73 miles) over this road.

(All lands, lots, and land assets of this road were sold April 15, 1875, to the Missouri Valley Land Company for \$200,000.

TABLE NO. 10.—*Operations of the*

	Name of company now operating.	Name of railroad aided.	Date of act of Congress making grant.
44	Southern Pacific.....	Southern Pacific (Northern Division).	July 27, 1866; March 3, 1871...
45	do	Southern Pacific (Southern Division).	.....do
46	Texas and Pacific	Texas Pacific.....	March 3, 1871
47	do	North Louisiana and Texas..	June 3, 1856
48	Union Pacific.....	Union Pacific.....	July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864.....
49	do	Kansas Pacific.....	do
50	do	Denver Pacific.....	July 1, 1862; July 2, 1864; March 3, 1869.
51	do	Saint Joseph and Denver City	July 23, 1866
52	Wisconsin Central.....	Portage, Winnebago and Lake Superior.	May 5, 1864

land department—Continued.

Number of miles covered by grants.	Number of sections per mile granted.	Estimated number of acres granted.	Number of acres patented to June 30, 1882.	Total sales of land.		
				Date.	Acres.	Amount.
934.70	20	11,964,160	1,142,642.46	June 30, 1882	550,572.38	2,540,803.57
870.00	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10a \\ 20b \end{array} \right\}$		None		No report	
	6	610,880	353,212.68			
1,038.68	20	12,000,000	1,953,883.08			
638.60	20	6,000,000	917,520.70			
106.00	20	1,100,000	86,236.73	June 30, 1882	4,317,959.55	19,312,441.88
227.00	20	1,700,000	402,373.24			
256.37	10	1,800,000	575,644.56		Not reported	
		178,952,688.54	33,658,300.17			

a In States.

b In Territories.

TABLE No. 11.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Central Pacific Railroad for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$6,692,828 37	\$5,819,794 23	Conducting transportation	\$2,497,522 77	\$2,204,109 50
Freight	15,842,139 01	13,245,857 79	Maintenance of way	2,543,011 80	2,319,205 06
Mail	457,168 23	510,979 38	Motive power	3,455,808 06	2,704,033 03
Express	318,021 22	238,939 72	Maintenance of cars	666,916 95	668,887 88
Miscellaneous	783,944 12	692,541 76	General expenses and taxes	5,383,639 83	4,917,885 00
Total	24,094,100 95	20,508,112 88	Total	14,546,899 41	12,814,121 24
Miles of road operated	2,715.59	2,481.33	Net earnings	9,547,201 54	7,693,991 64

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railway for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$5,131,571 39	\$5,405,125 32	Conducting transportation	\$2,482,587 56	\$2,138,240 48
Freight	17,063,127 20	15,218,507 49	Maintenance of way	3,879,497 32	3,074,449 29
Mail	721,312 34	719,349 84	Motive power	4,073,043 19	3,583,453 72
Express	696,184 12	681,818 02	Maintenance of cars	1,112,862 52	839,505 63
Miscellaneous	646,622 05	430,333 91	General expenses and taxes	932,352 12	909,452 89
Total	24,258,817 10	22,455,134 58	Total	12,480,342 71	10,545,102 21
Miles of road operated	1,818.802	1,818.802	Net earnings	11,778,474 39	11,910,032 37

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Northern Pacific Railroad for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$891,269 47	\$596,299 04	Conducting transportation	\$566,654 75	\$380,586 64
Freight	2,999,158 66	1,871,599 18	Maintenance of way	706,431 85	494,800 94
Mail	40,597 05	45,829 07	Motive power	647,893 23	409,286 22
Express	108,901 19	69,940 87	Maintenance of cars	167,181 52	100,695 44
Miscellaneous	10,489 93	3,708 32	General expenses and taxes	448,371 45	317,472 37
Total	4,050,416 30	2,587,376 48	Total	2,536,532 80	1,703,541 61
Miles of road operated	828.33	721	Net earnings	1,513,883 50	883,834 87

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Oregon and California Railroad for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$254,511 60	\$212,423 22	Conducting transportation	\$101,741 34	\$91,055 69
Freight	472,049 09	252,709 30	Maintenance of way	385,665 35	125,699 98
Mail	24,012 22	20,807 04	Motive power	78,004 97	57,976 02
Express	13,500 00	12,450 00	Maintenance of cars	30,675 72	18,963 34
Miscellaneous	24,415 27	26,074 57	General expenses and taxes	88,540 03	113,758 21
Total	788,488 18	524,464 13	Total	684,627 41	407,452 64
Miles of road operated	310	226.33	Net earnings	103,860 77	117,011 49

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Southern Pacific Railroad for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$475,443 06	\$425,212 31	Conducting transportation	\$233,496 62	\$228,178 05
Freight	628,858 30	541,267 10	Maintenance of way	192,421 84	121,294 23
Mail	12,400 56	12,371 92	Motive power	175,850 38	158,510 74
Express	12,822 28	12,344 50	Maintenance of cars	48,517 35	42,030 43
Miscellaneous	1,679,090 58	1,678,248 17	General expenses and taxes	316,684 25	233,944 70
Total	2,808,614 78	2,669,444 00	Total	967,070 42	783,958 15
Miles of road operated ..	726.96	726.96	Net earnings	1,841,544 36	1,885,485 85

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad for year 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$142,035 79	\$111,813 09	Conducting transportation	\$62,002 24	\$60,443 86
Freight	261,925 06	370,055 16	Maintenance of way	190,558 92	175,246 23
Mail	10,044 27	10,225 92	Motive power	81,424 67	70,811 45
Express	5,610 75	4,779 82	Maintenance of cars	13,709 40	15,052 49
Miscellaneous	11,579 82	4,979 07	General expenses and taxes	29,251 95	21,762 81
Total	431,195 69	501,853 06	Total	376,947 18	342,816 84
Miles of road operated ..	107.42	107.42	Net earnings	34,248 51	159,036 22

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the subsidized portion of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$106,144 90	\$100,796 76	Conducting transportation	\$67,828 52	\$66,415 73
Freight	383,636 49	365,161 55	Maintenance of way	158,767 54	123,106 25
Mail	11,342 44	11,342 43	Motive power	97,259 36	92,704 45
Express	2,332 51	2,734 41	Maintenance of cars	22,494 27	26,357 83
Miscellaneous	17,985 36	14,714 00	General expenses and taxes	10,005 23	15,001 23
Total	520,841 70	494,749 15	Total	356,354 92	323,585 59
Miles of road operated ..	100	100	Net earnings	164,486 78	171,163 56

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$2,970,608 44	\$1,786,901 41	Conducting transportation	\$1,707,416 78	\$1,078,497 67
Freight	9,051,622 61	6,499,980 79	Maintenance of way	3,590,544 94	1,450,171 73
Mail	216,880 05	173,955 50	Motive power	1,734,971 93	1,055,836 81
Express	267,789 20	89,707 63	Maintenance of cars	637,657 94	348,309 13
Miscellaneous	77,608 29	6,430 61	General expenses and taxes	285,513 56	168,343 08
Total	12,584,508 59	8,556,975 94	Total	7,956,105 15	4,101,158 42
Miles of road operated ..	1,691.08	1,363.25	Net earnings	4,628,403 44	4,455,817 52

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$1,058,053 97	\$821,722 17	Conducting transportation	\$820,086 14	\$560,133 61
Freight	4,009,597 19	3,107,240 99	Maintenance of way	1,128,884 00	415,562 42
Mail	123,049 78	117,848 42	Motive power	855,620 98	572,363 53
Express	88,092 32	61,675 00	Maintenance of cars	287,394 85	258,865 59
Miscellaneous	63,619 63	55,373 93	General expenses and taxes	100,906 60	147,869 97
Total	5,342,412 89	4,163,860 51	Total	3,192,792 57	1,954,894 33
Miles of road operated.	880.25	786	Net earnings	2,149,620 32	2,208,966 18

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$1,527,894 42	\$1,268,873 77	Conducting transportation	\$1,405,700 07	\$1,324,087 28
Freight	5,447,676 36	4,607,047 49	Maintenance of way	1,838,917 78	1,276,515 94
Mail	129,632 35	108,040 52	Motive power	1,069,749 45	918,541 77
Express	169,901 93	121,225 74	Maintenance of cars	334,127 40	341,193 02
Miscellaneous	128,126 89	70,409 78	General expenses and taxes	283,369 00	214,888 28
Total	7,403,231 95	6,265,597 30	Total	4,931,863 70	4,075,226 27
Miles of road operated.	684.5	634.5	Net earnings	2,471,368 25	2,190,370 99

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$2,683,851 13	\$2,558,390 92	Conducting transportation	\$3,067,233 38	\$2,824,316 97
Freight	9,488,748 58	9,025,449 22	Maintenance of way	1,685,296 79	1,831,080 68
Mail	211,608 86	188,913 96	Motive power	368,038 48	351,326 05
Express	140,464 46	129,099 51	Maintenance of cars	848,336 59	838,488 88
Miscellaneous	426,910 01	413,019 24	General expenses and taxes	974,544 51	764,146 38
Total	12,953,589 04	12,314,872 85	Total	6,943,449 73	6,609,437 96
Miles of road operated.	1,353	1,323	Net earnings	6,010,139 31	5,705,434 99

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Winona and Saint Peter Railroad for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$341,043 76	\$348,658 81	Conducting transportation	\$470,111 04	\$243,469 28
Freight	888,906 35	869,993 19	Maintenance of way	651,917 20	574,327 44
Mail	32,348 18	23,403 12	Motive power	212,454 63	450,363 91
Express	19,050 00	10,498 17	Maintenance of cars	34,803 32	57,710 98
Miscellaneous	7,551 87	22,546 09	General expenses and taxes	65,077 55	34,907 57
Total	1,288,909 16	1,275,099 38	Total	1,454,363 74	1,360,839 18
Miles of road operated.	539.62	532.26	Deficit	165,454 58	85,739 80

Statement of the earnings and expenses of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad for years 1881 and 1880.

Earnings.	1881.	1880.	Expenses.	1881.	1880.
Passenger	\$202,571 45	\$159,961 01	Conducting transportation and motive power	\$152,451 43	\$117,957 79
Freight	381,195 57	363,347 31	Maintenance of way	95,153 42	64,289 86
Mail	16,016 96	17,054 89	Maintenance of cars	60,846 32	49,902 28
Express	4,363 05	4,662 90	General expenses and taxes	247,615 49	203,490 19
Miscellaneous	18,938 45	16,966 40			
Total	622,185 48	561,992 51	Total	550,066 66	435,640 12
Miles of road operated.	183.69	183.69	Net earnings	66,118 82	126,352 39

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual statement showing the operations of this bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

There were at the close of the year, June 30, 1882, 285,697 pensioners, classified as follows: 173,138 Army invalids; 76,448 Army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 2,361 Navy invalids; 1,955 Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 7,134 survivors of the war of 1812, and 24,661 widows of those who served in that war.

There were added to the roll during the year the names of 27,664 new pensioners; and the names of 649, whose pensions had previously been dropped, were restored to the rolls, making an aggregate increase to the roll of 28,313. The names of 11,446 pensioners were dropped from the roll for various causes, leaving a net increase to the roll of 16,867 pensioners. At the close of the year the annual pension to each pensioner was \$102.70, and the aggregate annual value of all pensions was \$29,341,101.62.

The annual payments, however, exceed this sum by several millions of dollars; *i. e.*, the total amount paid for pensions during the year, exclusive of the arrears due in pensions which were allowed prior to January 25, 1879, was \$53,924,566.20, the difference being the arrears due in new pensions from the date of discharge, in the case of a soldier or sailor, and from death of the soldier, where pension was allowed to the widow or others.

The amount paid during the year upon first payment to new pensioners is \$26,421,669.19; and this amount was paid to 27,703 pensioners, averaging to each case as follows: To Army invalids, \$964.05; to Army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, \$1,065.44; to Navy invalids, \$549.99; to Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, \$561.59; to the survivors of the war of 1812, \$324.19, and to the widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of that war, \$208.24.

The complete details of the statements will be found arranged and classified in Table 1, with the value of pensions allowed, increased, and dropped, and Table 2 will show the various causes for which the names of 11,446 pensioners were dropped; also an analysis of the "widows" roll, showing the number of widows with and without minor children, guardians, dependent fathers, and dependent mothers.

The amounts appropriated under each appropriation head will be found in Table 3, and the amounts disbursed out of the same. In connection with this table will be found a statement showing the disburse-

ments during the year (\$134,823.41) on account of arrears of pension allowed in cases where pension had been granted prior to the arrears act (January 25, 1879), which, for convenience of comparison, are kept separately from other disbursements.

To correct some misapprehension, which sometimes arises, I refer to Table 2, showing the various causes for which the names of pensioners have been dropped from the roll. Taking the invalids, for example, 1,935 names were dropped during the year by reason of death, and 664 by reason of failure to claim pension—the percentage of deaths being so small as to excite great surprise.

Section 4719 of the Revised Statutes provides that the name of a pensioner shall be dropped from the roll where pension remains unclaimed for three years; so that in this class the larger proportion are supposed to be dead. This will be illustrated in a more striking manner by reference to the pensioners of the war of 1812, 1,450 reported as having died, and 2,379 as dropped from failure to claim pension.

Table 4 is a classified statement of the number of pensioners on the rolls of each agency, and compares the whole number of pensioners on the roll with that of the preceding year, and shows the total disbursements and cost of same at each agency during the year.

Table 5 is an interesting exhibit of the number of each class of original claims filed and allowed during each year since 1861, and the amounts paid for pensions and the cost of disbursement each year since 1860. In this number will be represented a very small proportion whose claims were filed on account of disability or death occurring in wars prior to 1861-'65, also the claims for service during the war of 1812.

The number of claims filed since the passage of the first act, February 14, 1871, granting pension on account of the war of 1812, is, for survivors, 34,533, and for the widows of those who served in that war, 42,123. In the first class the number allowed is 25,611, and in the second, 32,556. The whole number of pension claims allowed since 1861 is 472,776.

Table 6 shows the number of claims of each class on the files at the beginning of the year, the number allowed and rejected during the year, and the number remaining on hand at the close of the year.

I had caused a thorough analysis to be made of the files of the office, so that I am able to present in an intelligent manner the number of claims of each class which are actually pending, and also those which are rejected or abandoned. Previous to this report there had been no division of these two classes, so that it was difficult to determine the number of actual pending claims.

Table 7 will show the operation of the special examination provided by law as a substitute to what was formerly a special service of the office.

Under the change of system provided by law, results appear to be most gratifying, and later on this subject will be referred to more in detail.

Table 8 gives the location and geographical limit of each pension agency, the name of the agent, and the balance of funds remaining in the hands of each agent at the close of the year.

Table 9 exhibits the different rates of pension paid to Army and Navy invalids, together with the number of pensioners of these classes to each rate.

Table 10 shows the amounts paid for pensions on account of service during the war of 1812 in each year since the act of Congress providing pensions for this class. The first act was passed February 14, 1871, the

general provisions of which granted pension for a period of not less than sixty days' service. Subsequently the act of March 9, 1878, liberalized these provisions and allowed a pension for fourteen days' service.

Table 11 shows the number of late war invalid pensions allowed year by year since 1861, classified and arranged, so that in each year's allowance it is shown in what year the claims were filed for all the preceding years, as well as the one in which such allowance was made. It also shows the total number allowed out of each year's filing.

The work of compiling this information has been considerable, and I have not been able to show corresponding results for the widows, minor children, and dependent relatives' class, but I hope to be able to do so in the future.

If the number of claims reported allowed each fiscal year, in this table, shall be compared with these in the several annual reports of the Commissioners of Pensions, a small discrepancy will be noticed in each year. This is accounted for by the elimination of the old war invalid pensions, also such cases as had in former years been allowed and were afterwards discovered to be duplicates, amounting to some few hundreds in all, but the results now reported may be regarded as at a minimum.

Some valuable information, never before reduced to substantial results, I have also presented in this table, *i. e.*, the percentage of cases allowed up to the present time out of the number filed each year since 1861.

It will be seen by computation that of all claims filed prior to July 1, 1872, 75 per cent. have already been allowed, and though this terminal point is ten years ago, it does not represent the maximum of the number which will be allowed out of the cases filed during the time stated. As an illustration of this, a reference to the table will show, that during the year just closed 3,007 claims (or 13 per cent. of those allowed) were filed during the twelve years ending June 30, 1872.

Herewith I add a table analyzing the one referred to, which compares, by percentage, the work of this with former years from 1872 to 1882, inclusive, showing the per cent. of claims allowed during the same year in which they were filed, and for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh year preceding, also for the full time (in aggregate) prior to the seventh year period back to 1881.

Years in which allowed.	Filed the year in which allowed.	Filed the first year before allowed.	Filed the second year before allowed.	Filed the third year before allowed.	Filed the fourth year before allowed.	Filed the fifth year before allowed.	Filed the sixth year before allowed.	Filed the seventh year before allowed.	Filed the eighth and previous year before allowed and since 1861.
<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>	<i>Pr. ct.</i>
1882....	5	6	43.4	21.5	6.1	4.6	4.0	2.4	16.4 in the thirteen years previous to 1874.
1881....	7	11.2	37.1	11.4	7.5	5.8	3.6	2.3	20.1 in the twelve years previous to 1873.
1880....	2.7	27.6	18.5	10.9	7.7	4.6	3.3	2.6	21.6 in the eleven years previous to 1872.
1879....	10.9	36.3	20.6	8.5	3.8	2.6	1.7	2.1	13.0 in the ten years previous to 1871.
1878....	12.4	30.3	25.2	5.7	3.3	3.4	2.9	1.7	14.7 in the nine years previous to 1870.
1877....	10.9	36.5	16.4	8.3	6.4	3.8	2.0	2.7	12.5 in the eight years previous to 1869.
1876....	12.0	43.1	11.6	6.5	5.3	4.1	3.2	2.3	11.5 in the seven years previous to 1868.
1875....	17.3	34.6	12.4	6.8	6.4	5.0	2.6	1.6	12.9 in the six years previous to 1867.
1874....	14.3	31.9	18.4	7.9	7.9	3.2	3.1	2.6	10.2 in the five years previous to 1866.
1873....	21.2	26.1	16.8	12.7	4.7	3.1	5.6	4.0	5.3 in the four years previous to 1865.
1872....	7.2	32.3	27.2	8.1	3.6	5.7	7.3	3.2	5.0 in the three years previous to 1864.

Taking the year 1882, we find that five-tenths of 1 per cent. of the number allowed were filed during the same year, six-tenths of 1 per

cent., were filed in the year previous (1881), and the second year previous (1879) 43.4 per cent., and so on; also that prior to the seventh-year period, which was the thirteen years preceding July 1, 1874, 16.4 per cent. of the cases were filed.

Taking this latter (16.4), and we find that of the cases allowed in 1881 20.1 per cent. were filed previous to the seventh-year period, being the twelve years ending June 30, 1873, and for the year 1880 it was 21.6 per cent. for the eleven years ending June 30, 1872.

Referring again to 1882 we find the 16.4 per cent. referred to shows a falling off for this earlier period, notwithstanding an additional year and two years respectively are added to it; and it illustrates how the work of the office is being concentrated towards the great block of claims which were filed in 1879 and 1880. It will be remembered that the arrears act was passed at the commencement of the last half of the fiscal year of 1879 (January 25), and the limitation granting arrears expired with the year 1880. Of the claims filed since June 30, 1880, less than 1 per cent. have been allowed, and these for grave and sufficient reasons which justified special action.

In the claims filed during the years 1879 and 1880, there have been allowed 43.6 and 11.2 per cent. respectively out of the numbers 36,835 and 110,673 claims of invalids which were filed during those years. It should be remembered that these statements refer only to the late war invalid claims.

Table 12 is an exhaustive exhibit showing the number of claims made for pension on account of the late war, of invalids, widows, children, mothers, and fathers; the numbers which have been admitted, and are now pending. Out of the whole number admitted and pending it is shown in each those who are and those who are not entitled to arrears. The information collated in this table is arranged by each regimental organization, and the totals of each arm of military service in each State and Territory. For a more particular description your attention is invited to the title "Pension Population" on page 23 of the report.

Table 13 shows the number of pensioners upon the roll, the annual value of such roll, and the amount actually paid, including arrears, for the year ending the payment of June, 1882, classified and arranged so that the same is exhibited in each county by congressional districts in each State and Territory.

This information was first called for by a resolution of the Senate and was published in Senate Executive Document No. 152, first session Forty-seventh Congress, showing the condition of the roll to and including the September (1881) payments. I have since had the same revised and brought down to the June (1882) payment.

Table 14 contains the names of the surviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers and sailors who are pensioners, and their place of residence, as shown by the roll, at the close of the fiscal year.

EFFICIENCY OF THE BUREAU.

The commencement of the last fiscal year found this office with several troublesome questions to face; and many disastrous occurrences, and difficulties following difficulties, combined to render the beginning inauspicious. First, a large discharge of clerks became necessary owing to the inordinate size of the rolls as compared with the appropriations for the fiscal year then beginning; the assassination of the President caused an almost total suspension of business, and a distraction of the attention of clerks from their work to such an extent

that, at that time, more than a week was consumed before it could again in any degree be concentrated upon the work of the office; so that it may safely be stated that on this account alone, in the month of July, fully one week's work was lost. The incoming of a new administration of the office, and the disorganization which, to some extent, always follows such a change, combined with the knowledge that a large number of discharges was impending, militated also against the efficiency of the office for some time. Later on, after the discharges had been made and the force had settled down to work, it was found necessary to take an inventory of the office, in order that accurate knowledge might be had as to the condition of its business. This consumed one month. Following this came the fluctuations between life and death of the Chief Magistrate, and the succeeding obsequies, during which sad time no one could work—so that it was about the 1st of November before the solid work for the year began. I estimate that, by reason of the various disturbances alluded to, not less than two months' time, between the 1st of July and the 1st of November, of the whole force of the office was practically lost to the settlement of claims. From that point on the efficiency of the office daily increased, and the result of its work at the end of the year was exceedingly encouraging, showing, as heretofore stated, a disposal of over 59,000 cases. Much of this efficiency I attribute to the unusual and most satisfactory confidence exhibited by Congress in the bureau and its officers, and the certainty felt throughout the office that its labors were being appreciated. It is impossible, I find, to reach perfection in the administration of so large and important an office; but I suppose it can be safely stated that in no department of the government is there a more conscientious discharge of duty by the employes and officers than in this bureau. There has been practically no change in the organization of the office since that mentioned in my last annual report; and to accommodate the force granted by Congress the organization then made has been simply broadened to receive the new accessions, and I think no reorganization will be necessary.

PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS OF LAW.

Availing myself of the long experience and high abilities of my chiefs of divisions and other officers, and recognizing also the fact that none are so competent to point out defects in existing law as those who are daily engaged in its application to the business for which the laws have been framed, I have called upon and received from these officers some most valuable and practical suggestions, which I shall condense with some of my own, and offer by way of amendment to existing law, in order to make the administration of the Pension Office more efficient and more conducive to the end for which it was intended.

OLD WAR CLAIMS.

I would suggest that the acts of March 16, 1802, section 14, and section 7 of the act of March 3, 1815, and other supplementary acts, be re-enacted by way of amendment to section 1639 of the Revised Statutes, for the reason that considerable difficulty has been experienced in the disposal of invalid claims based upon disabilities originating prior to March 4, 1861, owing to the fact that the old military establishment acts above referred to were not re-enacted in the Revised Statutes, as it seems to me they should have been. This recommendation will serve to call the attention of Congress to certain acts omitted in the revision of

the laws, and when they shall take notice of the same I will, if desired, appear before the committee and point out more particularly these and other laws which should be re-enacted.

I recommend the repeal of section 1636, inasmuch as it is practically covered by the provisions of section 4732 of the Revised Statutes, and is only calculated to mislead and confuse.

BOUNTY-LAND LAWS.

In regard to the bounty-land laws, I think that they should be generally remodeled and simplified. The mistakes made in the codification of the laws as found in the Revised Statutes should be corrected, and changes should be made to equalize the benefits to all the classes of persons to whom title is already given under the law. Especially should the following sections be amended, viz:

1. Sections 2418 and 2419, so as to separate the provision relating to the Mexican war (under act of February 11, 1847, and its amendment of May 27, 1848) from the provisions of the equalizing act of September 28, 1850. As it stands now the language of the section, together with the repealing provisions of the Revised Statutes, seem to cut off certain classes who were provided for by the old law, February 11, 1847; but the old law was in the nature of a contract, and it is not therefore proper in any way to curtail its provisions. The provisions of section 2418 (in so far as it re-enacts the provisions of the equalizing act of September 28, 1850) should be extended so as to give the full benefit of sections 2425 to 2427, inclusive, to the very small class of persons now provided for under section 2418, who do not already come under section 2425, *et seq.* Almost the only change it would make would be to give a warrant for 160 acres to a few fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters (on a service of fourteen days, or battle service) who are now entitled to warrants of varying amounts, from 40 acres to 160 (according as the service of soldier was one month, six months, or twelve months).

2. Section 2429 should be so modified as to give the succession to the minors upon the remarriage as well as upon the death of the widow, in case there are minors; provided, that where there are no minor children the widow's title may return to her on her again becoming a widow.

3. Sections 2439 and 2440 should be so amended as to make it the duty of the General Land Office to take all the testimony upon which duplicate land warrants shall be issued, the Pension Office to issue such duplicate upon the certificate of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the direction of the Secretary of the Interior thereon, and deliver the same to the said Commissioner of the General Land Office, as a voucher to be placed upon his files, or for delivery to the person entitled to its possession. This is a question which you have had under consideration for some time, and I therefore do not deem it necessary to set forth all the reasons why I think that such a change should be made. I will, however, state one important reason; that is, that all questions relating to the assignments of warrants belong to the General Land Office to settle, as has been authoritatively declared, and such questions are the principal ones to be settled in the issuing of almost every duplicate ever asked for, in order to determine into whose possession to deliver the duplicate when issued, &c.

4. Sections 2444 and 2445 should be so amended as to be in harmony with the last paragraph of section 2418, and with section 2428, Revised Statutes, so that where there are any of the heirs of the soldier whose

succession is provided for in sections 2418 or 2428, the provisions of sections 2444 and 2445 shall not apply, but the title shall succeed in the order designated in sections 2418 and 2428. The practice of the office has been generally in accordance with the suggestions made herein, but the letter of the law leaves room for doubt, a fact which has been taken advantage of by those prosecuting claims to the considerable annoyance of the office.

LATE WAR PENSIONS.

I recommend that section 4693 of the Revised Statutes, which pertains to irregular enlistments (non-enlisted persons), and which grants pensions to certain classes, be amended so as to extend the benefits conferred by it to wounds and injuries received or disease contracted by non-enlisted men serving as scouts, by virtue of the authority of any general officer, and to certain classes of employes of the Quartermaster-General's Department, who were subjected to unusual hardships and dangers; and I would also recommend the repeal of the last clause of said third paragraph, as it imposes, in my opinion, an unjust limitation upon a frequently worthy class of applicants. I think the whole paragraph should be remodeled so as to define more clearly the classes to be benefited. Paragraph 2 of said section should, I think, be amended so as to be more specific in its definition of its beneficiaries, and should define more clearly what is meant by the term "war vessel."

GENERAL-SERVICE ENLISTMENTS.

Some difficulty in the application of the provisions of section 4694 of the Revised Statutes has been encountered, owing to the indefiniteness and varied constructions of the term "military post," &c. I would suggest that such an amendment to this section be made as will clearly and specifically define the meaning of the term "military post," and also fix the practice as regards the pensioning of men who were enlisted in the general service and detailed to do duty at Washington City and other posts.

RANK AND GRADES OF PENSION.

Section 4695 of the Revised Statutes, which fixes the various grades of pension, might well be amended so as to provide a more equitable distribution, and to comport with the actual disabilities of pensioners. In fact, the time has come, in my opinion, when Congress should give a thoughtful consideration to the entire regrading of pensions, making disability, rather than rank, the measure of the pension. There can exist no good reason in pensioning a *volunteer* force, when for the same disability a lieutenant-colonel shall receive thirty dollars per month, and a private soldier but eight; both having been drawn from and returned to the same walks of civil life. This subject is one, however, which requires a careful and searching investigation; and I simply make this suggestion in the hope that Congress may take such steps as will eventually bring about an entire change; one which, in my opinion, if carefully done, will prove advantageous alike to the pensioner and the government.

In this connection I would respectfully call attention to the statistics exhibited by Table No. 9. The astonishing fact is there shown that there are 117 different grades of pension now being paid to pensioners. In this brief report I can hardly refer to the causes which have brought this about, but would state that, in my opinion, the almost constantly

varying scale provided by new legislation, some of which reaches but a small and others a larger class, makes the rule of grading a constantly shifting one. This, in my opinion, will be remedied by the change referred to.

So long as the amount of pension is fixed by rank, I respectfully recommend the amendment of section 4696 of the Revised Statutes by striking out the words "that a vacancy existed in the rank thereby conferred." The effect of this amendment will be to give an officer the benefit of his actual rank, notwithstanding the fact that there was no technical vacancy at the time. It is within the experience of every officer that, had the actual minimum number of men required by the Army regulations for each company been strictly regarded in commissioning volunteer officers, many commands would have been without commissioned officers during a good part of their service. It is but fair, so long as the grade of pension is controlled by the rank held, that the pensioner should have the benefit of his actual service in the grade for which he held commission.

INCREASE AND ERRORS IN RATING.

I wish to renew my recommendation regarding the amendment of section 4698 $\frac{1}{2}$, which, in its administration, I find very often works great injustice to worthy pensioners. In the consideration of so vast a number of claims as is presented to this office, mistakes and errors in rating are almost inevitable, and this section has been so construed as to preclude the possibility of a correction of many of them. I therefore recommend that section 4698 $\frac{1}{2}$ be repealed, and an act passed in lieu thereof containing substantially the following provisions: If any invalid pensioner shall feel that his pension is not commensurate with the degree of his disability, either because it has been improperly rated by the Commissioner of Pensions, or because the disability for which he was pensioned has increased, or because of another disability incurred in the service for which he is not pensioned, he may appeal to the Commissioner of Pensions for a rerating or an increase, as the case may be, at any time within one year immediately following the original adjudication; and said application shall be construed and determined in the same manner as was his original application, so far as such proceeding shall be applicable to the case. And the Commissioner of Pensions shall cause any invalid pensioner to be examined by a board of surgeons as often as he shall deem it for the interest of the government, or of the pensioner; and if, upon such examination, it shall appear that the pension enjoyed by the pensioner is not according to the degree of disability, and that such disability, in its nature, has been permanent in the same degree as then found, the same shall be readjusted and rerated according to right and justice; provided, that in case where increase is granted for the reason that the disability has increased since the pension was last rated by the Commissioner of Pensions, such increase shall commence at the date of the filing of the application therefor; and provided further, that if the disability has not changed, in degree, since discharge, such increase or rating shall commence on the date at which the original pension began; provided further, that all applications for increase on the ground that the pension has been improperly rated, made and filed *more than one year after* such alleged improper rating was fixed by the Commissioner of Pensions, shall be treated and settled as in the case of increase claims on the ground of increased disability, and the Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to correct at any time, on his own mo-

tion and without application, a manifest error committed at any time in the rating of any pension.

It should be enacted that the "permanent specific disability" mentioned in section 4698½ of the Revised Statutes be construed to refer to any disability, permanent in its character, and the increase of pension therefor to commence from the date of application, and at the rate in which it exists in a permanent degree.

WIDOWS AND MINORS' PENSIONS.

Section 4702 of the Revised Statutes was amended in several very important particulars, at the last session of Congress, and re-enacted as amended. Of course it is not the intention of Congress to thereby take this class of claims out from under the operations of the limitation imposed by the act of March 3, 1879, but such a construction has been sought to be put upon the said recent act, and I therefore recommend the enactment of a proviso, expressly declaring that said section is subject, in all respects, to the limitations of the said act of March 3, 1879. I would also recommend that the same be further amended, so as to entitle minor children to pension from the date of the soldier's death, where the widow has remarried prior to July 1, 1880, without having received any pension on account of such soldier's death.

DEPENDENT RELATIVES.

In the application of section 4707 to the thousands of cases of dependents now under consideration in the Pension Office, it is noticed that great injustice seems often to be done to a worthy class of pensioners by the narrow construction of it made necessary by its terms. As it now stands, there is no discretion left with the Commissioner, but, on the contrary, actual dependence must be proven, in the manner specified in the statute, to have existed at or before the soldier's death. I shall content myself with one illustration of the above remark, which I hope may attract the attention of Congress: A widowed mother, in the enjoyment of a competence, and otherwise in ordinary circumstances, gives her *only* son to the defense of the country. She has fitted him in every way to become her prop in life, when she shall have advanced to a greater age, or to a degree of helplessness which would require his maintenance and support. The son is killed in battle; he does not in fact contribute to the support of his mother at the date of his death, but in reality has been supported by her up to the time of his enlistment. Increasing years and adversity overtake the mother, and she becomes dependent upon the charity of friends. Had the son lived, this would not have been the case, and yet we are obliged to deny her a pension because, at the date of the soldier's death, it cannot be shown that she was dependent upon him for support, in whole or in part. The mere statement of such a case, it seems to me, carries with it the argument to convince all, that there is a necessity for an amendment to this section.

COMMENCEMENT OF OLD WAR PENSIONS.

In order to carry out the full and evident intention of Congress, as exhibited by the whole course of pension legislation, and especially by the more recent acts, and to place old war claims more nearly upon the same footing as those of the late war, I would suggest, that the limitation contained in section 4713 be removed, so that cases barred by the three-year limitation shall have their date of commencement at the time of filing the application, rather than at that of the filing of the last piece of

evidence. This amendment will affect a large class of cases, but the present law is so manifestly unjust that I do not hesitate to suggest the change.

REIMBURSEMENT CLAIMS.

Section 4718 of the Revised Statutes should, in my opinion, be made more specific, so that there may be no possible question as to the jurisdiction over cases involving a reimbursement for the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the pensioner. By a recent opinion of the Attorney-General, which is in the words and terms following, to wit:—

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, 3d August, 1892.

SIR: The question presented by the letter of the Second Comptroller, referred to in and accompanying your communication of the 8th July *ultimo*, requesting my opinion, is, whether the accounts presented by persons who have borne the expenses of "the last sickness and burial" of deceased pensioners, under section 4718 of the Revised Statutes, must be audited and adjusted in the Treasury by the accounting officers after an examination of the original vouchers and papers, or whether the Commissioner of Pensions may determine finally the amount properly due for such expenses, and, by withholding the original vouchers from the accounting officers, compel them to audit and allow such claims upon the mere certificate of that officer.

It is conceded by the Comptroller, in his letter, that the Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to decide who are entitled to be pensioners and the amounts to be paid to them, respectively, as such, and that his decision is, to that extent, conclusive as to the accounting officers; but he insists that claimants for reimbursement of expenses of the last sickness and burial of pensioners are not in any sense on the footing of pensioners, and that the ascertainment and allowance of the different items of such expenses belongs exclusively to the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Section 4718 of the Revised Statutes provides that when a pensioner or a person entitled to a pension, and "having an application therefor pending," shall die, not leaving a widow or child surviving him, "no payment whatsoever of the accrued pension shall be made or allowed, except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the decedent, in cases where he did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expenses."

It may be assumed as established that the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions placing a person on the pension roll and fixing the amount of his pension is conclusive, and, consequently, that in settling the accounts of pension agents the accounting officers have no authority to go behind the pensioner's certificate.

It must be taken as equally clear, that as the pension law determines the amounts to be paid the various pensioners, the action of the Commissioner of Pensions in allowing or directing payment of a pension cannot be said ever to involve an accounting, in any proper sense of that term.

An examination of the various provisions under the title "Pensions" in the Revised Statutes will show that, with the exception of said section 4718, there is not one that calls for the auditing and settling of accounts, and that there is an entire absence of any direct or express intention that the Commissioner of Pensions should have the power to audit accounts.

So far from it, indeed, the law withholds from him the power to administer oaths, which is expressly conferred on the Auditors of the Treasury, that they may take testimony "in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they shall be charged." (§ 297 R. S.)

Congress has provided an admirable system for the adjustments of public accounts (chapters 3 and 4 R. S.), and has declared that "all claims and demands *whatev'er* by the United States or against them, and all accounts *whatev'er* in which the United States are concerned, either as debtors or as creditors, shall be settled and adjusted in the Department of the Treasury." (§ 236 R. S.) This system has been in operation from the foundation of the government, and there can be no doubt as to the general intention of Congress that all unliquidated demands against the government shall be adjusted by the accounting officers forming the system.

Whether we regard sections 4718 and 236 as holding the same relation to one another as when the former was section 25 of the act of 3d March, 1873, and the latter section 3 of the act of 3d March, 1817, or since the enactment of the Revised Statutes as parts of one and the same statute, I perceive no ground whatever for holding that section 4718 was intended to restrict or qualify the declaration contained in section 236 that all demands and accounts *whatev'er* against the government shall be audited and adjusted in the Treasury.

It is the first duty of the expounder of several cognate statutes, or of several provisions of the same statute, to give them all a harmonious interpretation, and nothing short of some irreconcilable repugnancy can justify him in imputing to the legislature confused or inconsistent intentions.

From the time of the passage of the act of 1873 until a very recent date, according to the Comptroller's letter, these two provisions have been treated as in perfect harmony, and accounts under section 4718 have been audited and adjusted by the accounting officers after an examination of the original vouchers and papers, in the accustomed way, and it is only by a strained construction of this section that any collision between it and section 236 is now produced.

It follows, therefore, that the Commissioner of Pensions has no authority to audit and adjust accounts under said section 4718 R. S.

It is proper to add that my opinion of the 28th April, 1882, which, the Comptroller says, has been invoked as an authority for the new interpretation of section 4718, does not conflict with this opinion. In the former it was held that Congress intended that a decision of the Commissioner of Pensions as to the amount demandable by a pensioner should be conclusive, while this opinion holds that Congress had no intention to invest that officer with the power to audit and adjust accounts under section 4718.

The language of each opinion must be taken in connection with its subject-matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

it has been decided that the Commissioner of Pensions has no jurisdiction whatever, touching claims for reimbursement, but that the same being claims against the United States under the provision of section 236 of the Revised Statutes, the title thereto must be adjudicated by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

This relieves the Pension Office of a very large amount of troublesome and difficult business, and sets free a force hitherto engaged in its consideration, to be used upon other and more important work. I would suggest as an amendment to such section the following: Strike out after the word "allowed," in line 11, in said section 4718, the words "except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the decedent, in cases where he did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expenses;" and in lieu thereof insert the words "provided, however, that the person who bore the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the deceased pensioner or applicant for pension, in cases where he did not leave sufficient assets to meet such expenses, shall be paid out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, upon due proof submitted to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, upon such forms as they may prescribe, such payment to be made by Treasury warrant as other claims against the United States are paid."

I would also suggest that the benefits of section 4718 should be extended to the other classes given title to a pension by section 4707, that is, dependent mothers, fathers, brothers, and sisters, as the same reason extends to this class as to the class above mentioned, viz, the widow or child or children of such soldier, and that the benefits of said section be confined to the pensionable representatives of a deceased soldier in the order in which title to pension is granted by sections 4702 and 4707.

THE EVIDENCE OF DISABILITY.

In order that the last clause of section 4719 may not be almost totally inoperative, I would suggest that after the word "medical" in tenth line and before the word "evidence" there be inserted, by way of amendment, the words "or other satisfactory." This slight amendment will enable the office to do justice in many cases where it must now be denied.

I can see no good reason for the longer continuance of the limitation imposed by the last clause of section 4722. I therefore recommend that applicants for pension under this section be placed upon the same footing as other soldiers.

PROTECTION OF THE PENSIONER.

Section 4745 relating to pledge, mortgage, sale, &c., of a pension certificate, or any right or title thereunder, has by subsequent legislation been modified so that all after the words "no effect," at the close of the first paragraph on line 3, is practically obsolete. I therefore recommend that the words following "no effect," in said line, be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "and any person who shall retain the certificate of a pensioner, and refuse to surrender the same, upon the demand of the Commissioner of Pensions, or a United States pension agent, or any other person authorized by the Commissioner of Pensions or the pensioner, to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof may be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100 and the costs of the prosecution."

The abuse of this section has grown to such proportions that the above action is deemed necessary for the protection of the pensioners. Exorbitant rates of interest are charged by speculators who evade the exact terms of the section forbidding any "mortgage, sale, or assignment," &c., by becoming the custodian of the pension certificate for the use of the pensioner. The pensioner must necessarily apply to them to execute his voucher, as the same cannot be executed without the exhibition of the pension certificate to the officer before whom the voucher is executed. The broker then accompanies the pensioner to the agency and stays with him until his check is cashed, when, as soon as conversion into money takes place, he mulcts the victim in heavy damages and retains the pension certificate to repeat the operation at the next quarterly payment. This leads the pensioner, in order to avoid the usurious interest charged, to allege the loss of the original certificate for the purpose of procuring a duplicate; which being done, he evades the broker, often hypothecates with another broker the duplicate and repeats the same transaction at the next quarterly payment. It is believed that the amendment suggested will speedily cure the evils spoken of and bring about a better condition of things.

PROTECTION OF PENSION AGENTS.

In the administration of section 4765 the pension agent is, I find, placed in an embarrassing attitude as regards the identity of the pensioner. He is required to make payment by check payable to order. The assistant treasurers and banks of deposit, who have no means of ascertaining the identity of the payee, must require one of two things; first, the indorsement of the check by some person known to the bank, or some certification by the pension agent that the indorsement of the check is the genuine signature of the true pensioner. The first method results in some places very disastrously to the pensioner, who is frequently compelled to pay large sums of money to secure the necessary indorsement. The second method is only available within the corporate limits of the town where the agency is situated, and renders the pension agent personally responsible to the paying bank when no such responsibility should attach. I find in section 4765, above referred to, abundant power vested in the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe the manner

in which the identity of the pensioner may be established. There being no adequate regulation governing this point, I respectfully recommend that you prescribe such regulations at the earliest possible moment. A bill is now pending before Congress which confers upon the Commissioner of Pensions the power in certain cases to require the payment by the pension agent to a pensioner in cash, where the interests of the government and the pensioner seem to require it. I think the same passed the House and is now before the Senate Committee on Pensions, and I believe will early become a law. If so, this will relieve the office from the necessity of seeing pensioners at remote places swindled by persons selling their indorsement, and enable it to do justice in many cases where now it cannot be done.

OVERPAYMENTS TO PENSIONERS.

It frequently happens that erroneous payment or overpayment is made to a pensioner, whereby he receives much more than the amount to which he is entitled. It has been the practice to withhold the pension not yet accrued until it shall have amounted to a sufficient sum to cover the overpayment. I ask that this practice be given the sanction of law, as thereby no hardship can come to the pensioner, nor is his right to proper pension thereby reduced a penny, but the government is by this means reimbursed and protected against loss. I would recommend that this provision be attached to section 4766, as a proviso or amendment, and that the said moneys be covered into the Treasury when sufficient has been withheld to reimburse the overpayment, without the voucher or receipt of the pensioner, his receipt for the overpayment being a sufficient one to protect the pension agent upon his bond.

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

In my last annual report I dwelt at some length upon the subject of claim-agents and attorneys, and their fees. Experience fully justifies me, in my opinion, in all that was said in that report touching this subject, and I wish to refer to it and make it a part of this. Much time and labor are spent in the prosecution of claims by attorneys and agents, who, after years of labor, find themselves confined to a fee of \$10, and, in self-interest, resort to subterfuges and devious methods to obtain a greater fee from the claimant. I think this office should be relieved from the vast amount of annoyance caused by the petty prosecution of men, perhaps not otherwise dishonest, who find the opportunity offered by the receipt of large sums of arrears of pension by their principals to collect from them a greater fee than is allowed by the act of June 20, 1878, too great a temptation to be borne. Wherever such cases come to my knowledge, it is my duty, and I have endeavored to discharge it, by prosecuting the offender and disbaring him from practice. The offense is often so trifling that it is exceedingly annoying to be compelled to set so much force upon such small and seemingly unimportant outside matters. In my opinion, the remedy lies, as I have before recommended, in the substantial re-enactment of the law in force at the time said act of June 20, 1878, was passed—the salient points to be covered being: First, the establishment of a reasonable fee for the claim agent or attorney; second, the agreement therefor to be by written contract, which as to amount of the fee, shall be subject to the approval and discretion of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the form to be prescribed by him; third, the payment of such fee to be contingent upon the suc-

cessful prosecution of the claim; fourth, the payment thereof to be made by the pension agent: with such guarded provisions to be enacted as will prevent injustice being done claimants whose claims are already on file, where payment of some part of the fee has been made in advance, so that the claimant shall have the full benefit of such payment. I cannot but believe that a well-guarded law of this character will attract to the pension practice an honorable and upright class of attorneys, who cannot now afford to undertake the business for the fee, and who are unwilling to be annoyed by such employment under the restrictions as they exist under the present law.

In this connection I would recommend that section 5485, prescribing a penalty for the reception or retention of an illegal fee, be amended as follows: Strike out the words following "than is provided," in line —, in said section, the words "in the title pertaining to pension," and insert in lieu thereof the words "by law."

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES OF NAVAL EX-CONFEDERATES.

In my opinion the benefits of the act approved March 3, 1877, which removes the disabilities of those, who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termination enlisted in the Army of the United States and have become disabled, should be extended to those who served in the Navy.

EXTENDING BENEFITS OF ARREARS ACT TO CERTAIN REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY CASES.

I am very averse to making any suggestion which would amend, alter, or change in any manner the provisions of the so-called arrears act finally approved March 3, 1879; but there is one class of cases against which this act operates most unjustly, and I think the law should be amended so as to cure that defect. I refer to claims of widows and invalid soldiers of the regular Army and Navy, whose rights have accrued since June 30, 1880. They should be allowed a reasonable time, say two to five years, in which to file their applications, and pension should date from the commencement of the accruing of the right, instead of, as now, from the date of the filing of the application.

EXTENDING THE BENEFITS OF THE ACT OF JUNE 16, 1880.

It seems to me that in the provisions of the act of June 16, 1880, an unjust discrimination has been made. I would respectfully recommend that such legislation be had as will admit those who are utterly helpless to the benefits of the provisions of this act, to date from the time when they became utterly helpless; and its benefits should also extend to those who were entitled, by reason of their helplessness, to the rate of \$50, at a date later than the passage of the act, or who, for some other cause, were not actually upon the rolls at that grade on that exact day, but afterwards showed themselves to be entitled from a date anterior thereto.

PENSION AGENTS.

I now come to the consideration of a subject in which I feel great interest. As the pension-roll is becoming daily larger and larger, the duties devolving upon the agents for the payment of pensions are becoming more arduous and complicated. These officers are required, under the strictest possible forms, to furnish sufficient bond in the sum of 150,000, with jus-

tified security to the extent of \$300,000. They are required to give their individual attention almost incessantly to the work under their charge, and yet must intrust many of its details to subordinates. They receive their pay in what seems to me an illogical and roundabout manner. They are not allowed anything for the first 4,000 vouchers. After that they receive a fee of 15 cents for each voucher. Out of the fund thus created they are required to pay for clerical labor, office furniture, stationery, and ordinary postage. Why they should be thus treated as a class, I am at a loss to understand. They are, without exception, men of first-rate abilities, and entitled to the highest confidence, and their record has been almost without a parallel in the history of officers who have had to disburse a like amount of money, for exemptions from loss to the government or mistakes in making wrong payments or otherwise. They should be furnished with stationery and office furniture at the government expense. The roundabout payment of fees should be abolished. They are engaged in disbursing moneys, and will in the present year disburse a sum amounting to something like \$100,000,000. There are eighteen of these pension agents. My recommendation therefore is that they be paid a salary of \$5,000 per annum and a reasonable allowance for necessary clerical assistance; that they be allowed the use of the penalty envelope, as other officers are, and under the same restrictions. Such a change, I am confident, would result in a saving to the government—or at least there would be no increase in the amount annually appropriated for the payment of their services, and would much simplify the business at their offices. The size of the bond required, the tremendous amount of money disbursed by them, and the high character of the men now employed, and the further fact that it will not materially increase the amount required to be appropriated annually for this service, justify the statement, and I therefore make this recommendation.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The operations of this division during the last year have been fully set forth in the table submitted with this report, and the results are such that they may be examined, I think, with profit. The plan of affording a claimant an opportunity to be present and cross-examine any witnesses who testify against him, and the cross-examination of witnesses who testify in behalf of the claimant, by the examiner acting on behalf of the government, has been conducive to the establishment of a good feeling between claimants and the Pension Office, and has conveyed, as it properly should, the widespread impression of a desire on the part of the office to execute the pension laws in the spirit of liberality and fairness with which they were framed. The inauguration of any new system radically changing an old one is, of course, at first attended by certain difficulties which longer experience and more careful study will enable the office to avoid or overcome. The whole tendency of the work of this division has been, and will continue to be, to condense as much as possible, and to confine the examination to the particular points clothed in doubt. It is my intention, as soon as it can be conveniently done, to divide the country into about two hundred districts, within each of which a special examiner will be placed, to whom all cases from his district, in which there is absence of record, or where an adverse record is found, and where the claim is sought to be established by parol evidence only, will be referred for special examination. A short, sensible, and careful examination of witnesses at claimant's home, a contact with the claimant or pensioner himself, and the knowledge acquired as to the

estimation in which he is held by his comrades and the community in which he resides, will, I think, put the office in possession of the one thing lacking in order to justly settle claims.

Much time of this force during the past year has been consumed in the re-examination of cases which had previously been specially examined under the *ex parte* system, and the results shown are not, I believe, as satisfactory in the aggregate as they will be at the end of the present year. So far as I can now see, the system in operation gives reasonable satisfaction, and supplies the want which has been felt for many years in the adjudication of cases. Congress, at its last session, clothed special examiners with the power necessary to compel the attendance of witnesses, and was extremely generous in amending the laws pertaining to their duties, so that it would seem nothing was left undone to give the system a full and complete opportunity to accomplish the results aimed at. I find, however, that in one or two particulars omissions have been made, which have been taken advantage of to the injury of the service. First, persons have been found in various parts of the country holding themselves out to be special examiners of the Pension Office, exhibiting forged papers, and by this means have succeeded in committing many frauds upon pensioners. I suggest the enactment of a clause which will make the false personation of a pension examiner a felony, to be punished by fine and imprisonment upon conviction. I would also suggest the enactment of a clause which will make it a high misdemeanor for any person to interfere with a special examiner in the discharge of his duties, by violence, threat, or otherwise, the same to be punishable by fine or imprisonment upon conviction.

WITHDRAWAL OR REDUCTION OF PENSION.

I would suggest that the following be enacted touching the dropping of pensioners from the rolls, or the reduction of rate of pension. As it is now, it is questionable whether there is any law upon the subject to directly give the Commissioner of Pensions the necessary powers or imposing the proper restrictions:

That sections 4771, 4772, and 4773 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for biennial examinations of pensioners, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Pensions shall have the same power as heretofore to order special examinations whenever, in his judgment, the same may be necessary, and to increase or reduce the pension according to right and justice; but in no case shall a pension be withdrawn or reduced except upon notice of not less than sixty days to the pensioner, and a hearing upon sworn testimony, except when the reduction or dropping of an invalid pension is made upon the certificate of a board of examining surgeons.

DESERTION.

The question of desertion in connection with that of title to pension should be definitely settled by law. A pension is in no sense a reward for faithful and meritorious service, but a payment for loss of physical ability to earn a livelihood. Therefore, desertion subsequent to the incurrance of a disability and a refusal of the War Department to change the record should not carry with it a forfeiture of right to pension. The law should provide that pension, in any case in which a charge of desertion stands unremoved, shall commence on the date from which the contract for service in which disabled legally terminated, to be ascertained from the date to which last paid for service; provided, however, that the date of discharge from a subsequent service entered into before the legal termination of the service in which disabled shall be the date from which to commence the pension.

CLERICAL FORCE OF THE OFFICE.

In compliance with the recommendation of my last report, and recognizing the evident necessities of the case, the Forty-seventh Congress brought forward an appropriation bill giving this office a force of 1,559 clerks, involving an annual expenditure of \$1,957,150 for their payment. It is greatly to be regretted that so much time was consumed in the consideration of the details of the appropriation bill, so that it was as late as August 5th before we were enabled to know that the bill had passed, and could take steps looking toward the selection of the large increased force. It was a matter of very great importance that, in order to accomplish the objects aimed at, the force should be selected with great care, and the honorable Secretary of the Interior is to be congratulated upon the general results flowing from the deliberation and care with which he has addressed himself to this most important work.

The appointments made under the bill are for the most part able and worthy men, those who have been soldiers predominating. The number also includes a large proportion of men who have received an academic or collegiate education, and a very large number are men who have brought to the office considerable legal knowledge and experience. The bill by its terms enabled me to perfect the organization and strengthen many weak points, notably the medical consideration given to cases. Selections have been made for medical reviewers which will enable the office to give a much more intelligent consideration to the great majority of invalid cases, which now frequently involve close pathological connections between diseases existing and those contracted in the service, and I think I can now say that the medical division, as at present newly organized, is both in its *personnel* and ability as good as can be had for the salaries which we are able to pay, and is capable of the highest efficiency in that particular division of the office.

As I have said before, it is a matter of regret that we could not have had the benefit of the generous appropriation, and the force thereby authorized, for the whole fiscal year, instead of only for about two-thirds thereof, for the sake of the results expected from us with large addition of clerks. As it is, although all the appointments have been made, yet there are many who have refrained from reporting, and it was not until October 1 that we were able to largely increase the various adjudicating divisions, and not until November 1 that the bulk of the force was sworn in and put at work. This, however, may be remedied, to some extent, if Congress will authorize the employment of the lapsed fund created by our inability to use the entire proportion of the whole appropriation for July, August, September, and October. The pay-roll for those months will have consumed \$454,550.19, while the four months' proportion of the whole year's appropriation is \$652,383.33, leaving an unexpended balance, in the first quarter, of \$197,883.14. I would recommend that you request Congress to place this fund at your disposal, by joint resolution, for the employment of such a temporary additional force for this office as can be carried by it for the remainder of the fiscal year.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

I submit a table herewith which will repay careful examination. It is a showing of the longevity of tenure of clerks in this office, and will be interesting in connection with the general subject of the civil ser-

vice. As will be seen thereby, aside from the clerks appointed in 1881, the average tenure of the clerks in office at the date of preparing this table, to wit, about the 15th of July, 1882, had been six years and one month, and counting in the increased force of 1881 who are still in office, the average tenure of the whole force was four and a half years. This security of tenure to intelligent and expert clerks is, I believe, greatly conducive to efficiency, and offers an assurance to those thereafter appointed that clerks who possess and exercise the desirable qualifications so well and graphically expressed by the President in his message to the present Congress, namely, "probity, industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, manly deference to superior officers, and manly consideration for inferiors," will be recognized as worthy a long and secure tenure, not to be ruthlessly terminated, and is therefore an incentive to good habits and conscientious industry in work.

Number of clerks now in the Pension Office, July 15, 1882, and the several years in which they were appointed.

Year.	No. appointed.	Year.	No. appointed.
1848.....	1	1872.....	23
1853.....	1	1873.....	13
1861.....	7	1874.....	14
1862.....	3	1875.....	22
1863.....	9	1876.....	21
1864.....	4	1877.....	23
1865.....	11	1878.....	40
1866.....	20	1879.....	76
1867.....	7	1880.....	72
1868.....	1	1881.....	240
1869.....	18	1882.....	50
1870.....	12		
1871.....	34	Present number of employees.....	741

Average tenure of force, about four and a half years.

Average tenure of force (exclusive of appointments in 1881-'82), about six years.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE FORCE.

Both the two large buildings now occupied by the force of this office, to wit, that upon the "Old Kirkwood House site," on the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and the "Eagle Building," formerly occupied by the Census Bureau, on the corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, were not intended, in their original construction, for the accommodation of any large number of people engaged in the transaction of the public business, yet, by judicious alterations, they have been so arranged as to accommodate the great force of this office with the least possible inconvenience. The crowded condition of the buildings, however, deprives us of much necessary space to properly care for the valuable records of this office, which, once destroyed, could never be replaced, and which are constantly and daily increasing in volume. To such an extent does this increase of valuable archives continue to advance, that it becomes an absolute necessity for the proper preservation of the files, that a fire-proof building of sufficient dimensions be added to the building now occupied, and fire-proof files should be likewise provided therein for the proper care and custody of the papers. This will involve an expenditure, as nearly as I can estimate, of about \$50,000; and I ask that you recommend to Congress the appropriation of that sum

for that purpose at the earliest possible moment. I also desire, for the safety of the valuable lives crowded into the above-mentioned buildings, from which, in case of fire or panic, there are no adequate means of escape, that suitable fire-escapes be placed upon both. In my opinion, an appropriation of \$6,000 will accomplish this end and afford the protection to which the persons engaged in the work of the office are entitled. I therefore recommend that Congress be asked to make an appropriation therefor at the earliest practicable date.

THE PENSION POPULATION.

It is an irreparable loss, which can only now be regretted, but which may be repaired in the future, that in the taking of the Tenth Census no provision was made for ascertaining the exact status of the soldiers and pension population of this country. All calculations, without such accurate data which could have thus been furnished, must necessarily be pure estimates, and not entirely reliable because of the lack of known facts. I find upon investigation that there is a lamentable lack of knowledge on the part of the Adjutant-generals of the different States as to the actual number of men enlisted in their States during the war, and what became of them at discharge; and we are, save in a few States, left without accurate knowledge upon this subject.

In my opinion, there is no question so befogged in mystery, and needing so much and more complete knowledge of its detail, than what may be termed the possibilities of the future with regard to the pension business. Having confessed my inability to procure the necessary exact data from the different States, with a few notable exceptions, and it being impossible for the Adjutant General of the Army, in the present crowded condition of his work, to compile an exact statement of the actual individual enlistments, it may seem presumptuous on my part to offer any prognostications upon this subject. However, as one means to that end I have carefully prepared a statement which is embodied in Table No. 12, which shows the total number of enlistments in each organization from each State, so far as I have been able to procure them, and also a showing of the total applications for pension from each organization, both as to invalids and as to the representatives of deceased soldiers. This being compiled by States will afford you at a glance some idea of what still remains to be done, and what we may expect in the future. Taking such data as I consider reliable, I have made the following computations, and I submit them for your consideration for what they may be worth, hoping thereby to awaken an interest on the part of Congress in the subject, that will result in a still more accurate knowledge of what is to be looked for. The proposition is as follows:

How many persons are there now living who served in the Army during the late rebellion, or who bore a pensionable relation to those who served, who have not yet applied for pension? The Adjutant-General of the United States Army reports the following aggregate of enlistment for the different periods of service, to wit: For sixty days, 2,045; for three months' service, 108,416; for one hundred days' service, 85,507; for four months' service, 42; for six months' service, 26,118; for eight months' service, 373; for nine months' service, 89,899; for one year's service, 393,706; for two years' service, 44,400; for three years' service, 2,028,630; for four years' service, 1,042; making a grand total of enlistment, 2,780,178.

Taking this as the basis of my calculation I have endeavored to ascer-

tain the number of individual enlistments; that is, excluding second, third, fourth, and subsequent enlistments of the same person. The result of my investigation and estimate upon this point shows an aggregate of 2,046,969 different individuals who enlisted for greater or less periods during the war. To this number should be added the number of persons serving in the Regular Army and Navy at the commencement of the war, viz, 16,422. So that the grand total of individual persons who entered the service during the war may be approximately stated to be 2,063,391, and this number includes all individual enlistments in the Army and Navy employed in the suppression of the rebellion.

Up to the 1st of July, 1882, there have been filed by Army invalids, 450,890 applications for pension. Up to the same date there have been filed 294,277 applications on behalf of the service of deceased soldiers. There have been filed by Navy invalids 7,663, and by those representing deceased sailors, 3,294. This makes an aggregate of those who have applied for pension of 756,119 out of the whole number who enlisted, as before stated.

As near as I can ascertain there are about 86,800 representatives of deceased soldiers who have not yet applied for pension, and 1,000,469 survivors of the war who have not yet applied for pension, and 220,000 who died during and since the war, who left no pensionable relatives surviving them. The following tables, numbered 1, 2, and 3, comprehend the above calculation and present them in understandable shape:

TABLE 1.—*Reduced to periods of service only, shows the following aggregates for the different periods in the Army and Navy, to wit:*

Periods of enlistment.	Number.
60 days	2,045
3 months	108,416
100 days	85,807
4 months	42
6 months	26,118
8 months	373
9 months	89,800
1 year	393,706
2 years	44,400
3 years	2,028,630
4 years	1,042
Aggregate enlistments	2,780,178

TABLE 2.—*Estimate of the number of individuals who served during the late war.*

Number who died during the war	304,369
Number who were discharged for disability	285,545
Deserters (less those arrested and 25 per cent. additional)	128,352
One-third of those serving terms of less than one year (estimated that two-thirds thereof re-enlisted)	104,134
One-half of those serving more than one year and less than two years (estimated that one-half re-enlisted)	224,053
Number in the service May 1, 1865	1,000,516
Total	2,046,969
Add number in Regular Army at commencement of the war	16,422
Aggregate	2,063,391

TABLE 3.

Total number of enlistments as reported by the Adjutant-General United States Army (see details in Table 1)	2,780,178
Of which there were counted more than once by reason of re-enlistment...	716,787
Actual individual enlistments during the war (see Table 2)	2,063,391
Accounted for as follows:	
1. LIVING.—Individual soldiers and sailors who have <i>not</i> applied for pension	1,000,469
2. LIVING.—Individual soldiers and sailors who <i>have</i> applied for pension	458,553
3. DEAD.—Leaving pensionable relatives who have <i>not</i> applied for pension	86,803
4. DEAD.—Leaving pensionable relatives who <i>have</i> applied for pension	297,566
5. DEAD.—Leaving no pensionable relatives	220,000
Total	2,063,391

As before stated, the information relative to total individual enlistments in each State and Territory is most difficult to obtain, but I have collected from various sources, principally the rosters of each organization, as published in the reports of the adjutant-generals of certain States, a complete list in a few instances, and nearly complete in others, so that of sixteen States I am able to show 72 per cent. of the total individual enlistments. Taking the basis afforded by the above (72 per cent. of the total number of individual enlistments), and we find out of the total number of soldiers who served during the war, pension has been applied for by, or on account of, 26 per cent. of the whole number.

In the States which purport to give the total enlistments, a discrepancy may appear if compared with accessible results, occasioned by the accredited enlistments of certain States belonging to the military organization of another, as they are reported and classified in the latter, but as the enlistments are compared with the number who have applied for pension in each military organization, the proportions or percentages are not affected; *e. g.*, in the State of Kentucky there were credited to her quota of enlistments 22,625, which formed nineteen regiments of colored troops and are classed among the "United States colored troops," and in Michigan there were 5,020 enlistments assigned to fifty-six different military organizations not belonging to that State.

The general proposition, however, is presented, with the best available information at hand, that there is a surviving soldier population of a little over ten hundred thousand, out of which claims for pension in the future may be made by those who incurred pensionable disabilities.

With such an array of figures, and so much to illustrate by them, it is necessary for the reader or student of them to keep in mind the specific purpose which they are claimed to illustrate, otherwise a comparison with results in other tables would seem to show discrepancies.

Taking the grand totals reported in this table, it shows the total number who have applied for pension, 654,578, including the invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, while a reference to table number 5 shows that 758,380 of the same have been filed. Excluding the old war applications, there remains a difference of nearly 100,000 claims. In the latter and larger number are included all applications filed for pension, which may include an invalid who dies, his widow who applies and remarries, and then the minor children, being in this instance three pension claims on account of the same soldier.

In the former table it has been the purpose to report in each classifi

cation only one pension or claim for each individual soldier, so that if the invalid applies and is pensioned, dies, and the widow then applies and is pensioned, she dies or remarries, and a claim is made for the minor children and they are pensioned, it is reported but once, and then as a claim for a minor, "admitted," or "pending," as the case may be, without taking note of the former pensions or of the applications, the object not being to show the number who have applied or been pensioned for each individual service, but the number of individual services on account of which pension has been claimed or allowed.

APPEALS.

During the past year there have been 409 appeals from the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Secretary of the Interior. Of this number 26 have been reversed by you and the proper action taken in pursuance thereof. In 284 cases you have seen fit to sustain my action, and 83 cases have been reopened by this office, and 16 cases still remain undecided.

All of the above-mentioned decisions which settle new and leading questions are promptly copied and a carefully printed syllabus of each is prepared, and the same distributed among the force for their instruction. In this connection I cannot in too strong terms state the benefits which have been derived by the preparation and general distribution among the examiners, of the laws, decisions, and rulings of the Secretaries and the orders and rulings of Pension Commissioners. It is my intention to republish the same, revised to date, and also a treatise upon the practice of the department in pension cases, which has been prepared with great care by Deputy Commissioner C. B. Walker, and will prove of incalculable benefit in the expedition and uniform treatment of claims.

In conclusion I wish to express the sense of obligation I am under for the consideration shown me by the Secretary, during my first year's administration of this difficult office. With the means now at my disposal it will be inexcusable, if the largest bureau of this department does not produce results that will reflect credit upon your administration. I trust, however, that you will make some allowance for the time of experienced examiners lost to the present settlement of claims in instructing the new force in their duties. I wish also to say that much of the efficiency of this bureau during the past year is due to the ability and zeal with which I have been supported by my deputy commissioners and chief clerk, and also to the unremitting industry and executive ability of my chiefs of division, as well as the general efficiency of the force under their direction.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. DUDLEY,
Commissioner.

TABLE 1.—Number of pensions allowed and increased during the year, together with the annual value of all pensions on the roll, and the amount paid for pensions during the year.

Year ending June 30, 1882.	Pensions allowed and increased during the year.						Dropped from roll.		Reduction in rate.		Total number of pen- sioners on the roll June 30, 1882.	Annual value of pen- sions as shown by the roll June 30, 1882.	Total amount paid for pensions during the year ending June 30, 1882.
	Original.		Increase.		Restoration.								
	Num- ber.	Annual value.	Num- ber.	Annual value.	Num- ber.	Annual value.							
Army { Invalids.....	22,664	\$1,541,831 48	9,435	\$493,927 60	521	\$36,177 00	3,092	\$428,356 00	119	\$173,138 00	173,138	\$17,411,478 23	\$38,839,412 36
Army { Widows, &c.....	3,910	499,776 20	48	401 00	107	12,836 00	4,252	474,819 00	1,450	39,104 00	76,448	8,317,867 38	11,857,451 38
Navy { Invalids.....	282	25,164 00	88	5,388 00	18	1,404 00	106	15,370 00	3	158 00	2,361	286,852 01	378,893 45
Navy { Widows, &c.....	89	13,824 16	11	528 00	.....	.....	142	13,620 00	41	962 00	1,935	272,584 00	346,416 63
War of 1812 { Survivors.....	28	2,496 00	.....	.....	2	192 00	1,792	161,760 00	.....	.....	7,134	684,884 00	478,274 85
War of 1812 { Widows.....	683	66,528 00	.....	.....	1	96 00	2,062	181,824 00	.....	.....	24,661	2,367,456 00	2,024,207 63
Total.....	27,664	2,149,629 84	9,582	500,244 60	649	50,805 00	11,446	1,275,749 00	1,613	213,362 00	285,697	29,341,101 62	53,924,566 20

255 claims for arrears of pension were allowed, in which there was due \$129,722 61, as follows: 298 Army invalids, \$81,346 28; 48 Army widows, \$35,980 07; 3 Navy invalids, \$1,081 20; and 2 Navy widows, \$2,315 06. This class of arrears not included in above table; for disbursements for same see statement following Table 3.

The total amount paid to new pensioners upon first payment is:

22,704 Army invalids.....	\$21,987,796 86	at an average per case of \$964 05	{ \$970 02
3,935 Army widows, &c.....	4,192,511 28	1,065 44	
298 Navy invalids.....	129,797 68	549 99	
95 Navy widows, &c.....	53,351 81	561 59	
48 Army widows, war of 1812.....	15,561 50	324 19	
685 widows, war of 1812.....	142,649 81	208 24	

27,703

26,421,669 19

255 claims for arrears of pension were allowed, in which there was due \$120,722.61, as follows: 208 Army invalids, \$81,246.28; 48 Army widows, \$35,960.07; 3 Navy invalids, \$1,081.20; and 2 Navy widows, \$2,315.06. This class of arrears not included in above table; for disbursements for same see statement following Table 3.

The total amount paid to new pensioners upon first payment is:

22,704 Army invalids.....	\$21,887,706 86, at an average per case of \$964 05	\$21,887,706 86
3,935 Army widows, &c.....	1,182,511 28	1,182,511 28
236 Navy invalids.....	129,797 93	129,797 93
95 Navy widows, &c.....	53,351 81	53,351 81
48 survivors, war of 1812.....	15,561 50	15,561 50
685 widows, war of 1812.....	142,649 81	142,649 81
Total.....	26,421,609 19	26,421,609 19

27,703

TABLE 2.—Number of pensioners of the various classes dropped from the rolls during the year, with the cause, and the number of each class on the rolls June 30, 1892.

Cause for which dropped.	Invalids.	Widows, minors, and dependent relatives.	Classification of widows' roll.							War of 1812.			Total number of pensioners of all classes.
			Widows without children.	Widows with children.	Guardians.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Brothers and sisters.	Total number of children.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.	
Loss to the roll:													
By death.....	1,935	738	222	40	12	356	99	1	91	627	823	1,450	4,123
By remarriage.....	559	559	215	305	1,174	31			519		6	6	1,565
Minors by legal limitation.....	1,185	1,185						11	2,304				1,185
Failure to claim pension.....	664	1,791	643	130	283	669	109		406	1,160	1,219	2,379	4,834
Dropped for other causes.....	599	121	45	19	5	34	6		83	9	14	19	4,739
Total loss to the roll.....	3,198	4,394	1,125	494	1,424	1,090	214	12	3,353	1,792	2,062	3,854	11,446
Number of pensioners on the roll.....	175,499	78,403	36,612	9,648	2,810	23,464	2,983	12	16,266	7,134	24,661	31,795	285,607

Those reported as "loss to the roll by death" include those only in which a final settlement has been made and pension paid to date of death, and does not include any who may have died leaving a balance of pension due which may be claimed.

The class lost to the roll for "failure to claim pension" is by direction of section 4719 Revised Statutes, where "failure to claim pension for three years" is presumptive evidence of death or of recovery from disability, &c., and name is dropped from the roll.

TABLE 3.—*Appropriations for the payment of pensions for the year and the amount of disbursements during the year.*

	Army.		Navy.	
	Appropriations.	Disbursements.	Appropriations.	Disbursements.
For pensions.....	\$64,400,000 00	\$53,199,346 12	\$1,100,000 00	\$725,220 08
For fees to examining surgeons	242,000 00	222,760 87	8,000 00	6,569 50
For compensation to pension agents, expenses, &c	246,500 00	234,437 90	3,500 00	2,453 03
Total	64,888,500 00	53,656,544 89	1,111,500 00	734,242 61

The arrears of pension provided for by the acts of January 25 and March 3, 1879, to those who were in receipt of a pension prior to January 25, 1879, are not included in the above table. The disbursements on account of this class since the acts referred to are as follows for each fiscal year:

Total appropriations for the payment of arrears \$25,515,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For May and June, 1879.....	\$3,931,495 13
Fees on vouchers.....	1,891 50
For year ending June 30, 1880.....	19,970,170 83
Fees on vouchers.....	10,637 40
For year ending June 30, 1881.....	678,685 73
Fees on vouchers.....	451 50
For year ending June 30, 1882.....	134,731 61
Fees on vouchers.....	91 80

Total disbursements..... 24,728,155 50

Balance of appropriation on hand July 1, 1882..... 786,844 50

There remained in the hands of the several pension agents 4,136 new pension claims, issued during the year, on which there was due as first payments \$3,764,176.51.

TABLE 4.—A classified statement of pensioners on the rolls of each agency, compared with the number June 30, 1881, and the total disbursements for pensions by each agent during the year.

Location of agency.		State.	Army.		Navy.		War of 1812.		Number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1882.	Disbursements on account of pensions during the year.				Number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1881.
City.	Invalids.		Widows, &c.	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Survivors.	Widows.	Regular pen- sions.		Arrears.	Salary and ex- penses of pen- sion agents.	Total disburse- ments.		
Columbus.....	15,953	7,489	56	72	588	2,005	26,163	\$4,848,266 45	\$10,115 83	\$18,788 38	\$4,877,170 66	24,533		
Chicago.....	16,240	5,879	91	53	310	984	23,557	5,270,774 73	10,956 63	16,857 82	5,296,589 18	21,481		
Boston.....	11,844	7,117	532	434	601	1,976	22,004	3,851,703 62	5,217 84	15,352 41	3,872,273 87	20,961		
Syracuse.....	11,865	6,051			797	2,249	20,962	3,730,787 31	8,192 57	16,056 89	3,755,936 77	19,709		
Washington.....	13,823	4,163	389	374	291	1,324	20,324	3,631,308 84	13,549 88	17,432 60	3,662,281 42	19,170		
Indianapolis.....	13,218	4,564			180	823	18,805	4,614,445 57	12,065 32	13,452 33	4,639,963 22	16,253		
Philadelphia.....	11,448	5,497	345	327	1,489	908	18,715	3,114,901 02	9,110 38	15,650 44	3,139,661 84	17,860		
Knoxville.....	5,351	4,512	85	91	1,489	6,165	17,993	2,508,623 39	10,260 60	13,014 43	2,531,898 42	17,746		
Pittsburgh.....	10,140	5,082	48	49	192	739	16,250	2,789,372 78	2,693 08	13,031 36	2,805,097 22	15,969		
New York.....	8,223	5,274	504	347	437	1,272	16,017	2,595,723 68	9,491 34	14,042 95	2,622,883 20	13,628		
Topeka*.....	11,116	2,975	36	20	243	803	15,193	3,499,660 80	10,542 74	14,642 95	3,494,846 49	13,188		
Des Moines.....	10,822	2,420			142	476	13,860	3,130,185 33	3,504 94	11,947 67	3,145,637 94	13,628		
Milwaukee.....	9,253	3,137	32	23	188	400	13,033	2,692,130 55	9,906 83	10,410 92	2,712,448 30	11,375		
Detroit.....	8,325	2,681	24	22	275	672	11,999	2,692,130 55	9,906 83	10,410 92	2,712,448 30	11,375		
Augusta†.....	5,306	3,498	96	67	636	1,923	11,028	2,160,799 02	4,763 26	11,591 66	2,173,153 94	11,375		
New Hampshire.....	6,237	3,342	59	44	327	1,019	11,028	847,023 94	1,769 12	4,664 42	853,457 48	21,965		
Concord.....	2,998	2,520	10	14	201	37	6,006	3,043,603 20	6,623 54	14,167 53	3,064,334 27	21,965		
Louisville.....	1,476	287	54	18	47	100	1,962	1,208,487 95	5,183 71	7,177 47	1,220,849 13	6,798		
San Francisco.....								415,768 02	5,803 90	5,115 27	422,687 19	1,794		
Total number of pensioners, &c			173,138	76,443	2,361	1,955	7,134	24,661	285,997	53,924,566 20	134,731 61	236,982 73	54,296,280 54	298,830
Increase during the year.....			20,113		174				16,867	4,201,418 68		12,277 47	3,669,742 03	
Decrease during the year.....				285		53	1,764	1,368			543,954 12			

* Under executive order dated November 2, 1881, it was directed that the agency for paying pensions at Saint Louis, Mo., should be moved therefrom to Topeka, Kans., from January 1, 1882. No change made in the geographical limits of this agency district.

† Under executive order dated January 13, 1882, all pensioners residing in the State of Maine and then paid at Concord, N. H., to be paid on and after February 1, 1882, at Augusta, in the State of Maine.

TABLE 5.—Number of pension claims filed and allowed each year since July, 1861, and the number of pensioners at the close of each year, together with the annual amounts paid on account of pensions since July 1, 1860.

Fiscal year.	Army.		Navy.		Army and Navy.		War of 1812.				Total number of applications filed.	Total number of claims allowed.	Number of pensioners on the roll and the amount paid for pensions, with cost of disbursement.			
	Applications filed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.				Invalids.	Widows.	Total.	Disbursements.
	Invalids.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.						
1861.....	1,362	1,000	60	65	413	49					2,487	462	4,337	4,299	8,636	\$1,072,461 55
1862.....	26,390	22,377	290	285	4,121	3,763	16				49,332	7,884	7,821	3,818	8,159	790,384 76
1863.....	20,263	32,627	395	324	17,041	22,446	15				53,599	39,487	4,341	6,970	14,791	1,025,139 91
1864.....	27,299	44,464	455	466	15,212	24,959	72				72,684	50,171	35,880	27,656	51,135	4,504,616 92
1865.....	35,799	28,732	350	375	22,883	27,284	34				65,256	40,477	55,652	60,106	85,986	8,525,153 11
1866.....	15,905	20,265	250	333	16,589	19,893	36				36,753	36,482	69,565	71,070	126,722	13,459,996 43
1867.....	7,232	13,099	170	207	9,460	19,461	20				20,768	23,196	75,957	83,696	169,643	24,010,981 99
1868.....	11,035	14,496	290	245	7,292	15,904	26				26,068	23,196	82,859	105,104	197,963	28,422,884 08
1869.....	12,991	11,400	260	200	5,721	12,500	24				24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	208,686	27,780,811 81
1870.....	8,837	8,985	190	142	7,034	8,399	31			198	43,969	16,562	98,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,383 63
1871.....	8,728	6,755	240	178	7,244	7,244	3,117		17,504	3,117	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,229	30,169,341 00
1872.....	8,759	6,427	248	120	6,551	4,073	2,242		3,186	2,242	18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,289 62
1873.....	9,302	5,603	228	151	6,837	3,152	3,186		3,186	3,186	16,734	16,052	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,568,749 56
1874.....	11,926	5,294	310	178	5,797	4,796	563		563	563	18,704	17,152	122,969	111,832	236,464	29,683,116 63
1875.....	17,030	5,264	344	180	5,760	4,376	240		240	240	416	18,704	122,969	111,832	236,464	29,683,116 63
1876.....	16,532	5,268	271	97	7,282	3,861	73		73	73	168	23,523	122,969	107,898	232,104	28,351,599 09
1877.....	18,812	6,661	300	131	7,414	3,550	126		126	126	22,715	9,976	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,590,157 04
1878.....	36,835	9,767	599	215	8,891	3,379	817		817	817	18,177	11,846	138,615	104,140	223,998	26,814,415 18
1879.....	110,673	25,602	1,261	559	10,176	4,455	2,548		2,548	2,548	57,118	31,846	164,110	105,392	250,802	57,240,540 14
1880.....	18,455	10,527	515	225	21,384	3,920	284		284	284	41,466	19,545	145,410	104,720	268,830	50,626,538 51
1881.....	29,004	10,349	472	211	22,946	3,999	115		115	115	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,280 54
Total.....	453,317	294,963	7,568	4,887	213,196	201,413	25,611	42,123	25,611	32,556	887,361	472,776				560,641,324 75

NOTE.—In the "Total number of pensioners on the roll" the survivors are included under the head of "Invalide."

TABLE 6.—*Number of claims of each class filed, admitted, and rejected during the year, and comparative condition of the files at beginning and close of the year.*

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.	Army.						Navy.						Total Army and Navy.	War of 1812.				Aggregate of all classes.	
	Invalids.			Widows, &c.			Invalids.			Widows, &c.				Survivors.		Widows.			
	Original.	Increase.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Total.	Original.	Increase.	Total.		Original.	Restoration.	Original.	Restoration.		
Number of claims on the file June 30, 1881.....	284,742	12,047	246,789	78,764	538	79,302	3,799	3,958	1,506	1,507	331,556	9,116	3	9,665	350,337				
Number of claims filed during the year.....	29,004	33,230	62,234	10,349	.....	10,349	472	258	730	211	10	221	646	74,180	85	818	1	75,087
	263,746	45,277	309,023	89,113	538	89,651	4,271	417	4,688	1,717	11	1,728	646	405,736	9,201	3	10,483	1	425,424
Number of claims admitted.....	22,684	9,435	32,119	3,910	48	3,958	262	88	350	80	11	100	646	37,173	26	2	693	1	37,895
Number of claims rejected.....	4,030	15,199	19,229	1,512	26	1,538	128	149	277	59	.....	59	21,103	49	.....	143	21,295	
Total number disposed of.....	26,714	24,684	51,348	5,422	74	5,496	390	237	627	148	11	159	646	58,276	75	2	836	1	59,190
Number of claims on file June 30, 1882:																			
Number pending.....	205,550	20,643	236,193	60,209	464	60,673	2,134	180	2,314	550	.....	550	288,730	110	1	1,125	290,966	
Number rejected.....	31,482	31,482	236,193	23,482	.....	23,482	1,747	1,747	1,747	1,019	1,019	1,019	57,730	9,016	.....	8,622	75,268	
Total number of claims.....	237,032	20,643	257,675	83,691	464	84,155	3,881	180	4,061	1,569	.....	1,569	347,460	9,126	1	9,647	366,234	

There were received during the year 226 applications for bounty land warrants; 39 warrants were issued, and 85 applications were rejected. At the close of the year, 1,254 applications were pending, and 92,121 claims were on the rejected files.

Under the head of "Widows, &c.," in the Army and Navy classes, are included minor children and dependent relatives.

In September, 1881, a careful analysis was made of all claims on the files, and the rejected and abandoned cases separated from those which were active or pending cases. The number reported on the files, without such division, in this table at the commencement of the year, is on the basis of this actual count, and a small discrepancy will be noticed when compared with the annual report of 1881.

TABLE 7.—Operation of the special-examination service of the office, showing investigations made, &c.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.	No. of investi- gations made.	Gross sav- ings.	Expenses.	Future annual sav- ings.	Net sav- ings.
Cases of pensioners.....	348				
Pending claims for pension.....	1 508				
Miscellaneous matters, criminal acts, attorneys, &c.....	44				
Amount due and unpaid 134 pensioners whose names were dropped after investigation.....		\$16,049 24			
Accrued pension in 410 claims rejected after the investigation.....		632,591 56			
Money illegally drawn as pensions and refunded.....		5,543 18			
Expenses of special examiners, subsistence.....			\$59,947 00		
Expenses of special examiners, travel, &c.....			28,228 23		
Amount of one year's pension in cases dropped from the roll.....				\$17,523 00	
Amount of one year's pension in cases rejected.....				44,108 88	
Annual reduction in rates of 10 pensions.....				456 00	
Total.....	1,898	645,183 98	88,275 23	61,889 88	\$56,908 75

Attorneys: Suspended, 72; debarred, 28; disbarred, 68; dropped, 18; restored, 10.

Criminal prosecutions: Cases submitted, 176 (attorneys 77, and other persons 99); indictments, 22; convictions, 41 (attorneys 13, and other persons 28); acquitted, 6; nol. prosequit, 4; no bills, 6; dismissed, 14; awaiting action, 97.

Number of claims in the investigation files July 1, 1881.....	1,198
Number of claims in the investigation files July 1, 1882.....	3,803
Increase during the year.....	2,605
Number of claims in the correspondence files July 1, 1881.....	559
Number of claims in the correspondence files July 1, 1882.....	405
Decrease during the year.....	154

The service for which this is a substitute was that provided for by section 4744 of the Revised Statutes, and by its terms all investigations were limited to "suspected attempts at fraud," so that all investigations made were *ex parte*. In the act making appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1882, it provided for the "investigation of pension cases without restriction before imposed, so that a claimant has had the right to appear in person or by counsel before the special examiner and cross-examine and introduce witnesses. July 25, 1882, Congress passed an act which enlarges the field for the operation of this service, and attention is invited to the narrative of this report on this subject.

TABLE 8.—List of pension agencies, with location, geographical limits, and name of pension agents, showing the balance of funds in the hands of each agent June 30, 1882.

Locality of agency.		Name of agent.	Amount.		Geographical limits.
City.	State.		Army.	Navy.	
Augusta*.....	Maine.....	Selden Connor.....	\$338,851.53	\$8,202.66	The State of Maine.
Boston.....	Massachusetts.....	D. W. Gooch.....	406,060.44	24,028.53	The States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.
Chicago.....	Illinois.....	Ada C. Sweet.....	208,638.22	14,029.83	The State of Illinois.
Columbus.....	Ohio.....	A. T. Wikoff.....	791,460.63	9,640.18	The State of Ohio.
Concord.....	New Hampshire.....	E. L. Whitford.....	403,357.86	24,492.61	The States of New Hampshire and Vermont.
Des Moines.....	Iowa.....	Jacob Rich.....	290,029.67		The States of Iowa and Nebraska.
Detroit.....	Michigan.....	Samuel Post.....	554,171.06	2,225.82	The State of Michigan.
Indianapolis.....	Indiana.....	Frederick Knefer.....	190,440.12		The State of Indiana.
Knoxville.....	Tennessee.....	D. T. Boynton.....	218,933.31	2,855.11	The States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory.
Louisville.....	Kentucky.....	R. M. Kelly.....	98,517.19	17,786.80	The State of Kentucky.
Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	E. Ferguson.....	698,581.61	5,531.17	The States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming.
New York City.....	New York.....	C. R. Coester.....	629,188.53	8,974.69	The counties of Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Essex, Greene, Kings, Queens, New York, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, Schoenectady, Sullivan, Suffolk, Ulster, Warren, Washington, and Westchester.
Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	H. G. Sichel.....	761,340.33	17,005.16	The counties of Berks, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Delaware, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming, and York, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Pittsburgh.....	Pennsylvania.....	W. A. Herron.....	352,270.96	13,393.40	The counties in the State of Pennsylvania not in the Philadelphia district.
San Francisco.....	California.....	Henry Cox.....	277,791.03	4,992.90	The States of California, Nevada and Oregon, and the Territories of Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Washington.
Syracuse.....	New York.....	T. L. Poole.....	217,334.65		The counties in the State of New York not in the New York district.
Topeka.....	Kansas.....	N. A. Adams.....	511,083.93	5,647.95	The States of Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, and the Territory of New Mexico.
Washington.....	District of Columbia.....	Theodore Gaines.....	606,699.24	17,463.99	The States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and all the national home and foreign pensioners.
			7,303,559.36	176,270.80	

NOTE.—The balances reported have since been covered into the Treasury, except \$545,283.12, for the payment of arrears.

*The following changes have been made during the year by order of the President: Executive order dated January 13, 1882, directed that after February 1, 1882, all pensioners residing in the State of Maine should be paid at Augusta, Me. Maine was formerly in the Concord Agency district.

†Executive order dated November 2, 1881, directed the removal of the agency from Saint Louis, Mo., to Topeka, Kans., from January 1, 1882, but did not change the limits of the agency district.

PENSIONS.

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TABLE 9.—Statement showing the different rates of pension per month and the number pensioned to each rate of the Army and Navy invalids on the roll June 30, 1882.

Rate per month.	Army invalid class.	Navy invalid class.	Total.	Rate per month.	Army invalid class.	Navy invalid class.	Total.
\$1 00	1,568	78	1,586	\$13 00	116	9	125
1 33	1		1	13 25	5	17	22
1 60	1		1	13 33	27		27
1 87	2		2	13 50	16	2	18
2 00	17,832	177	18,009	13 75	10		10
2 25	11		11	14 00	2,833	28	2,861
2 38	3		3	14 25	9	6	15
2 50	12	8	20	14 38	2		2
2 66	706	5	711	14 50	4	1	5
2 75	1		1	14 75	5		5
3 00	3,808	46	3,854	15 00	1,530	37	1,567
3 20	1		1	15 25	1	1	2
3 50	2	1	3	15 50	1	1	2
3 75	235	2	237	15 75	1	11	12
4 00	42,262	510	42,772	16 00	1,097	7	1,104
4 25	290		290	16 25	5	3	8
4 50				16 50	1		1
4 75	1		1	16 66	12		12
5 00	1,863	63	1,926	16 75	7		7
5 25	3		3	17 00	1,054	2	1,056
5 33	636	4	640	17 25		2	2
5 50	2		2	17 50	10	34	44
5 62	5		5	17 75	2		2
5 66	38		38	18 00	12,360	118	12,478
5 75	13		13	18 25	1	3	4
6 00	27,412	296	27,708	18 50	8		8
6 25	58		58	18 75	95	2	97
6 37	10		10	19 00	4	3	7
6 50	2	1	3	19 25	7		7
6 66	24	1	25	20 00	1,085	32	1,117
6 75	4		4	20 75		1	1
7 00	341	3	344	21 00	5		5
7 50	728	25	753	21 25	2		2
7 75	6		6	21 75	1		1
8 00	28,644	430	29,074	22 00	1		1
8 25	11		11	22 50	84	2	86
8 33	1		1	23 75	1		1
8 50	969	1	970	24 00	6,973	109	7,082
8 75	8	1	9	24 50	2		2
9 00	27	6	33	25 00	238	4	242
9 25	10		10	26 25	1		1
9 50	11	4	15	26 66	1		1
9 75	3	5	8	27 00			
10 00	6,166	83	6,249	27 50	5		5
10 20	1		1	28 50	1		1
10 25	4		4	28 75	1		1
10 50	16	4	20	30 00	261	4	265
10 62	7		7	30 75		1	1
10 75	2	20	22	31 25	227	5	232
11 00	10	9	19	36 00	28	1	29
11 25	265	15	280	37 50	6		6
11 33	42		42	38 50		1	1
11 50	23	2	25	40 00	1		1
11 66	2		2	50 00	415	10	425
11 75	6	2	8	57 00	1		1
12 00	9,093	116	9,209	72 00	721	24	745
12 25	11		11	100 00	1		1
12 88	1		1				
12 50	158	20	178	Total	178,138	2,361	175,499
12 75	481	1	482				

TABLE 10.—*Statement of the amount paid for pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812 and the widows of those who served in that war, since 1871.*

Year in which pensions allowed.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total disbursements.
1871 (from February 14, 1871).....	\$2,555 05	\$511 00	\$3,066 05
1872	1,977,415 84	835,993 63	2,813,409 47
1873	2,078,606 98	689,808 59	2,767,910 57
1874	1,588,832 95	616,016 40	2,204,849 35
1875	1,355,599 86	533,000 21	1,888,600 07
1876	1,089,037 18	445,772 95	1,534,810 13
1877	934,657 82	361,548 91	1,296,206 73
1878 (act March 9, 1878)	768,918 47	294,572 05	1,063,490 52
1879	1,014,525 66	2,192,699 54	3,207,225 20
1880	790,710 39	2,658,058 14	3,448,768 53
1881	621,612 80	2,381,800 95	3,003,413 75
1882	478,274 85	2,024,207 63	2,502,482 48
Total	12,700,747 85	12,533,485 00	25,234,232 85

The act of February 14, 1871, provided a pension at the rate of \$8 a month, from the date of the act, to the surviving soldiers and sailors who served sixty days during the war of 1812, and that the widow was entitled to the same pension the soldier or sailor would have been entitled to had he survived; to commence from the act if he died prior thereto; otherwise, from the date of his death, provided she was married to him prior to the treaty of peace and had not since remarried. Disloyalty during the late war was a bar to pension.

The act of March 9, 1878, reduced the term of service to fourteen days, or to one day if in an engagement, removed the disloyalty bar, and repealed the limitation as to the date of marriage to the soldier or sailor, the persons benefited by this act to receive pension from its approval.

TABLE 11.—Army invalid pension claims allowed each year since 1861; the number which were filed each year preceding and including the year of allowance since 1861, with percentage of claims allowed of each year's filing.

[For service since March 4, 1861.]

Years in which the claims were filed.	The several years in which the claims were allowed, and the number allowed each year.																					Total.	Per cent. of claims allowed of each year's filing.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.		
1862	305	258	131	27	19	20	12	11	12	20	6	6	16	4	5	7	4	5	24	78	38	1,008	
1863	3,637	9,331	1,138	517	395	235	185	143	293	156	110	129	159	159	121	130	147	138	281	415	382	18,078	
1864	186	3,459	844	562	253	166	114	239	139	98	107	101	84	126	109	100	228	286	228	395	328	14,753	
1865	186	1,863	685	417	223	382	198	132	382	140	92	96	113	192	182	172	162	182	172	335	234	23,120	
1866	187	9,292	2,511	1,150	529	732	440	251	211	185	145	187	153	185	154	154	162	158	257	477	368	29,819	
1867	188	3,626	1,132	525	724	349	358	149	153	88	154	153	187	153	187	154	162	158	257	477	368	29,819	
1868	188	1,692	421	502	218	106	168	172	149	56	92	102	54	109	109	109	109	109	109	177	99	5,542	
1869	189	2,298	2,208	1,244	493	300	182	142	124	97	102	54	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	177	99	5,542	
1870	1870	1,040	3,094	1,639	799	441	273	167	107	132	121	120	451	379	8,958	63.9	72.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	
1871	1871	1,055	438	348	214	149	132	101	132	101	132	101	132	101	132	101	132	101	132	101	132	101	
1872	1872	1,638	1,018	371	278	276	214	153	221	153	221	153	221	153	221	153	221	153	221	153	221	153	
1873	1873	1,322	1,762	674	342	401	253	123	231	123	231	123	231	123	231	123	231	123	231	123	231	123	
1874	1874	1,869	606	593	243	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	354	188	
1875	1875	837	624	1,869	606	593	243	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	
1876	1876	2,243	1,869	606	593	243	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	354	
1877	1877	2,505	1,844	608	738	1,869	606	593	243	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	354	188	329	454	354	188	
1878	1878	2,217	1,464	1,063	766	559	8,553	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	
1879	1879	1,050	8,141	43.1	1,050	8,141	43.1	1,050	8,141	43.1	1,050	8,141	43.1	1,050	8,141	43.1	1,050	8,141	43.1	1,050	8,141	43.1	
1880	1880	1,400	9,067	48.1	1,400	9,067	48.1	1,400	9,067	48.1	1,400	9,067	48.1	1,400	9,067	48.1	1,400	9,067	48.1	1,400	9,067	48.1	
1881	1881	2,355	16,095	42.6	2,355	16,095	42.6	2,355	16,095	42.6	2,355	16,095	42.6	2,355	16,095	42.6	2,355	16,095	42.6	2,355	16,095	42.6	
1882	1882	9,525	12,446	11.2	9,525	12,446	11.2	9,525	12,446	11.2	9,525	12,446	11.2	9,525	12,446	11.2	9,525	12,446	11.2	9,525	12,446	11.2	
Total allowed	305	3,915	12,752	14,649	21,923	15,718	8,963	6,991	5,715	7,612	6,018	6,261	5,519	5,397	5,193	7,102	7,303	7,073	9,718	20,912	22,615	206,187	

For analysis of this table by a table of percentage see page — of this report.

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed and claims pending, showing the number who are and who are not entitled to arrears of these two classes; also a subclassification of the invalids, widows, minor children, and dependent mothers and fathers, showing in each class the number who have applied, the number allowed pension, and the number of claims now pending. Compiled and arranged by regimental and battalion organizations in each State and Territory.

[In this exhibit the enlistments, so far as could be obtained, have been given in a large number of the various organizations reported, confining the same to individual service and not reporting re-enlistments. In the numbers reported, it is not those who have applied or been pensioned for each individual service, but the number of individual services on account of which pension has been claimed or allowed. See page — under title "The Pension Population".]

ALABAMA.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.			
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY.																
First.....		24	4	0	17	3	13	3	10	8	1	7	2	0	1	1
Second.....		5	1	0	3	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Third.....		5	1	0	1	3	3	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fourth.....		1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous and unknown		4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	1
Total.....		39	6	0	25	8	21	4	17	12	2	10	4	0	2	2
CAVALRY.																
First Cavalry.....		534	210	0	225	99	209	28	181	180	102	78	86	61	25	19
First Vidette Cavalry.....		82	21	0	44	17	43	2	41	20	9	11	14	9	5	1
Total.....		616	231	0	269	116	252	30	222	200	111	89	100	70	30	20
ARTILLERY.																
First Heavy Artillery.....		13	5	0	8	0	5	3	2	8	2	6	0	0	0	0
Total.....		13	5	0	8	0	5	3	2	8	2	6	0	0	0	0
RECAPITULATION.																
Total infantry.....		39	6	0	25	8	21	4	17	12	2	10	4	0	2	2
Total cavalry.....		616	231	0	269	116	252	30	222	200	111	89	100	70	30	20
Total artillery.....		13	5	0	8	0	5	3	2	8	2	6	0	0	0	0
Grand total.....		668	242	0	302	124	278	37	241	220	115	105	104	70	34	29

ARKANSAS.

INFANTRY.														
First.....	1,205	420	185	0	197	38	160	28	132	138	77	61	101	71
Second.....	966	237	105	0	102	30	91	14	77	81	47	34	44	39
Third.....	.....	8	1	0	6	1	3	0	3	3	1	2	2	5
Fourth.....	237	23	5	0	16	2	3	1	2	11	1	10	5	3
First Battalion.....	374	6	0	0	1	5	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	0
Colored Infantry:														
First.....	.....	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Second.....	.....	10	0	0	2	8	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Third.....	.....	15	3	0	3	9	6	1	5	4	2	2	0	0
Fourth.....	.....	11	1	0	4	6	6	0	6	3	1	1	0	1
Fifth.....	.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Sixth.....	.....	8	0	0	4	4	5	0	5	2	0	2	0	0
First Independent Colored Infantry.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Miscellaneous Volunteers.....	96	16	1	0	13	2	4	0	4	10	1	9	2	0
Total.....	2,872	758	302	0	349	107	291	44	247	276	131	125	159	113
														46
														52
														14
														38
CAVALRY.														
First.....	1,765	520	263	0	200	57	261	79	182	115	80	35	107	90
Second.....	1,394	304	114	0	151	39	148	34	114	76	35	41	57	37
Third.....	1,387	210	96	0	83	31	77	14	63	61	35	26	54	41
Fourth.....	1,203	241	108	0	102	31	86	17	69	76	41	35	51	39
Total.....	5,749	1,275	581	0	536	158	572	144	428	328	191	137	299	207
														62
														106
														39
														67
ARTILLERY.														
First Independent Battery.....	174	36	13	0	18	5	20	0	20	9	7	2	7	6
First Colored Battery.....	.....	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	174	38	13	0	19	6	21	0	21	9	7	2	7	6
														1
														1
														0
														0
RECAPITULATION.														
Total infantry.....	2,872	758	302	0	349	107	291	44	247	256	131	125	159	113
Total cavalry.....	5,949	1,275	581	0	536	158	572	144	428	328	191	137	299	207
Total artillery.....	174	38	13	0	19	6	21	0	21	9	7	2	7	6
Grand total.....	8,795	2,071	896	0	904	271	884	188	696	593	329	264	435	326
														109
														159
														53
														106

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to ar. years.	Not entitled to ar. years.	Entitled to ar. years.	Not entitled to ar. years.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY.																		
First.....	1,410	83	18	0	55	10	65	12	53	11	3	8	1	0	1	6	2	2
Second.....	1,864	57	16	0	40	9	46	8	38	9	0	9	1	0	1	1	0	1
Third.....	1,653	62	11	0	37	14	45	8	37	12	2	10	1	0	1	5	1	0
Fourth.....	1,685	60	16	0	33	11	47	12	35	6	1	5	2	0	2	5	2	4
Fifth.....	1,921	55	13	0	30	12	47	11	36	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	5
Sixth.....	1,151	20	9	0	7	4	15	7	36	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Seventh.....	975	29	11	0	16	2	20	4	16	3	3	2	3	3	0	1	0	1
Eighth.....	966	12	12	0	7	3	10	2	8	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
First Battalion Mountaineers.....	441	20	10	0	7	3	16	8	8	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Unassigned recruits.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	11,066	398	98	0	232	68	311	72	239	51	12	39	9	4	5	27	10	17
CAVALRY.																		
First.....	1,843	100	27	0	56	17	81	20	61	5	2	3	4	2	2	10	3	7
Second.....	2,631	121	52	0	51	18	100	39	61	13	7	6	3	3	0	5	3	2
First Battalion Cavalry.....	450	11	6	0	5	0	7	4	3	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
California Hundred.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,924	232	85	0	112	35	188	63	125	19	10	9	10	6	4	15	6	9
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total Infantry.....	1,106	398	98	0	232	68	311	72	239	51	12	39	9	4	5	27	10	17
Total cavalry.....	4,924	232	85	0	112	35	188	63	125	19	10	9	10	6	4	15	6	9
Total artillery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total.....	16,091	630	183	0	344	103	499	135	364	70	22	48	19	10	9	42	16	26

COLORADO.

INFANTRY.													
First	50	20	0	21	9	39	13	26	4	2	2	3	0
Second	56	24	0	27	5	50	21	29	2	1	1	1	0
Third	25	5	0	16	4	19	3	16	4	1	3	1	0
Denver City Home Guard	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	132	49	0	64	19	109	37	72	10	4	6	5	4
CAVALRY.													
First	114	30	0	66	18	98	23	75	13	7	6	2	1
Second	185	60	0	95	30	148	42	108	18	9	9	8	6
Third	17	6	0	7	4	13	4	9	2	0	2	2	0
Total	316	96	0	168	52	259	69	190	33	16	17	12	8
ARTILLERY.													
McLain's Independent Battery Light Artillery	21	13	0	6	2	20	12	8	0	0	0	1	0
Total	21	13	0	6	2	20	12	8	0	0	0	1	0
RECAPITULATION.													
Total infantry	132	49	0	64	19	109	37	72	10	4	6	5	4
Total cavalry	316	96	0	168	52	259	69	190	33	16	17	12	8
Total artillery	21	13	0	6	2	20	12	8	0	0	0	1	0
Grand total	469	158	0	238	73	388	118	270	43	20	23	18	13

CONNECTICUT.

INFANTRY.													
First	780	63	16	0	43	4	53	14	39	7	1	6	0
Second	780	74	23	0	44	7	54	10	44	12	9	3	3
Third	780	57	16	0	27	14	51	14	37	2	0	2	1
Fourth	1,110	57	18	0	35	4	41	10	31	4	1	3	0
Fifth	2,061	395	225	0	140	30	277	147	130	53	33	20	11
Sixth	1,813	436	298	0	122	21	265	170	95	77	55	24	4
Seventh	2,090	538	345	0	156	37	323	187	136	94	73	37	1
Eighth	2,000	473	288	0	160	25	314	181	133	85	47	34	4
Ninth	1,606	281	151	0	110	20	190	92	68	15	24	27	5
Tenth	2,124	495	305	0	152	38	317	179	158	83	62	21	2

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.
CONNECTICUT—Continued.

Regiments.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.	Invalids.			Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.					
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrear.		Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.				
INFANTRY—Continued.																		
Eleventh	2,400	531	362	0	198	31	321	171	150	91	64	27	37	39	82	38	44	
Twelfth	1,844	384	250	0	124	30	198	94	104	90	64	26	33	29	4	63	43	
Thirteenth	1,790	364	174	0	159	31	226	87	129	61	43	18	30	27	3	47	17	
Fourteenth	1,726	608	421	0	157	30	362	236	126	101	81	29	69	65	3	76	39	
Fifteenth	1,617	297	165	0	113	19	157	63	94	69	52	17	35	30	5	36	20	
Sixteenth	1,663	418	294	0	109	15	192	113	99	105	92	13	53	47	6	68	42	
Seventeenth	1,175	436	295	0	173	58	313	131	182	72	44	28	27	31	6	34	9	
Eighteenth	1,168	446	257	0	156	33	297	146	151	89	67	22	30	26	4	30	18	
Nineteenth	1,120	167	87	0	60	20	98	40	58	32	23	9	18	16	2	19	8	
Twentieth	1,281	370	220	0	113	37	295	114	121	68	57	11	33	32	1	34	17	
Twenty-first	1,044	421	258	0	138	25	266	146	129	71	55	16	32	29	4	52	29	
Twenty-second	936	61	24	0	30	7	45	11	34	11	0	2	3	1	2	2	0	
Twenty-third	848	120	67	0	43	10	62	21	41	39	31	8	12	11	1	7	4	
Twenty-fourth	698	137	73	0	42	12	55	16	39	41	32	9	19	16	3	12	9	
Twenty-fifth	811	198	110	0	63	25	124	55	69	37	27	10	18	17	1	19	11	
Twenty-sixth	810	291	186	0	72	33	154	80	74	69	50	19	29	28	1	30	28	
Twenty-seventh	829	164	94	0	56	14	105	51	54	29	19	10	12	11	1	18	13	
Twenty-eighth	678	187	98	0	83	6	92	29	63	50	38	12	26	22	4	19	9	
Twenty-ninth	1,173	243	122	0	100	21	115	34	81	81	63	18	11	9	2	36	16	
Thirtieth	408	40	22	0	16	2	16	8	8	16	10	6	6	4	0	2	0	
Unassigned recruits	6,346	5	1	0	3	1	4	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	45,029	8,747	5,000	0	2,907	660	5,262	2,566	2,666	1,705	1,271	434	728	641	87	1,052	582	470
CAVALRY.																		
First Cavalry	2,710	340	109	0	134	37	215	82	133	54	41	13	18	10	2	53	30	23
First Squadron	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,960	340	109	0	134	37	215	82	133	54	41	13	18	16	2	53	30	23
ARTILLERY.																		
First Heavy	3,802	423	174	0	202	47	272	68	204	65	44	21	40	35	5	46	27	19
Second Heavy	2,719	699	461	0	204	34	434	270	164	133	101	32	60	53	7	72	37	25

Independent batteries:

First.....	249	51	25	0	21	5	32	13	10	8	2	4	3	1	5	1	4
Second.....	238	64	28	0	24	12	42	12	30	13	5	5	5	0	4	3	1
Third.....	132	6	3	0	2	1	4	2	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	7,280	1,243	691	0	453	99	748	365	419	223	162	61	109	96	13	127	68
RECAPITULATION.																	
Total infantry.....	45,029	8,747	5,090	0	2,997	660	5,262	2,596	2,666	1,705	1,271	434	728	641	87	1,052	582
Total cavalry.....	2,966	340	109	0	134	37	215	82	133	54	41	13	18	16	2	53	30
Total artillery.....	7,280	1,243	691	0	453	99	744	365	419	223	162	61	109	96	13	127	68
Grand total.....	55,275	10,330	5,950	0	3,584	796	6,261	3,043	3,218	1,962	1,474	508	855	753	102	1,232	680
																	552

DELAWARE.

INFANTRY.

First.....	536	344	0	155	37	371	231	140	62	42	20	30	27	3	73	44	29
Second.....	311	192	0	100	19	168	88	80	61	47	14	19	19	0	63	38	25
Third.....	237	125	0	94	18	159	83	76	36	22	14	18	13	5	24	7	17
Fourth.....	292	174	0	103	15	180	101	79	49	29	20	23	20	3	40	24	16
Fifth.....	8	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	5	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Sixth.....	21	5	0	10	6	13	3	10	4	2	2	1	0	1	3	0	3
Seventh.....	5	2	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Eighth.....	28	16	0	11	1	17	10	7	5	4	1	2	2	0	4	0	4
Ninth.....	18	4	0	5	9	9	1	8	5	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1
Sterling's Company.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned recruits.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,459	868	0	484	107	922	518	404	230	153	77	97	83	14	210	114	96

CAVALRY.

First Cavalry.....	120	36	0	65	19	91	22	69	16	8	8	6	3	3	7	3	4
Mulligan's Cavalry.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ahl's Cavalry.....	9	3	0	5	1	6	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Nield's Cavalry.....	21	9	0	10	2	11	3	8	8	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total.....	151	49	0	80	22	108	26	82	26	13	13	9	6	3	8	4	4

RECAPITULATION.

Total infantry.....	1,459	868	0	484	107	922	518	404	230	153	77	97	83	14	210	114	96
Total cavalry.....	151	49	0	80	22	108	26	82	26	13	13	9	6	3	8	4	4
Grand total.....	1,610	917	0	564	129	1,030	544	486	256	166	90	106	89	17	218	118	100

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

FLORIDA.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
CAVALRY.															
First.....		128	42	0	54	32	51	3	48	52	26	14	11	3	8
Second.....		134	48	0	56	30	59	4	55	34	25	30	11	1	10
Unassigned.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous.....		3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Total.....		265	90	0	113	62	110	7	103	88	51	45	22	4	18
RECAPITULATION.															
Total infantry.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cavalry.....		265	90	0	113	62	110	7	103	88	51	45	22	4	18
Total artillery.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total.....		265	90	0	113	62	110	7	103	88	51	45	22	4	18

GEORGIA.

INFANTRY.														
First.....		24	6	0	12	6	12	0	12	10	5	0	0	1
First Battalion State Troops.....		5	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2
Unassigned.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous.....		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....		30	6	0	18	6	13	0	13	11	5	2	4	3
CAVALRY.														
First Georgia.....		2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Total.....		2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

RECAPITULATION.

Total Infantry	30	6	0	18	6	13	0	13	11	5	6	2	0	2	4	1	3
Total cavalry	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	32	6	0	20	6	14	0	14	11	5	6	2	0	2	5	1	4

ILLINOIS.

INFANTRY.

Seventh	1,717	472	211	0	221	40	364	155	209	45	21	24	22	21	1	41	14	27
Eighth	1,853	574	264	0	243	67	409	176	223	69	30	39	47	39	8	49	19	30
Ninth	1,285	680	362	0	232	36	486	249	249	77	48	29	59	59	10	46	16	30
Tenth	1,759	439	217	0	186	34	320	335	185	50	29	21	38	36	2	31	17	14
Eleventh	1,394	701	383	0	244	43	423	210	211	59	53	46	104	95	9	75	35	40
Twelfth	1,675	538	281	0	235	62	414	203	211	57	29	26	35	30	5	52	19	33
Thirteenth	2,112	343	779	0	143	21	229	110	119	37	23	14	20	18	2	57	28	29
Fourteenth	2,028	560	210	0	260	60	380	117	273	72	32	40	37	33	4	61	28	33
Fifteenth	2,028	521	237	0	222	62	381	161	230	46	26	20	31	23	8	53	27	26
Sixteenth	1,833	416	166	0	190	40	316	134	162	51	26	25	22	17	5	27	9	18
Seventeenth	1,239	314	146	0	139	39	250	101	129	33	15	18	27	20	7	24	10	14
Eighteenth	2,043	590	274	0	250	66	359	132	227	96	54	42	61	64	17	54	30	30
Nineteenth	1,095	268	129	0	116	23	211	101	110	21	14	7	10	7	3	28	7	19
Twentieth	1,817	439	248	0	153	38	305	174	131	38	34	14	31	22	9	65	28	37
Twenty-first	1,266	474	242	0	200	32	342	177	165	41	14	27	31	34	7	60	27	33
Twenty-second	1,164	366	211	0	119	36	278	164	114	32	17	15	20	17	3	36	13	23
Twenty-third	1,862	349	177	0	149	23	236	111	125	57	34	23	22	16	6	34	16	18
Twenty-fourth	989	291	152	0	123	16	231	113	118	25	13	12	11	10	1	24	16	8
Twenty-fifth	1,082	408	216	0	156	36	280	147	133	42	18	24	26	24	2	60	27	33
Twenty-sixth	1,602	469	237	0	200	32	327	162	165	56	27	29	42	34	8	44	14	30
Twenty-seventh	1,163	401	237	0	136	28	275	156	116	49	34	15	34	28	6	43	16	27
Twenty-eighth	1,639	509	240	0	218	51	350	141	209	71	42	29	48	43	5	40	14	26
Twenty-ninth	1,547	646	283	0	256	107	406	142	264	102	60	52	76	58	18	62	33	25
Thirtieth	1,678	514	272	0	163	59	341	163	178	71	38	38	62	56	6	40	15	25
Thirty-first	1,973	741	431	0	240	70	412	208	204	189	78	81	130	116	14	60	29	31
Thirty-second	1,711	465	236	0	165	44	306	131	175	70	45	35	48	36	12	41	14	27
Thirty-third	1,660	485	267	0	222	56	352	133	219	54	22	22	32	23	5	59	27	32
Thirty-fourth	1,558	533	277	0	205	51	399	202	197	54	32	22	32	27	5	48	16	32
Thirty-fifth	1,012	407	211	0	162	34	275	137	138	50	24	26	35	26	9	47	24	23
Thirty-sixth	1,693	579	367	0	170	42	427	175	152	57	83	24	32	28	6	63	33	30
Thirty-seventh	1,157	346	151	0	163	32	248	96	152	29	21	8	19	12	7	50	22	24
Thirty-eighth	1,388	432	250	0	178	24	288	144	144	66	38	28	45	34	11	33	14	19
Thirty-ninth	1,807	549	310	0	195	44	401	224	177	64	41	23	27	63	7	57	25	32
Fortieth	1,277	538	362	0	160	26	357	222	135	70	46	24	72	63	9	39	21	18
Forty-first	1,211	419	214	0	167	33	310	152	158	44	24	20	31	27	4	74	26	16
Forty-second	1,624	577	319	0	216	47	392	210	182	67	36	31	44	40	4	44	28	48
Forty-third	1,902	335	173	0	119	44	214	92	122	51	30	21	27	83	4	33	17	16

TABLE 12.—Statement of number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlisted.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.				
		Enlisted to ar. rears.	Not enlisted to ar. rears.	Enlisted to ar. rears.	Not enlisted to ar. rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.		
INFANTRY—Continued.																
Forty-fourth.....	1,515	268	0	165	32	336	183	153	43	28	15	33	30	3	53	27
Forty-fifth.....	1,716	420	0	149	41	308	161	147	57	39	18	37	15	3	37	25
Forty-sixth.....	2,012	595	0	241	75	398	158	240	87	56	31	53	13	10	57	22
Forty-seventh.....	2,054	548	0	254	73	410	140	270	87	35	22	45	33	3	45	13
Forty-eighth.....	1,871	623	0	226	71	399	177	222	89	37	32	68	61	7	67	31
Forty-ninth.....	1,482	406	0	155	50	352	111	142	73	38	35	49	42	7	37	19
Fiftieth.....	1,761	473	0	196	59	352	151	201	58	29	26	10	7	7	37	19
Fifty-first.....	1,550	464	0	165	38	302	137	145	70	43	27	38	33	5	54	28
Fifty-second.....	1,519	446	0	189	31	329	155	174	50	29	21	25	21	4	42	21
Fifty-third.....	1,434	402	0	162	32	274	126	148	61	37	24	37	31	5	43	18
Fifty-fourth.....	1,720	448	0	217	65	307	83	224	43	34	27	37	37	6	43	18
Fifty-fifth.....	1,287	424	0	154	35	289	150	139	43	23	20	44	38	6	48	24
Fifty-sixth.....	2,165	553	0	174	49	248	106	142	121	79	42	102	96	6	82	49
Fifty-seventh.....	1,754	374	0	154	41	271	118	153	42	23	19	27	24	3	34	14
Fifty-eighth.....	2,202	490	0	198	40	315	134	181	84	51	33	46	34	12	45	24
Fifty-ninth.....	1,762	393	0	166	30	282	127	155	39	21	18	43	32	11	29	17
Sixtieth.....	1,647	540	0	213	55	324	137	187	94	54	40	86	69	17	36	12
Sixty-first.....	1,385	428	0	202	60	307	100	207	49	22	27	59	31	8	33	13
Sixty-second.....	1,730	413	0	185	33	237	81	156	66	41	25	37	49	8	53	24
Sixty-third.....	1,228	365	0	168	35	228	72	156	53	33	20	50	42	8	34	15
Sixty-fourth.....	1,624	494	0	188	40	342	169	173	61	36	25	44	36	8	47	25
Sixty-fifth.....	1,684	348	0	187	46	258	77	181	38	14	24	14	11	3	38	13
Sixty-sixth.....	1,684	366	0	136	37	253	121	132	44	34	10	32	24	8	37	14
Sixty-seventh.....	979	45	0	25	6	34	6	28	5	4	1	4	4	0	2	0
Sixty-eighth.....	889	52	0	28	11	41	7	34	4	1	3	2	2	0	2	0
Sixty-ninth.....	912	43	0	27	10	30	2	28	2	0	2	3	2	1	8	2
Seventieth.....	1,006	51	0	28	13	41	5	36	6	2	4	2	2	0	2	1
Seventy-first.....	940	82	0	54	8	53	12	41	14	5	9	5	2	3	10	1
Seventy-second.....	345	184	0	136	25	186	82	106	64	43	21	42	34	8	51	25
Seventy-third.....	968	423	0	138	33	286	161	125	58	36	22	48	45	3	31	10
Seventy-fourth.....	989	434	0	154	31	293	140	144	67	46	21	40	38	2	34	16
Seventy-fifth.....	987	398	0	115	27	272	168	104	42	33	9	44	42	2	40	13
Seventy-sixth.....	1,110	480	0	159	37	291	151	140	60	38	23	78	72	6	61	23

Seventy-seventh	1,031	482	249	0	134	49	344	152	192	51	38	13	45	41	4	42	18	24
Seventy-eighth	1,028	500	311	0	158	31	326	195	131	71	53	18	53	50	3	50	13	37
Seventy-ninth	1,025	474	287	0	166	31	275	145	130	71	53	18	82	69	10	43	20	23
Eightieth	1,028	365	190	0	137	36	221	92	126	63	40	23	60	10	10	41	26	15
Eighty-first	1,167	361	348	0	184	49	276	145	131	105	60	45	125	172	5	21	20	25
Eighty-second	1,061	309	173	0	112	24	229	135	142	45	18	27	14	29	6	21	11	10
Eighty-third	1,260	331	155	0	123	43	242	100	94	41	28	13	28	24	5	20	15	15
Eighty-fourth	1,050	484	276	0	169	39	324	167	157	60	40	27	13	46	9	44	34	34
Eighty-fifth	950	392	223	0	149	27	239	133	104	48	38	21	60	51	5	50	11	33
Eighty-sixth	903	352	207	0	122	23	245	133	112	48	33	15	34	29	5	25	12	28
Eighty-seventh	904	450	221	0	180	30	257	190	158	82	54	26	72	65	9	29	18	26
Eighty-eighth	907	347	262	0	164	32	229	145	14	34	38	1	46	37	3	31	18	19
Eighty-ninth	1,265	512	314	0	166	30	229	168	141	79	55	24	52	47	6	54	24	27
Ninetieth	1,037	260	158	0	189	13	168	162	126	41	26	12	29	21	5	23	13	13
Ninety-first	1,041	312	148	0	131	33	218	160	125	43	26	12	29	21	5	23	13	13
Ninety-second	1,265	432	223	0	121	46	312	171	141	46	34	12	21	26	3	45	22	28
Ninety-third	1,036	196	136	0	157	36	212	176	136	62	45	15	41	26	3	45	22	28
Ninety-fourth	1,001	389	282	0	116	50	242	199	166	52	37	15	48	39	17	16	8	11
Ninety-fifth	1,436	532	292	0	213	33	392	151	131	50	37	15	48	39	17	16	8	11
Ninety-sixth	1,268	446	276	0	173	31	392	167	130	50	37	15	48	39	17	16	8	11
Ninety-seventh	1,067	339	183	0	110	36	197	183	104	78	38	22	73	45	15	54	23	26
Ninety-eighth	1,072	512	244	0	124	34	224	154	130	40	47	21	59	54	5	47	20	27
One hundredth	921	416	196	0	131	35	229	100	126	54	35	19	38	36	2	36	16	16
One hundred and first	921	416	196	0	131	35	229	100	126	54	35	19	38	36	2	36	16	16
One hundred and second	903	389	169	0	145	31	277	150	127	48	32	16	38	36	3	32	22	20
One hundred and third	908	478	273	0	126	17	224	134	130	56	37	19	38	36	10	27	9	18
One hundred and fourth	917	396	233	0	163	42	262	114	145	40	47	21	59	54	5	47	20	27
One hundred and fifth	977	396	233	0	126	17	224	134	130	56	37	19	38	36	10	27	9	18
One hundred and sixth	1,001	353	162	0	131	40	241	101	140	89	43	17	67	54	1	33	13	13
One hundred and seventh	1,067	390	199	0	156	35	237	179	158	60	32	19	41	36	5	32	8	24
One hundred and eighth	944	388	175	0	179	44	274	99	176	51	31	21	54	36	5	32	13	19
One hundred and ninth	927	138	138	0	95	29	124	16	16	32	31	6	31	26	5	32	13	19
One hundred and tenth	967	107	66	0	27	14	37	15	22	26	52	32	98	55	13	37	14	8
One hundred and eleventh	873	446	242	0	149	35	227	91	136	84	52	32	98	55	13	37	14	8
One hundred and twelfth	984	440	273	0	118	49	266	150	116	57	37	20	86	78	8	31	23	23
One hundred and thirteenth	1,065	417	254	0	131	32	278	150	128	53	37	16	90	58	2	33	9	17
One hundred and fourteenth	1,258	422	212	0	168	42	338	163	163	71	53	12	70	67	9	37	21	20
One hundred and fifteenth	990	371	203	0	126	42	232	118	134	40	53	12	45	36	9	34	21	13
One hundred and sixteenth	900	443	230	0	179	39	231	132	159	60	57	23	58	40	12	34	15	24
One hundred and seventeenth	952	404	248	0	117	38	229	121	108	75	56	19	66	61	5	34	10	24
One hundred and eighteenth	953	230	88	0	109	33	154	49	105	31	13	18	20	22	4	19	4	22
One hundred and nineteenth	903	381	210	0	146	25	215	40	125	62	43	13	61	56	5	4	22	18
One hundred and twentieth	952	397	205	0	156	36	237	125	162	51	39	22	33	33	0	26	8	18
One hundred and twenty-first	814	528	278	0	182	68	267	106	181	81	58	23	119	103	16	41	11	30
One hundred and twenty-second	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
One hundred and twenty-third	964	345	177	0	149	19	243	115	128	43	24	19	38	32	0	21	6	15
One hundred and twenty-fourth	1,050	295	0	0	138	44	231	149	132	77	52	25	83	70	7	36	18	15
One hundred and twenty-fifth	1,130	377	213	0	129	35	233	107	126	67	49	18	43	40	5	32	17	27
One hundred and twenty-sixth	953	442	240	0	168	34	272	124	148	63	43	21	68	62	0	39	12	27
One hundred and twenty-seventh	968	371	191	0	147	33	204	64	140	64	48	16	64	60	4	39	19	20
One hundred and twenty-eighth	967	303	182	0	107	21	167	97	90	51	41	16	35	29	0	15	15	15
One hundred and twenty-ninth	896	166	71	0	60	27	78	12	90	32	17	15	41	36	5	14	6	8

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.		Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.				
		Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.			
INFANTRY—Continued.																		
One hundred and twenty-ninth.....	1,011	302	0	221	0	117	24	236	133	103	56	34	22	48	44	4	22	10
One hundred and thirtieth.....	932	288	0	158	0	109	21	155	57	98	59	47	12	48	39	9	26	15
One hundred and thirty-first.....	880	353	0	235	0	98	20	198	33	65	88	67	21	125	109	16	42	20
One hundred and thirty-second.....	853	46	0	4	0	32	7	38	5	33	4	1	3	1	1	0	3	0
One hundred and thirty-third.....	851	38	0	4	0	24	10	29	0	29	3	1	2	1	1	0	5	2
One hundred and thirty-fourth.....	878	31	0	10	0	14	7	22	7	15	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	2
One hundred and thirty-fifth.....	852	61	0	18	0	30	13	43	10	32	10	6	4	5	2	3	4	0
One hundred and thirty-sixth.....	842	92	0	24	0	45	23	68	12	56	10	5	5	7	6	1	7	1
One hundred and thirty-seventh.....	849	106	0	48	0	51	7	85	36	49	11	5	6	4	2	2	6	4
One hundred and thirty-eighth.....	835	32	0	4	0	22	6	29	2	24	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	0
One hundred and thirty-ninth.....	878	49	0	13	0	23	13	41	6	35	5	5	0	1	1	0	2	1
One hundred and fortieth.....	871	62	0	21	0	31	10	48	14	34	9	3	6	3	3	0	4	1
One hundred and forty-first.....	842	54	0	11	0	32	11	43	6	37	5	2	3	2	2	0	5	0
One hundred and forty-second.....	851	56	0	8	0	32	16	45	6	39	6	5	4	0	0	0	2	0
One hundred and forty-third.....	865	142	0	47	0	77	18	97	25	72	16	9	7	9	7	2	20	0
One hundred and forty-fourth.....	1,159	127	0	31	0	77	19	77	8	69	27	12	15	17	11	6	6	0
One hundred and forty-fifth.....	1,880	63	0	15	0	39	9	43	8	35	5	2	3	4	2	2	11	3
One hundred and forty-sixth.....	1,056	109	0	28	0	62	19	86	19	67	12	5	7	6	2	4	5	2
One hundred and forty-seventh.....	1,047	109	0	29	0	68	12	86	18	68	11	5	6	7	6	1	5	0
One hundred and forty-eighth.....	1,017	153	0	45	0	83	25	109	19	90	21	13	8	14	11	3	9	2
One hundred and forty-ninth.....	983	74	0	16	0	41	17	47	5	42	15	6	9	6	3	3	6	2
One hundred and fiftieth.....	923	121	0	46	0	66	26	90	18	72	26	12	14	12	11	1	5	0
One hundred and fifty-first.....	970	133	0	41	0	66	26	90	18	72	26	12	14	12	11	1	5	0
One hundred and fifty-second.....	945	152	0	67	0	69	16	85	24	64	13	8	5	11	9	2	13	4
One hundred and fifty-third.....	1,076	119	0	39	0	59	21	82	18	64	13	8	5	11	9	2	13	4
One hundred and fifty-fourth.....	994	142	0	42	0	78	22	92	15	77	25	10	15	14	14	0	11	3
One hundred and fifty-fifth.....	929	129	0	42	0	63	16	81	15	66	20	10	10	21	29	1	7	5
One hundred and fifty-sixth.....	975	90	0	29	0	40	21	71	16	55	10	6	4	2	2	0	7	5
First Battalion Militia Infantry.....	181	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alton's Battalion.....	86	7	0	3	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stange's Rifles.....	34	13	0	3	0	14	7	16	3	13	10	6	5	5	3	2	3	0
Unknown.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0

Miscellaneous.....																	
Independent companies:																	
Knowl's.....																	
Pierce's.....																	
Walker's.....																	
Total.....																	
185,038	41,839	21,366	0	16,461	4,012	27,978	12,655	15,323	5,633	3,364	2,269	4,257	3,633	624	3,971	1,714	2,257
CAVALRY.																	
First.....	1,206	179	70	0	89	29	128	44	84	24	12	12	12	8	4	15	6
Second.....	1,861	545	220	0	284	61	399	137	262	67	36	39	35	26	9	44	19
Third.....	2,183	645	290	0	277	62	364	196	263	69	34	35	52	47	5	60	29
Fourth.....	1,656	443	175	0	230	38	324	105	219	64	39	25	21	17	4	34	14
Fifth.....	1,669	606	289	0	268	49	338	113	225	101	72	29	99	77	22	68	27
Sixth.....	2,248	782	379	0	312	91	483	200	283	145	80	65	94	73	21	60	26
Seventh.....	2,282	651	293	0	281	77	450	167	283	86	45	41	68	61	7	47	20
Eighth.....	2,412	517	254	0	294	59	393	183	216	44	22	22	21	18	3	59	31
Ninth.....	2,619	470	192	0	217	61	326	110	250	62	30	32	44	39	15	42	21
Tenth.....	1,934	514	200	0	252	62	361	111	259	68	40	28	44	39	15	53	24
Eleventh.....	2,332	461	188	0	218	55	296	85	211	68	40	28	44	39	15	53	24
Twelfth.....	1,897	394	157	0	186	51	273	87	186	53	32	21	22	21	1	46	17
Thirteenth.....	1,759	542	267	0	207	68	312	118	194	101	62	39	65	55	10	64	32
Fourteenth.....	1,565	435	188	0	203	44	278	99	179	74	38	36	45	36	9	38	15
Fifteenth.....	1,473	277	138	0	112	27	169	77	92	51	27	24	34	24	10	23	10
Sixteenth.....	1,890	272	121	0	123	28	172	63	109	49	29	20	14	11	3	37	18
Seventeenth.....	1,247	270	87	0	145	38	210	50	100	22	14	8	13	11	2	25	12
Cavalry Company A, with Twenty-seventh Infantry*.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cavalry Company A, with Thirtieth Infantry*.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cavalry Company A, with Thirty-first Infantry*.....	6	4	0	0	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1
McClellan Dragoons.....	277	6	4	0	2	0	4	3	1	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
McClelland's Body Guard.....	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stewart's Battalion.....	169	16	10	0	6	0	11	7	4	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Thileman's Battalion.....	175	7	4	0	3	0	4	1	3	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Kane City Independent Company.....	4	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Shanbeck's Independent Company.....	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	32,251	7,944	3,448	0	3,600	896	5,301	1,858	3,443	1,156	691	495	723	593	130	764	336
ARTILLERY.																	
First Light.....	2,717	680	316	0	268	96	471	191	280	96	57	39	36	29	7	77	39
Second Light.....	2,704	597	249	0	267	81	394	140	256	105	53	52	38	28	10	58	28
Bridge's.....	252	4	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cogwell's.....	221	35	18	0	15	2	12	6	6	8	2	6	5	5	0	10	5
Colvin's.....	91	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cooley's.....	270	35	10	0	17	8	22	4	18	7	3	4	4	3	1	2	0

* Counted as infantry in the regiments to which they were attached.

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

ILLINOIS.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.			Minors.		Dependents.				
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.			
ARTILLERY—Continued.																		
Henshaw's	196	38	11	0	22	5	26	5	21	6	4	2	3	2	1	3	0	3
Renwick's	242	27	13	0	10	4	22	9	13	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Stoke's	258	27	23	0	10	4	27	17	10	3	1	2	0	0	0	7	5	2
Vaughn's	189	220	95	0	100	25	146	52	94	34	17	17	15	13	2	25	13	12
Bussard's Battery (transferred to First New York Light Artillery, Compa- nies B and C)	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7,277	1,674	789	0	710	225	1,123	424	699	265	142	123	101	80	21	185	93	92
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry	185,038	41,839	21,366	0	16,461	4,012	27,978	12,655	15,323	5,633	3,364	2,269	4,257	3,633	624	3,971	1,714	2,257
Total cavalry	32,251	7,944	3,448	0	3,600	896	5,301	1,858	3,443	1,156	661	495	723	593	130	764	336	428
Total artillery	7,277	1,674	739	0	710	225	1,123	424	699	265	142	123	101	80	21	185	93	92
Grand total	225,066	51,457	25,553	0	20,771	5,133	34,402	14,937	19,465	7,054	4,167	2,897	5,081	4,306	775	4,920	2,143	2,777

INDIANA.

INFANTRY.														
Sixth.....	1,841	592	315	0	237	40	416	202	214	74	43	31	48	43
Seventh.....	2,927	639	315	0	278	46	497	236	261	56	31	25	33	28
Eighth.....	2,354	516	215	0	259	42	263	134	229	56	30	26	39	32
Ninth.....	2,883	721	329	0	319	73	509	209	300	83	44	39	57	45
Tenth.....	2,241	520	261	0	222	46	407	193	214	52	30	31	25	12
Eleventh.....	3,115	615	272	0	281	62	473	208	272	56	35	35	30	3
Twelfth.....	2,081	442	314	0	287	41	426	168	258	89	35	23	20	6
Thirteenth.....	2,259	627	303	0	284	31	425	173	252	86	33	37	71	5
Fourteenth.....	1,689	464	268	0	166	33	346	206	140	41	23	41	60	10
													52	2

Fifteenth	378	217	0	137	24	285	182	123	38	31	17	22	19	8	38	15	13
Sixteenth	539	268	0	218	33	338	156	182	82	49	33	68	54	9	56	34	32
Seventeenth	371	245	0	256	70	412	147	265	66	35	31	47	42	5	46	24	25
Eighteenth	441	203	0	291	37	324	139	185	44	22	22	26	24	2	47	18	29
Nineteenth	564	362	0	186	26	455	285	170	42	22	20	34	29	5	58	26	40
Twentieth	713	434	0	252	27	547	346	201	58	27	31	40	33	7	68	28	40
Twenty-first	364	144	0	180	30	259	89	170	34	17	17	30	23	7	41	15	26
Twenty-second	725	355	0	290	80	492	208	264	91	48	43	69	61	8	73	35	35
Twenty-third	537	221	0	241	52	389	125	235	81	36	39	37	2	9	57	30	27
Twenty-fourth	1,778	558	0	248	52	1,389	167	222	74	35	42	43	34	12	68	29	39
Twenty-fifth	2,005	654	0	252	69	442	212	230	88	48	40	56	44	12	68	29	39
Twenty-sixth	1,991	638	0	276	58	428	167	212	82	58	24	61	53	8	67	26	41
Twenty-seventh	1,152	600	0	177	40	424	273	151	65	37	28	53	54	9	48	19	29
Twenty-eighth	2,140	905	0	265	59	431	172	259	82	48	34	59	51	8	33	10	33
Twenty-ninth	2,000	732	0	279	42	501	260	241	85	61	24	67	70	17	59	20	39
Thirtieth	1,869	673	0	248	56	454	222	232	96	36	36	76	70	6	47	17	30
Thirty-first	523	304	0	200	29	383	218	165	72	36	36	40	33	7	38	17	21
Thirty-second	1,945	573	0	313	58	479	200	279	101	38	49	52	47	13	46	19	27
Thirty-third	3,200	673	0	267	42	571	116	212	62	36	26	40	34	6	42	15	27
Thirty-fourth	1,781	485	0	154	25	318	180	138	50	34	16	37	34	3	39	17	22
Thirty-fifth	1,809	439	0	237	42	571	116	212	81	52	20	52	46	6	35	16	19
Thirty-sixth	1,081	444	0	154	25	318	180	138	50	34	16	37	34	3	39	17	22
Thirty-seventh	1,683	456	0	200	33	325	141	184	47	29	18	35	29	6	49	14	25
Thirty-eighth	2,015	694	0	266	52	436	203	253	95	61	34	90	81	9	73	31	42
Thirty-ninth (see Eighth Cavalry)	1,728	376	0	242	39	325	153	172	58	33	25	44	34	10	48	22	26
Fortieth	2,153	542	0	204	29	422	219	203	97	54	43	70	63	7	51	23	28
Forty-first	2,299	359	0	242	39	422	219	203	97	54	43	70	63	7	51	23	28
Forty-second	1,788	263	0	206	53	402	145	257	80	49	31	56	48	8	44	21	23
Forty-third	1,450	229	0	270	75	515	240	275	88	52	36	74	63	11	42	19	23
Forty-fourth	1,719	374	0	200	33	325	141	184	47	29	18	35	29	6	49	14	25
Forty-fifth	1,450	229	0	270	75	515	240	275	88	52	36	74	63	11	42	19	23
Forty-sixth	1,845	244	0	168	41	285	128	157	72	46	26	68	61	7	28	9	19
Forty-seventh	1,710	453	0	209	51	335	126	209	71	43	28	39	36	3	35	15	20
Forty-eighth	1,415	244	0	228	46	308	103	203	78	44	34	58	51	7	50	20	30
Forty-ninth	1,415	218	0	228	46	308	103	203	78	44	34	58	51	7	50	20	30
Fiftieth	1,076	207	0	214	49	299	99	210	69	49	20	67	57	10	35	12	23
Fifty-first	1,948	256	0	246	54	372	141	231	77	40	37	63	57	6	44	18	26
Fifty-second	2,090	481	0	227	41	325	117	290	80	44	36	46	35	11	38	17	13
Fifty-third	2,580	741	0	314	83	453	163	290	118	62	56	102	85	17	68	34	34
Fifty-fourth	1,944	218	0	137	32	228	86	142	63	46	17	79	68	11	37	19	19
Fifty-fifth	1,762	81	0	50	9	67	19	48	6	1	5	2	1	1	6	1	5
Fifty-sixth (transferred to Fifty-second, January 26, 1862)	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-seventh	1,619	307	0	238	44	402	183	219	67	44	23	82	67	15	38	13	25
Fifty-eighth	1,900	316	0	244	59	400	175	225	91	55	36	88	70	18	40	16	24
Fifty-ninth	2,192	262	0	291	74	410	131	279	102	58	44	69	59	10	46	14	32
Sixtieth	359	166	0	171	22	252	87	145	61	33	28	38	36	2	28	10	18
Sixty-first (transferred to Thirty-fifth, May, 1862)	7	2	0	5	0	3	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Sixty-second (transferred to Fifty-third, February, 1862)	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sixty-third	1,040	478	0	207	42	326	135	191	66	35	31	50	44	6	36	15	21
Sixty-fourth	1,009	251	0	181	35	297	126	171	63	23	75	70	5	5	32	15	17
Sixty-fifth	1,016	269	0	197	40	311	139	172	78	48	30	72	67	5	45	15	30
Sixty-sixth	1,004	267	0	115	32	201	102	99	69	48	48	21	74	1	40	14	26

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

INDIANA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.			
- INFANTRY—Continued.																		
Sixty-eighth	807	394	196	0	172	26	275	115	160	49	26	23	44	42	2	26	13	
Sixty-ninth	1,071	425	279	0	118	28	244	143	101	69	57	32	50	60	12	50	19	
Seventieth	1,088	470	257	0	183	36	337	166	171	64	40	24	43	40	3	32	11	
Seventy-first (see Sixth Cavalry)	1,088	425	233	0	167	25	277	128	149	62	38	24	59	50	9	27	17	
Seventy-second	1,008	372	182	0	154	36	260	106	134	40	25	21	30	37	2	27	14	
Seventy-third	1,016	418	224	0	188	26	247	109	148	59	42	17	74	65	9	38	18	
Seventy-fourth	1,039	435	269	0	180	16	266	123	143	61	36	25	66	63	3	42	17	
Seventy-fifth	967	437	266	0	185	26	299	136	163	62	33	29	55	50	5	41	17	
Seventy-sixth	784	22	3	0	17	2	18	2	16	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	
Seventy-seventh	787	31	11	0	19	1	28	8	20	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Seventy-eighth	1,230	449	268	0	153	28	285	145	140	63	43	30	75	67	8	26	13	
Seventy-ninth	1,273	518	292	0	177	49	321	141	180	81	54	27	78	72	6	38	25	
Eightieth	886	525	296	0	184	55	322	138	184	76	55	21	74	69	5	53	24	
Eighty-first	907	501	270	0	188	43	315	136	179	74	53	21	69	64	5	43	17	
Eighty-second	976	479	285	0	163	31	292	147	145	71	46	25	67	64	3	49	28	
Eighty-third	886	401	223	0	136	42	262	131	131	52	30	22	53	47	6	34	13	
Eighty-fourth	906	526	292	0	187	47	345	160	179	79	54	25	72	60	12	30	12	
Eighty-fifth	880	473	281	0	170	22	298	155	143	80	62	18	77	62	15	28	12	
Eighty-sixth	965	500	263	0	180	57	310	142	168	65	37	28	70	68	2	55	16	
Eighty-seventh	912	466	275	0	171	20	322	171	151	53	37	16	53	49	4	38	18	
Eighty-eighth	1,030	472	242	0	166	34	294	121	173	76	46	30	71	67	4	31	8	
Eighty-ninth	1,271	389	178	0	171	40	267	96	172	50	27	23	53	47	6	19	9	
Ninety	1,067	546	291	0	211	44	285	112	173	101	73	28	89	76	10	71	27	
Ninety-first	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-second	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-third	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-fourth	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-fifth	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-sixth (transferred to Ninety-ninth Infantry)	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-seventh	849	487	279	0	178	30	275	125	150	95	63	32	88	82	6	29	9	
Ninety-eighth	922	416	209	0	174	33	276	114	162	54	33	21	49	48	1	37	14	
Ninety-ninth	946	437	271	0	160	36	307	156	151	66	49	17	60	50	4	24	10	
One hundred	886	438	252	0	161	25	285	145	140	57	37	20	60	51	9	36	19	
One hundred and first	639	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
One hundred and second	639	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
One hundred and third	692	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	

[illegible]

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

INDIANA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total admitted.			Total pending.			Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.	
	Total applied.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.
INFANTRY—Continued.														
Independent organizations (infantry)—Continued.														
Kearsey's Infantry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe's Infantry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam's Infantry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From First to Eighteenth.....	53	22	0	29	0	0	26	9	11	13	12	1	2	1
Unassigned recruits.....	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	5	1	4	1	0	1	0
Unknown service.....														
Jennings County Independent Regiment.....	584	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent Battalion.....	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	21	9	0	9	3	10	7	1	6	3	2	1	1	0
Total.....	169,031	47,549	23,627	1	19,768	4,153	32,041	13,663	18,378	6,420	3,793	2,637	5,194	4,540
													3,894	1,633
														2,261
CAVALRY.														
First.....	1,393	465	189	220	54	206	107	109	75	35	40	31	44	16
Second.....	1,888	542	253	256	73	308	143	228	85	50	35	45	40	15
Third.....	1,367	467	217	205	45	364	155	769	47	23	22	25	35	13
Fourth.....	1,434	494	223	220	41	308	115	183	87	43	44	60	38	12
Fifth.....	1,673	565	247	44	44	377	141	236	96	57	39	54	30	18
Sixth.....	1,694	580	262	17	17	185	68	120	32	18	14	13	20	10
Seventh.....	2,391	742	371	18	18	245	96	149	11	14	17	19	3	22
Eighth.....	2,377	778	377	167	167	245	110	189	22	9	13	12	3	21
Ninth.....	1,323	402	211	173	57	338	115	171	71	47	24	36	31	18
Tenth.....	1,335	431	201	173	57	338	115	171	71	47	24	36	31	18
Eleventh.....	1,335	428	196	182	40	264	100	184	62	34	24	49	7	23
Twelfth.....	1,310	430	181	218	40	308	98	200	64	33	31	50	42	8
Thirteenth.....	1,381	371	149	183	39	201	69	172	55	27	28	30	25	9
Lamb's Mounted Scouts.....	96	8	0	5	3	5	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	10,787	5,362	2,390	2	2,474	518	3,601	1,359	2,302	704	420	305	511	433
													410	100
														247

ARTILLERY.

First Heavy Artillery.....	3,254	390	131	0	196	33	235	64	171	52	26	26	36	26	10	37	15	22
Independent batteries:																		
First.....	255	61	20	0	34	7	42	10	32	9	5	4	6	4	2	4	1	3
Second.....	379	71	27	0	37	7	47	15	32	11	4	7	5	5	0	8	3	5
Third.....	277	64	28	0	32	4	49	19	30	8	5	3	5	4	1	2	0	2
Fourth.....	361	92	60	0	24	8	77	49	28	6	6	0	0	0	0	9	5	4
Fifth.....	197	65	31	0	33	1	50	22	28	4	1	3	6	6	0	5	2	3
Sixth.....	233	42	12	0	24	6	34	5	29	4	4	0	2	2	0	2	1	1
Seventh.....	463	94	39	0	48	11	66	18	48	17	10	7	11	9	2	4	2	2
Eighth.....	265	67	34	0	28	5	43	19	24	11	6	5	8	7	1	4	1	3
Ninth.....	273	73	32	0	34	7	44	12	32	17	12	5	9	8	1	4	1	3
Tenth.....	273	62	24	0	31	7	45	15	30	11	4	7	5	5	0	1	0	1
Eleventh.....	233	71	30	0	34	7	55	20	35	5	1	4	3	3	0	8	6	2
Twelfth.....	413	63	21	0	34	8	40	15	25	12	3	9	3	2	1	8	1	7
Thirteenth.....	325	74	29	0	38	7	51	15	36	10	5	5	10	8	2	3	1	2
Fourteenth.....	296	56	24	0	25	7	39	12	27	7	5	2	5	3	2	5	4	1
Fifteenth.....	235	42	12	0	25	5	38	10	28	1	0	1	3	3	2	1	0	0
Sixteenth.....	353	66	13	0	40	13	50	5	45	11	5	6	3	2	1	2	1	1
Seventeenth.....	307	59	19	0	36	4	45	10	35	6	3	4	4	4	0	4	2	2
Eighteenth.....	285	71	30	0	38	3	53	18	35	9	6	3	3	3	0	8	6	3
Nineteenth.....	164	69	30	0	26	4	39	17	22	13	7	6	9	9	0	6	3	2
Twentieth.....	248	67	26	0	36	5	44	16	28	12	5	7	8	5	3	3	0	3
Twenty-first.....	212	54	22	0	21	11	30	13	26	6	3	3	5	5	0	4	1	1
Twenty-second.....	225	51	19	0	27	5	34	11	23	9	4	5	5	3	2	3	1	2
Twenty-third.....	204	61	21	0	29	11	41	9	35	6	3	3	8	8	0	3	2	1
Twenty-fourth.....	201	74	34	0	34	6	51	14	37	14	12	2	6	6	0	3	2	1
Twenty-fifth.....	205	18	7	0	9	2	12	4	8	4	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	0
Twenty-sixth.....	256	39	9	0	24	6	32	5	27	4	1	3	2	2	0	1	1	0
Total.....	10,432	1,900	793	0	997	200	1,398	442	956	279	147	132	171	142	29	142	62	80

RECAPITULATION.

Total infantry.....	169,031	47,549	23,627	1	19,768	4,153	32,041	13,663	18,378	6,420	3,783	2,637	5,194	4,549	615	3,804	1,633	2,261
Total cavalry.....	19,787	5,382	2,390	0	2,474	518	3,661	1,359	2,302	764	429	365	511	433	78	416	169	247
Total artillery.....	10,432	1,900	793	0	997	200	1,398	442	956	279	147	132	171	142	29	142	62	80
Total miscellaneous organizations transferred to other States.....	3,280			0														
Grand total.....	202,530	54,921	26,810	1	23,239	4,871	37,100	15,464	21,636	7,493	4,359	3,134	5,876	5,124	752	4,452	1,864	2,588

IOWA.

INFANTRY.

First.....	450	134	65	0	48	21	108	54	54	15	5	10	3	3	0	8	3	5
Second.....	1,345	581	290	0	253	59	427	213	214	51	33	18	38	27	11	65	26	39
Third.....	1,130	413	236	0	152	25	285	166	119	43	27	16	19	17	2	66	26	40

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

IOWA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.			Total admitted.			Total pending.			Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
		Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																						
Fourth.....	1,623	590	305	0	224	61	399	195	204	70	40	30	57	49	8	64	21	43	27	33	27	33
Fifth.....	1,057	447	251	0	162	34	328	187	151	37	21	16	32	30	6	50	23	16	16	33	16	33
Sixth.....	1,120	479	261	0	160	38	319	196	143	51	35	16	40	34	4	60	21	39	24	39	24	39
Seventh.....	1,536	578	318	0	211	49	420	224	190	63	42	21	35	31	6	53	24	29	24	29	24	29
Eighth.....	1,482	491	244	0	206	41	359	164	135	44	27	17	35	29	6	53	24	29	24	29	24	29
Ninth.....	1,438	597	329	0	227	41	411	209	202	61	47	14	49	42	7	76	31	45	16	45	16	45
Tenth.....	1,273	492	298	0	179	45	365	179	186	50	37	13	43	34	9	34	18	16	16	16	16	16
Eleventh.....	1,369	453	255	0	100	38	317	166	151	60	39	21	29	24	1	47	22	25	25	25	25	25
Twelfth.....	1,331	530	269	0	218	43	352	175	177	62	34	28	42	34	1	74	26	48	48	48	48	48
Thirteenth.....	1,780	640	329	0	248	63	431	180	251	99	72	27	64	53	11	40	24	22	24	22	24	22
Fourteenth.....	1,162	389	169	0	193	27	291	111	180	34	22	12	37	26	11	27	10	17	10	17	10	17
Fifteenth.....	1,957	679	374	0	238	67	451	222	229	86	50	30	77	67	10	65	29	36	36	36	36	36
Sixteenth.....	1,457	504	294	0	190	56	319	139	180	61	43	18	60	52	8	64	30	34	34	34	34	34
Seventeenth.....	1,013	452	232	0	184	36	310	151	150	56	30	26	42	33	9	44	12	29	14	29	14	29
Eighteenth.....	1,149	391	101	0	182	48	290	103	187	45	23	22	26	23	3	30	12	20	22	20	22	20
Nineteenth.....	1,071	478	280	0	154	44	380	152	148	58	39	19	36	32	4	39	17	22	22	22	22	22
Twentieth.....	1,167	449	268	0	143	38	283	139	144	60	48	12	50	46	4	50	35	25	25	25	25	25
Twenty-first.....	1,085	492	296	0	157	36	243	106	147	70	51	19	59	54	5	45	23	23	23	23	23	23
Twenty-second.....	1,091	434	257	0	147	30	251	113	138	54	42	12	84	70	5	56	25	25	25	25	25	25
Twenty-third.....	1,267	569	384	0	179	36	352	188	164	98	85	13	93	88	5	56	25	25	25	25	25	25
Twenty-fourth.....	1,164	427	250	0	135	42	254	134	120	71	50	21	84	47	7	48	19	29	29	29	29	29
Twenty-fifth.....	1,048	466	306	0	131	29	274	158	116	59	43	16	74	74	0	59	31	28	31	28	31	28
Twenty-sixth.....	1,197	549	321	0	216	54	309	177	213	54	40	14	51	44	7	54	14	39	14	39	14	39
Twenty-seventh.....	1,167	544	321	0	190	33	320	167	163	73	40	24	94	91	7	53	14	39	14	39	14	39
Twenty-eighth.....	1,257	491	272	0	170	49	308	140	168	63	44	19	85	74	11	35	14	39	14	39	14	39
Twenty-ninth.....	1,036	494	302	0	153	35	279	138	143	70	61	9	87	83	4	55	25	25	25	25	25	25
Thirtieth.....	1,094	530	323	0	172	39	304	146	168	68	53	15	103	99	4	55	25	25	25	25	25	25
Thirty-first.....	1,257	556	318	0	193	45	338	169	169	85	58	27	95	79	6	48	12	36	12	36	12	36
Thirty-second.....	1,235	541	297	0	183	61	345	150	105	70	54	16	84	75	6	48	12	36	12	36	12	36
Thirty-third.....	1,020	457	328	0	140	24	241	129	131	67	54	30	110	104	6	40	16	24	16	24	16	24
Thirty-fourth.....	1,058	405	241	0	140	24	241	129	131	67	54	30	110	104	6	40	16	24	16	24	16	24
Thirty-fifth.....	1,263	570	289	0	216	65	343	139	214	102	77	25	74	69	5	35	16	16	16	16	16	16

Thirty-seventh	452	243	0	172	27	240	108	146	163	108	55	36	29	7	4	3	1
Thirty-eighth	351	242	0	91	18	136	72	64	87	75	12	81	76	5	47	19	28
Thirty-ninth	1,041	226	1	132	32	249	116	133	55	41	11	66	3	3	21	14	14
Fortieth	1,073	244	0	176	40	293	118	175	63	50	13	72	65	7	32	11	21
Forty-first	8	3	0	5	0	5	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Forty-second	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-third	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-fourth	867	49	15	0	24	38	10	28	4	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	2
Forty-fifth	012	65	33	0	33	0	16	34	7	2	5	4	2	0	6	3	3
Forty-sixth	892	64	19	0	31	14	45	0	36	3	1	4	2	2	12	6	6
Forty-seventh	884	104	34	0	59	11	64	14	50	12	4	8	6	0	22	10	12
Forty-eighth	346	16	4	0	10	4	16	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
First Colored	067	35	6	0	20	9	20	1	10	6	3	3	4	1	3	5	1
Unassigned recruits (volunteers)	.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Unknown service (volunteers)	.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Miscellaneous volunteers	.....	7	2	0	4	2	5	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	53,028	19,880	10,880	7,240	1,750	12,900	6,165	6,825	2,032	1,842	790	2,322	2,075	247	1,945	805	1,140
CAVALRY.																	
First	2,161	681	302	0	286	73	468	181	287	78	26	53	40	13	62	29	33
Second	2,187	510	246	0	220	44	373	174	200	46	27	19	32	5	50	19	40
Third	2,370	730	396	1	278	85	530	242	288	89	56	33	45	5	60	29	57
Fourth	2,012	567	993	1	220	53	422	205	217	59	33	20	41	4	45	19	26
Fifth	1,421	453	173	0	224	56	337	120	217	41	29	21	32	13	43	14	20
Sixth	1,415	377	133	0	195	49	301	91	210	41	21	20	18	9	17	3	14
Seventh	1,255	351	144	0	165	42	280	103	177	30	14	16	18	12	6	23	15
Eighth	1,267	412	190	0	177	45	304	130	174	40	24	16	23	2	45	15	30
Ninth	1,246	318	118	0	155	45	324	60	158	33	19	14	26	3	35	10	25
Sioux City Cavalry	1,165	3	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	15,519	4,382	1,965	2	1,922	493	3,240	1,311	1,929	458	266	288	297	51	396	153	243
ARTILLERY.																	
Independent batteries:																	
First	265	76	37	0	30	9	42	16	26	17	10	4	4	0	13	7	6
Second	179	56	27	0	14	15	39	16	23	8	5	3	6	0	3	0	3
Third	285	99	30	0	49	11	72	23	49	11	7	4	6	5	1	10	4
Fourth	158	23	9	0	14	0	18	7	11	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	2
Total	887	254	112	0	107	35	171	62	109	37	23	17	15	2	29	12	17
RECAPITULATION.																	
Total infantry	53,028	19,880	10,880	1	7,240	1,750	12,900	6,165	6,825	2,032	1,842	790	2,322	2,075	247	1,945	805
Total cavalry	15,519	4,382	1,965	2	1,922	493	3,240	1,311	1,929	458	266	288	297	51	396	153	243
Total artillery	887	254	112	0	107	35	171	62	109	37	23	17	15	2	29	12	17
Grand total	69,434	24,525	12,963	3	9,275	2,284	16,401	7,538	8,863	3,127	2,131	906	2,627	2,327	300	2,370	1,400

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

KANSAS.

Organizations.	Total enlisted.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.			
		Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY.															
First	307	168	0	121	18	237	125	112	30	18	12	16	4	24	13
Second (Infantry and Cavalry)	408	175	0	186	47	290	115	175	58	27	30	30	9	21	3
Third	35	14	0	16	5	23	6	17	5	3	2	2	0	5	3
Fourth	23	10	0	12	1	14	3	11	5	4	1	2	0	1	1
Fifth (Infantry and Cavalry)	364	175	0	163	26	205	72	133	57	42	15	55	45	47	16
Sixth (Infantry and Cavalry)	456	191	0	206	59	288	98	190	80	45	35	58	10	30	8
Seventh	373	221	0	123	29	250	137	113	45	29	16	37	32	41	23
Eighth	243	94	0	111	38	172	55	117	34	17	17	13	4	20	9
Ninth (Infantry and Cavalry)	402	175	0	163	64	262	105	177	48	25	23	42	37	30	8
Tenth (Infantry and Cavalry)	301	133	0	130	38	202	70	132	42	25	17	44	34	10	13
Eleventh (Infantry and Cavalry)	319	126	0	151	42	220	73	147	41	18	23	40	31	18	4
Twelfth	12	3	0	5	4	10	3	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Colored Infantry:															
First	66	16	0	36	14	43	7	36	13	6	7	4	3	6	0
Second	50	7	0	19	24	22	1	21	11	3	3	3	0	14	0
Second Militia (Infantry and Cavalry)	24	17	0	7	0	8	6	2	7	3	4	9	8	1	0
Unassigned recruits	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown service	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Miscellaneous Volunteers	12	3	0	8	1	4	0	4	6	2	4	1	1	1	0
Total	3,399	1,528	0	1,461	410	2,270	876	1,384	483	267	216	371	203	275	92
CAVALRY.															
Seventh	283	116	0	126	41	207	80	127	32	13	19	15	12	3	11
Ninth	453	189	0	210	54	275	60	185	39	24	25	73	52	21	18
Fourteenth	265	84	0	132	34	163	35	128	36	15	11	33	23	10	13
Fifteenth	287	118	0	129	49	212	81	131	36	13	23	28	8	11	4
Sixteenth	203	72	0	102	31	144	40	104	32	15	17	18	14	4	8
Eighteenth	12	2	0	1	0	1	6	1	5	2	1	1	0	3	0
Nineteenth	20	5	0	9	6	16	4	12	3	0	3	0	0	1	1
Total	1,510	586	0	708	216	1,023	331	682	190	91	96	168	121	129	43

ARTILLERY.

Independent batteries:

First.....	41	18	0	19	4	29	10	19	6	5	1	3	2	1	3	1	2
Second.....	41	16	0	22	3	30	16	20	2	1	1	5	4	1	4	1	3
Third.....	14	5	0	7	2	7	1	6	5	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Second Militia Battery.....	8	6	0	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Total.....	104	45	0	49	10	70	23	47	14	9	5	13	11	2	7	2	5

RECAPITULATION.

Total infantry.....	3,399	1,528	0	1,401	410	2,270	876	1,394	483	267	216	371	293	78	275	92	183
Total cavalry.....	1,510	586	0	708	216	1,023	331	682	190	91	99	168	121	47	129	43	86
Total artillery.....	104	45	0	49	10	70	23	47	14	9	5	13	11	2	7	2	5
Grand total.....	5,013	2,159	0	2,218	636	3,363	1,230	2,133	687	367	320	552	423	127	411	137	274

KENTUCKY.

INFANTRY.

First.....	1,105	244	169	0	119	16	164	67	97	31	14	17	13	5	8	36	23
Second.....	1,138	293	123	0	109	21	177	83	94	41	26	15	16	8	8	29	16
Third.....	1,076	578	294	0	252	32	354	150	204	80	59	27	49	46	3	89	39
Fourth.....	1,858	597	291	0	266	40	342	137	205	97	61	36	51	44	7	107	49
Fifth.....	1,050	368	207	0	139	22	224	116	108	55	36	19	22	19	3	67	36
Sixth.....	1,975	393	215	0	154	24	290	135	125	55	32	24	33	25	8	44	23
Seventh.....	1,170	598	218	0	302	48	323	78	245	90	55	44	69	60	9	77	25
Eighth.....	1,040	457	192	0	228	37	283	80	203	65	40	25	56	44	12	53	25
Ninth.....	1,142	616	293	0	295	48	367	126	241	117	78	39	83	69	14	69	20
Tenth.....	1,975	804	183	0	186	25	263	107	156	50	30	20	25	17	8	56	29
Eleventh.....	998	510	201	0	281	29	316	80	256	62	40	22	52	44	8	80	37
Twelfth.....	998	492	164	0	268	30	273	62	211	70	44	35	51	39	12	59	19
Thirteenth.....	994	510	218	0	249	43	326	106	221	65	43	22	41	35	6	78	35
Fourteenth.....	1,353	590	208	0	279	73	365	94	271	70	41	29	68	40	19	57	24
Fifteenth.....	1,972	496	219	0	157	30	264	144	120	63	38	25	29	15	5	59	22
Sixteenth.....	895	367	150	0	174	43	236	88	148	62	32	30	28	15	13	41	15
Seventeenth.....	1,554	657	272	0	305	50	402	150	252	68	42	35	79	56	23	78	23
Eighteenth.....	942	430	169	0	198	33	251	89	162	81	50	31	44	40	4	54	20
Nineteenth.....	977	378	177	0	173	28	215	78	137	64	40	24	50	40	10	49	30
Twentieth.....	994	410	162	0	157	35	165	44	121	52	31	21	35	21	14	55	19
Twenty-first.....	944	307	115	0	121	36	248	82	163	77	46	31	34	30	4	51	24
Twenty-second.....	1,018	373	171	0	198	20	220	82	138	51	26	25	48	36	12	54	27
Twenty-third.....	1,020	385	184	0	170	32	226	105	121	70	43	27	27	20	7	32	16
Twenty-fourth.....	1,006	384	164	0	143	28	226	105	121	70	43	27	27	20	7	32	16
Twenty-fifth.....	72	39	0	0	183	37	219	70	149	70	41	29	45	34	11	50	19
Twenty-sixth.....	1,163	451	158	0	289	54	312	70	243	62	37	25	41	36	5	9	6

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.			
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.		
INFANTRY—Continued.																	
Twenty-seventh.....	831	351	124	0	204	23	205	50	155	50	28	22	37	24	59	22	37
Twenty-eighth.....	844	271	136	0	125	10	165	69	96	59	31	28	22	19	3	17	8
Twenty-ninth.....		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirtieth (mounted).....	882	240	56	0	154	30	160	24	136	29	11	18	16	8	35	13	22
Thirty-first.....		2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-second.....	923	112	26	0	66	20	78	5	73	16	7	9	9	8	1	9	3
Thirty-third.....		30	14	0	15	1	15	5	10	6	3	3	5	5	4	1	3
Thirty-fourth.....	804	165	72	0	76	17	100	28	72	32	20	12	20	15	13	9	4
Thirty-fifth (mounted).....	962	197	29	0	131	37	143	7	136	26	9	17	13	9	4	15	4
Thirty-sixth.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-seventh (mounted).....	876	227	59	0	131	37	142	22	120	36	16	20	18	14	31	7	24
Thirty-eighth.....		4	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-ninth.....	1,358	430	157	0	203	70	236	45	191	82	46	33	65	52	13	47	36
Fortieth.....	1,036	218	60	0	136	22	137	21	116	34	19	15	19	15	4	28	23
Forty-first (First and Second Battal- ions) enrolled militia.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-second (First Second, and Third Battalions) enrolled militia.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-third.....		2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-fourth.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-fifth (mounted).....	1,000	277	80	0	149	48	183	31	152	24	16	8	22	16	6	48	31
Forty-sixth.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-seventh (mounted).....	946	229	63	0	143	23	139	14	125	43	18	25	30	24	6	17	10
Forty-eighth (mounted).....	882	181	52	0	88	41	95	15	80	34	15	19	20	13	32	9	23
Forty-ninth.....	946	183	47	0	112	24	101	7	94	35	19	16	25	18	7	22	3
Fiftieth.....		1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-first.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-second (mounted).....	889	268	52	0	172	44	204	25	179	35	13	22	17	13	4	12	11
Fifty-third (mounted).....	1,053	145	41	0	78	26	102	16	86	19	10	9	8	7	1	16	8
Fifty-fourth (mounted).....	854	137	33	0	81	23	104	14	90	15	9	6	9	8	1	9	7
Fifty-fifth (mounted).....	1,042	91	18	0	56	17	60	4	56	14	6	8	6	4	2	11	4
Fifty-sixth (mounted).....	25	9	2	0	6	1	4	1	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
Seventeenth Cavalry.....																	
Seventeenth Independent Company E and M.....	43	19	8	0	10	1	7	2	5	8	3	5	3	2	1	1	1

Frankfort Battalion Capitol Guards.....	689	16	1	0	11	4	11	0	0	11	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Paducah Battalion Capitol Guards.....	423	4	1	0	2	1	4	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandy Valley Capitol Guards.....	294	5	0	0	3	2	4	0	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Cumberland Capitol Guards.....	270	5	0	0	3	2	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Three Forks Capitol Guards.....	754	39	3	0	3	5	33	2	2	21	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hall's Gap Capitol Guards.....	374	5	1	0	2	2	5	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mercer County Guards.....	98	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green River Capitol Guards.....	312	5	0	0	4	1	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Green River Capitol Guards.....	303	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
South Cumberland Capitol Guards.....	449	22	0	0	20	2	15	0	0	15	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Home Guards, Zouaves, &c.</i>																			
Anderson Guards.....	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avery Guards.....	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avery Home Guards.....	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battle Creek Guards.....	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boone Guards.....	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bryan Home Guards.....	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crittenden Volunteer Zouaves.....	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delph Guards.....	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dupont Zouaves.....	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Louisville Guards.....	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gill Rifles.....	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halbert Guards.....	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halbert Zouaves.....	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halloway's Company.....	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton's Home Guards.....	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin's Home Guards.....	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland Home Guards.....	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson Guards.....	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Ward Home Guards.....	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Ward Home Guards.....	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion Rifles.....	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller's Company.....	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport Home Guards.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prentice Guards.....	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sample's National Guards.....	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumpter Greys.....	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston Guards.....	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tomkins Zouaves.....	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Villar Guards.....	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National Guards.....	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dent Home Guards.....	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L. Miller's Company.....	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mattingly's Company.....	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. McGill's Company.....	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frieler's Company Home Guards.....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Lick Union Band.....	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police Guards.....	1,389	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fifth.....	879	503	212	0	244	47	304	84	220	94	57	37	54	49	6	51	22	29
Sixth.....	1,350	450	181	0	210	59	243	68	175	82	45	37	51	42	9	74	26	48
Seventh.....	1,142	262	119	0	122	21	162	55	107	53	35	18	24	21	3	23	8	15
Eighth.....	1,258	280	80	0	150	50	181	26	155	44	20	24	30	23	7	28	11	14
Ninth.....	1,258	228	77	0	130	21	144	27	117	35	17	18	21	17	4	25	16	12
Tenth.....	1,235	210	53	0	125	32	137	23	114	35	14	22	16	11	5	21	5	16
Eleventh.....	1,250	307	150	0	129	28	144	37	107	81	50	22	47	42	5	35	12	23
Twelfth.....	1,690	451	179	0	223	49	280	70	210	83	54	20	47	37	10	41	18	23
Thirteenth.....	1,241	327	75	0	225	27	252	29	183	54	24	20	21	15	6	30	7	23
Fourteenth.....	1,296	314	76	0	190	48	218	25	193	51	24	27	24	18	6	21	9	12
Fifteenth.....	631	93	39	0	36	18	44	9	95	20	11	9	13	13	0	10	6	10
Sixteenth (consolidated with Twelfth)	40	20	0	0	18	2	9	3	6	18	8	10	12	9	3	1	0	1
Seventeenth.....	1,260	164	40	0	101	25	88	5	83	39	16	23	17	11	6	20	8	12
First State Cavalry.....	368	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casey County State Guards (cavalry).....	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twyman's Independent Comp's Scouts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	19,483	5,107	1,875	0	2,713	579	3,124	711	2,413	926	521	415	491	397	94	626	246	380

ARTILLERY.

First Heavy.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Heavy.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Light.....	879	117	30	0	68	19	75	10	65	17	7	10	9	6	3	16	7	9
First Independent Battery.....	287	61	19	0	40	2	39	11	28	12	5	7	6	3	4	0	4	4
Scupper's Battery.....	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun Artillery (Home Guard).....	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,218	179	50	0	108	21	114	21	93	30	13	17	15	9	6	20	7	13

RECAPITULATION.

Total infantry.....	51,283	15,064	6,117	0	7,514	1,433	9,310	2,843	6,467	2,368	1,361	1,097	1,476	1,136	338	1,910	775	1,135
Total cavalry.....	19,463	5,167	1,875	0	2,713	579	3,124	711	2,413	926	521	415	491	397	94	626	246	380
Total artillery.....	1,218	179	50	0	108	21	114	21	93	30	13	17	15	9	6	20	7	13
Grand total.....	71,964	20,410	8,042	0	10,335	2,033	12,548	3,575	8,973	3,324	1,895	1,429	1,982	1,544	438	2,556	1,028	1,528

LOUISIANA.

INFANTRY.

First.....	214	121	0	83	10	39	37	52	89	63	26	20	14	6	16	7	9	9
Second.....	105	108	1	0	48	9	85	53	48	32	16	15	13	2	17	10	7	7
Third.....	3	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth.....	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.			Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.			
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY—Continued.																		
Seventh.....		10	3	0	0	19	6	23	11	17	13	5	8	1	1	0	0	0
Eighth.....		12	3	0	0	16	4	9	9	7	2	1	6	1	0	1	0	0
Ninth.....		17	4	0	0	10	5	7	8	7	2	2	6	1	1	0	0	0
Tenth.....		12	3	0	0	3	1	6	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Eleventh.....		7	2	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twelfth.....		8	1	0	0	5	1	5	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Corps d'Afrique:																		
First.....		42	17	0	0	19	6	23	11	21	13	5	8	1	1	0	0	0
Second.....		13	3	0	0	16	4	9	9	7	2	1	6	1	0	1	0	0
Third.....		18	3	0	0	10	5	7	8	7	2	2	6	1	1	0	0	0
Fourth.....		2	4	0	0	3	1	6	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Fifth.....		2	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth.....		7	2	0	0	4	1	5	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Seventh.....		8	1	0	0	5	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Eighth.....		3	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth.....		6	3	0	0	3	3	4	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tenth.....		7	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Eleventh.....		5	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twelfth.....		9	1	0	0	6	2	4	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirteenth.....		1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourteenth.....		5	1	0	0	3	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifteenth.....		4	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sixteenth.....		5	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0
Seventeenth.....		6	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Eighteenth.....		4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nineteenth.....		4	1	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twentieth.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-first.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-second.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-third.....		3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fourth.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fifth.....		3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

New Orleans Infantry:															
First.....	42	19	0	15	8	18	8	10	14	4	10	3	3	0	7
Second.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Guards Infantry:															
First.....	19	7	0	11	1	4	1	3	10	5	5	1	1	0	4
Second.....	13	7	0	5	1	3	1	2	0	5	1	1	0	1	2
Third.....	11	7	0	6	2	5	1	4	4	1	3	1	0	1	0
Fourth.....	8	6	0	1	1	2	2	0	5	4	1	1	0	1	0
Engineers Corps d'Afrique:															
First.....	4	1	0	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Second.....	13	7	0	5	1	3	1	2	6	5	1	1	0	1	2
Third.....	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth.....	5	1	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Fifth.....	3	0	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown volunteers (Louisiana)	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous volunteers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	729	343	0	291	95	339	139	255	139	116	59	39	20	76	50
CAVALRY.															
First.....	111	53	0	48	10	69	35	34	23	8	15	12	9	3	7
Second.....	29	10	0	15	4	7	1	0	13	6	7	6	3	3	0
First Cavalry Corps d'Afrique.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
First Cavalry Scouts.....	12	2	0	4	4	3	0	3	6	1	5	1	0	1	1
Total.....	163	65	0	70	18	79	36	43	43	15	28	19	12	7	10
ARTILLERY.															
First Heavy.....	6	2	0	2	2	4	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Corps d'Afrique Heavy.....	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Independent battalions:															
First.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Second.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Third.....	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total.....	12	4	0	4	4	4	1	3	5	1	4	2	2	0	1
RECAPITULATION.															
Total infantry.....	729	343	0	291	95	339	139	255	139	116	59	39	20	76	50
Total cavalry.....	153	65	0	70	18	79	36	43	43	15	28	19	12	7	10
Total artillery.....	12	4	0	4	4	4	1	3	5	1	4	2	2	0	1
Grand total.....	894	412	0	365	117	422	176	246	303	155	148	80	53	27	61

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

IOWA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.			
		Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY—Continued.															
Fourth.....	1,623	590	305	0	224	61	399	195	204	70	49	30	64	21	43
Fifth.....	1,057	447	251	0	162	34	338	187	151	37	20	16	40	16	27
Sixth.....	1,120	479	281	0	160	36	319	196	143	51	34	34	49	23	33
Seventh.....	1,536	578	318	0	211	49	420	224	196	63	42	21	60	21	39
Eighth.....	1,482	491	244	0	206	41	360	164	195	44	35	29	53	24	29
Ninth.....	1,438	597	329	0	227	41	411	209	202	61	47	14	76	31	45
Tenth.....	1,273	492	268	0	179	45	365	179	186	56	37	13	34	18	16
Eleventh.....	1,369	453	255	0	160	38	317	169	151	60	39	21	47	22	25
Twelfth.....	1,381	530	269	0	218	43	352	175	177	62	34	28	74	26	48
Thirteenth.....	1,780	640	323	0	248	63	431	189	251	99	72	27	46	14	17
Fourteenth.....	1,162	389	169	0	193	27	291	111	180	34	22	12	27	10	22
Fifteenth.....	1,957	679	374	0	238	67	451	222	229	88	55	30	65	29	36
Sixteenth.....	1,457	504	294	0	180	36	319	139	180	61	43	18	64	30	34
Seventeenth.....	1,013	452	232	0	164	30	310	154	166	50	39	26	42	15	29
Eighteenth.....	1,149	391	161	0	182	44	280	163	187	45	23	22	30	12	18
Nineteenth.....	1,440	478	280	0	154	44	380	162	148	58	39	19	48	39	22
Twentieth.....	1,077	356	163	0	157	36	243	135	153	33	19	14	39	17	22
Twenty-first.....	1,167	440	268	0	143	38	283	139	141	49	18	12	44	20	22
Twenty-second.....	1,085	494	296	0	156	40	313	166	137	70	51	19	56	25	21
Twenty-third.....	1,091	434	257	0	147	30	251	113	138	54	42	13	50	25	22
Twenty-fourth.....	1,257	590	384	0	179	36	352	188	164	98	85	12	66	23	22
Twenty-fifth.....	1,164	427	250	0	115	42	254	134	120	71	50	21	44	23	22
Twenty-sixth.....	948	400	300	0	131	29	274	158	116	50	43	16	47	19	29
Twenty-seventh.....	1,197	549	279	0	216	54	309	177	213	54	40	14	54	18	36
Twenty-eighth.....	1,107	544	321	0	190	33	320	167	153	73	49	24	53	14	39
Twenty-ninth.....	1,257	491	272	0	170	49	308	149	168	63	44	19	59	23	29
Thirtieth.....	1,036	494	302	0	153	39	279	136	143	70	61	9	48	19	28
Thirty-first.....	1,094	520	323	0	172	35	304	146	158	68	53	4	54	18	36
Thirty-second.....	1,237	550	318	0	193	45	338	169	169	85	58	15	58	22	36
Thirty-third.....	1,235	541	297	0	163	61	345	150	195	70	54	18	48	25	30
Thirty-fourth.....	1,029	657	328	0	245	84	423	154	209	87	64	30	42	18	24
Thirty-fifth.....	1,038	405	241	0	140	24	251	120	131	67	33	14	35	19	16
Thirty-sixth.....	1,203	570	289	0	216	65	343	120	214	102	77	25	51	14	37

Thirty-seventh.....	1,035	432	243	0	172	37	249	108	146	163	108	55	36	29	7	4	3	1
Thirty-eighth.....	980	351	242	0	91	18	136	72	64	87	75	12	81	76	5	47	19	28
Thirty-ninth.....	1,041	391	256	1	132	32	249	116	133	53	41	11	66	63	3	21	7	14
Fortieth.....	1,073	460	244	0	170	40	293	118	175	63	59	13	72	65	7	32	11	21
Forty-first.....	294	8	3	0	5	0	5	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Forty-second.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-fourth.....	867	49	15	0	24	10	38	10	28	4	2	7	4	2	7	3	1	2
Forty-fifth.....	65	912	23	0	33	0	59	10	34	7	2	5	2	2	0	6	3	3
Forty-sixth.....	892	64	19	0	33	14	45	9	36	3	2	1	4	2	2	12	6	6
Forty-seventh.....	884	104	34	0	30	11	64	14	50	12	4	8	6	6	0	22	10	12
Forty-eighth.....	346	18	4	0	10	4	16	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Forty-ninth.....	967	35	6	0	20	9	29	1	19	6	3	3	4	1	3	5	1	4
First Colored.....	.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Unassigned recruits (volunteers).....	.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unknown service (volunteers).....	.....	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Miscellaneous volunteers.....	.....	7	2	0	4	2	5	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total.....	53,028	19,889	10,880	1	7,246	1,756	12,990	6,165	6,825	3,632	1,842	790	2,222	2,075	247	1,945	805	1,140
CAVALRY.																		
First.....	2,161	661	302	0	255	73	408	181	287	78	52	26	53	40	13	62	29	33
Second.....	2,187	510	240	0	220	44	373	173	290	46	27	19	32	27	5	50	19	40
Third.....	2,370	730	366	1	278	85	530	212	288	89	56	33	45	40	5	00	29	37
Fourth.....	2,012	567	293	1	220	53	422	205	217	59	33	26	41	37	4	45	19	29
Fifth.....	1,421	453	173	0	224	56	337	120	217	41	29	21	32	19	13	43	14	29
Sixth.....	1,415	377	133	0	195	49	301	91	210	41	21	20	18	18	0	17	3	14
Seventh.....	1,255	351	144	0	165	42	280	163	177	30	14	16	18	12	6	23	15	8
Eighth.....	1,287	412	190	0	177	45	304	130	174	40	34	16	23	21	2	45	15	30
Ninth.....	1,296	318	118	0	155	45	224	66	158	33	19	14	26	23	3	35	10	25
Sioux City Cavalry.....	165	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total.....	15,519	4,382	1,965	2	1,922	493	3,240	1,311	1,929	458	265	192	288	237	51	306	153	243
ARTILLERY.																		
Independent batteries:																		
First.....	265	76	37	0	30	9	42	16	25	17	10	7	4	4	0	13	7	6
Second.....	179	56	27	0	14	15	39	16	23	8	5	3	6	6	0	3	0	3
Third.....	285	99	39	0	49	11	72	23	49	11	7	4	6	5	1	10	4	6
Fourth.....	158	23	9	0	14	0	18	7	11	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	2
Total.....	887	254	112	0	107	35	171	62	109	37	23	14	17	15	2	29	12	17
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry.....	53,028	19,889	10,880	1	7,246	1,756	12,990	6,165	6,825	3,632	1,842	790	2,222	2,075	247	1,945	805	1,140
Total cavalry.....	15,519	4,382	1,965	2	1,922	493	3,240	1,311	1,929	458	266	192	288	237	51	306	153	243
Total artillery.....	887	254	112	0	107	35	171	62	109	37	23	14	17	15	2	29	12	17
Grand total.....	69,434	24,525	12,963	3	9,275	2,284	16,401	7,538	8,863	3,127	2,131	106	2,627	2,327	300	2,370	970	1,400

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

KANSAS.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.			
		Total applied.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY.															
First	307	168	0	121	18	237	125	112	30	18	12	16	24	13	11
Second (Infantry and Cavalry)	408	175	0	186	47	290	115	175	58	27	31	39	21	3	18
Third	35	14	0	16	5	17	6	17	5	3	2	0	1	3	2
Fourth	23	10	0	12	1	14	3	11	4	1	2	0	1	2	1
Fifth (Infantry and Cavalry)	364	175	0	163	26	265	72	133	57	42	15	55	40	16	31
Sixth (Infantry and Cavalry)	456	191	0	206	59	298	98	190	80	45	35	58	40	30	22
Seventh (Infantry and Cavalry)	373	221	0	123	29	250	137	113	45	29	16	37	32	41	18
Eighth	243	94	0	111	38	172	55	117	34	17	17	17	13	20	11
Ninth (Infantry and Cavalry)	402	175	0	163	64	282	105	177	48	25	23	42	37	30	8
Tenth (Infantry and Cavalry)	301	133	0	130	38	202	70	132	42	25	17	44	34	13	9
Eleventh (Infantry and Cavalry)	319	126	0	151	42	220	73	147	41	18	23	40	31	18	14
Twelfth (Infantry and Cavalry)	12	3	0	5	4	10	3	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Thirteenth															
Fourteenth															
Fifteenth															
Sixteenth															
Seventeenth															
Eighteenth															
Nineteenth															
Colored Infantry:															
First	66	16	0	36	14	43	7	36	13	6	7	4	3	0	6
Second	50	7	0	19	24	22	1	21	11	3	3	3	0	14	0
Third	24	17	0	7	0	8	6	2	7	3	4	9	8	1	0
Fourth	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sixth	12	3	0	8	1	4	0	4	6	2	4	1	2	0	1
Seventh															
Eighth															
Ninth															
Tenth															
Eleventh															
Twelfth															
Thirteenth															
Fourteenth															
Fifteenth															
Sixteenth															
Seventeenth															
Eighteenth															
Nineteenth															
Total	3,399	1,528	0	1,461	410	2,270	876	1,384	483	267	216	371	293	275	183
CAVALRY.															
Seventh	283	116	0	126	41	207	80	127	32	13	19	15	12	29	18
Eighth	453	189	0	210	54	275	90	185	59	34	25	73	52	46	33
Ninth	250	84	0	132	34	163	35	128	36	15	11	33	23	11	17
Tenth	287	118	0	120	49	212	81	131	36	13	23	28	20	28	11
Eleventh	205	72	0	102	31	144	40	104	32	15	17	18	14	11	7
Twelfth	12	2	0	9	1	6	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	3	0
Thirteenth	20	5	0	9	6	16	4	12	3	0	3	0	0	1	0
Fourteenth															
Fifteenth															
Sixteenth															
Seventeenth															
Eighteenth															
Nineteenth															
Total	1,510	586	0	708	216	1,023	331	692	190	91	96	168	121	129	86

ARTILLERY.

Independent batteries:

First.....

Second.....

Third.....

Second Militia Battery

Total

RECAPITULATION.

Total Infantry

Total cavalry

Total artillery

Grand total

KENTUCKY.

INFANTRY.

First.....

Second.....

Third.....

Fourth.....

Fifth.....

Sixth.....

Seventh.....

Eighth.....

Ninth.....

Tenth.....

Eleventh.....

Twelfth.....

Thirteenth.....

Fourteenth.....

Fifteenth.....

Sixteenth.....

Seventeenth.....

Eighteenth.....

Nineteenth.....

Twentieth.....

Twenty-first.....

Twenty-second.....

Twenty-third.....

Twenty-fourth.....

Twenty-fifth.....

Twenty-sixth.....

1,105	244	109	0	119	16	164	67	97	31	14	17	13	5	8	8	36	23	13
1,136	293	133	0	109	21	177	83	94	41	26	15	10	8	8	8	29	16	13
1,076	578	254	0	252	32	354	150	204	86	59	27	49	46	4	3	89	59	58
1,858	597	291	0	266	40	342	137	205	97	61	36	51	44	7	7	107	38	31
1,050	368	297	0	139	22	224	116	108	55	36	19	22	19	3	3	67	36	21
1,975	333	215	0	154	24	290	135	125	56	32	24	33	25	8	44	77	23	21
1,170	568	218	0	302	48	323	78	245	99	55	44	69	60	9	9	53	25	52
1,040	457	192	0	228	37	283	80	203	65	40	25	56	44	12	53	29	25	45
1,142	616	293	0	285	48	367	126	241	117	78	39	83	69	14	69	20	29	27
1,975	304	183	0	186	25	293	107	156	50	30	20	25	17	8	56	80	37	43
998	510	201	0	281	28	316	80	236	62	40	22	52	44	8	59	19	40	40
988	492	164	0	268	30	273	62	211	79	44	35	51	39	12	58	19	40	40
984	510	218	0	249	43	326	105	221	65	43	22	41	35	6	78	35	43	33
1,333	560	208	0	279	73	365	104	271	70	41	29	08	49	19	57	57	22	37
972	406	219	0	157	30	264	144	120	63	38	25	29	15	5	51	59	22	37
885	367	150	0	174	43	236	88	148	62	32	30	28	15	13	41	15	26	55
1,554	627	272	0	305	50	402	150	262	68	43	25	79	56	23	78	23	34	34
942	430	190	0	188	33	251	89	192	81	50	31	44	40	4	54	20	30	34
977	378	177	0	173	28	215	78	137	64	40	24	50	40	10	40	19	39	36
944	397	115	0	157	35	165	44	121	52	31	21	35	21	14	55	19	36	36
944	410	182	0	198	30	248	82	160	77	46	31	34	39	4	51	24	27	27
1,018	373	171	0	170	32	240	82	138	51	26	25	48	36	12	54	24	27	27
1,020	355	184	0	143	28	226	105	121	70	43	27	27	20	7	32	16	16	16
1,066	384	164	0	183	37	219	70	149	20	14	29	45	34	11	50	16	16	16
72	39	99	0	28	5	28	6	22	62	20	14	6	15	13	9	6	3	3
1,163	451	158	0	289	54	312	70	243	23	37	25	41	36	5	35	15	15	15

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total admitted.			Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
		Total applied.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																
Twenty-seventh	831	351	124	0	204	23	205	50	155	50	24	13	59	22	37	8
Twenty-eighth	844	271	136	0	125	10	165	59	96	31	19	0	25	17	8	0
Twenty-ninth		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirtieth (mounted)	882	240	56	0	154	30	160	29	136	11	8	8	35	13	23	0
Thirty-first		2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-second	923	112	26	0	66	20	78	16	73	7	5	1	9	6	3	0
Thirty-third		30	14	0	15	1	15	6	10	3	5	5	4	1	1	3
Thirty-fourth	894	165	72	0	76	17	100	32	72	20	15	5	13	9	4	0
Thirty-fifth (mounted)	962	197	29	0	131	37	143	26	136	9	9	4	15	4	11	0
Thirty-sixth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-seventh (mounted)	870	227	59	0	131	37	142	36	120	16	14	4	31	7	24	0
Thirty-eighth		4	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Thirty-ninth	1,358	430	157	0	203	70	236	82	191	49	52	13	47	11	86	0
Fortieth	1,036	218	60	0	136	22	137	34	116	19	15	4	23	5	23	0
Forty-first (First and Second Battal- ions) enrolled militia		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-second (First, Second, and Third Battalions) enrolled militia		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-third		2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-fourth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-fifth (mounted)	1,000	277	80	0	149	48	183	24	152	16	16	6	48	17	31	0
Forty-sixth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-seventh (mounted)	946	229	63	0	143	23	139	43	125	18	24	6	17	7	10	0
Forty-eighth (mounted)	882	181	52	0	88	41	95	34	15	19	13	7	32	9	23	0
Forty-ninth	946	183	47	0	112	24	101	35	94	19	16	7	22	3	19	0
Fiftieth		1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-first		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-second (mounted)	889	268	52	0	172	44	204	35	179	13	13	4	12	11	11	0
Fifty-third (mounted)	1,058	145	41	0	78	26	102	16	86	19	7	1	16	8	8	0
Fifty-fourth (mounted)	854	137	33	0	81	23	104	15	9	6	8	1	9	2	7	0
Fifty-fifth (mounted)	1,042	91	18	0	56	17	60	14	56	6	4	2	11	4	2	0
Fifty-sixth (mounted)	1,25	9	2	0	6	1	4	3	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	0
Louisville Provost Guards																
Patterson's Independent Company E and M	48	19	8	0	10	1	7	8	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	0

[illegible]

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.															
Home Guards, Zouaves, &c.—Continued.															
Sparks's Company	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
George's Company	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochran's Company	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grove's Company	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thomasson's Company	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankford Battalion	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harlan City Battalion	486	9	0	0	9	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devil's Home Guards	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Newport Home Guards	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unassigned	15	8	0	5	3	0	6	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
Unknown	8	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	0
Miscellaneous home guards, &c.	17	5	0	10	2	0	7	3	4	3	4	3	1	0	1
Citizen volunteers	25	5	0	19	1	0	13	3	9	2	2	2	0	0	0
Total	51,283	15,064	6,117	7,514	1,433	9,310	2,843	6,467	2,368	1,361	1,007	1,476	1,138	338	1,135
Battalions Forty-first Infantry:															
First	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battalions Forty-second Infantry:															
First	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gun Rifles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAVALRY.															
First	1,413	543	211	0	292	40	315	82	233	84	58	26	43	33	10
Second	997	328	109	0	184	36	227	62	165	30	11	19	24	14	6
Third	1,200	392	139	0	201	52	256	66	189	70	30	34	26	21	4
Fourth	826	278	115	0	131	27	149	40	109	52	32	20	22	17	5

Fifth	879	503	212	0	244	47	304	84	220	94	57	37	54	49	5	51	22	29
Sixth	1,360	450	181	0	210	59	243	68	175	82	45	37	51	42	9	74	26	48
Seventh	1,142	262	119	0	122	21	162	55	153	44	35	18	24	21	3	23	8	15
Eighth	1,288	280	80	0	150	50	181	26	165	44	20	24	30	23	7	25	11	14
Ninth	1,258	228	77	0	130	21	144	27	117	35	17	18	21	17	4	28	16	12
Tenth	1,235	210	53	0	125	32	137	23	114	36	14	22	16	11	5	21	5	16
Eleventh	1,280	307	150	0	129	28	144	37	107	81	59	22	47	42	5	35	12	23
Twelfth	1,690	451	179	0	223	49	280	70	210	83	54	20	47	37	10	41	18	23
Thirteenth	1,241	327	75	0	225	27	222	29	183	54	24	30	21	15	6	30	7	23
Fourteenth	1,296	314	76	0	190	48	218	25	193	51	24	27	24	18	6	21	9	12
Fifteenth	631	93	39	0	36	18	44	9	35	20	11	9	13	13	0	16	6	10
Sixteenth (consolidated with Twelfth)		40	20	0	18	2	9	3	6	18	8	10	12	9	3	1	0	1
Seventeenth	1,266	164	40	0	101	23	88	5	83	39	16	23	17	11	6	20	8	12
First State Cavalry	1,368	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cass County State Guards (cavalry)	103	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twyman's Independent Comp'y Scouts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19,463	5,167	1,875	0	2,713	579	3,124	711	2,413	926	521	405	491	397	94	626	246	380

ARTILLERY.																		
First Heavy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Heavy		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Light	879	117	30	0	68	19	75	10	65	17	7	10	9	6	3	16	7	9
First Independent Battery	287	61	19	0	40	2	39	11	28	12	5	7	6	3	3	4	0	4
Scupper's Battery	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun Artillery (Home Guards)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,218	179	50	0	108	21	114	21	93	30	13	17	15	9	6	20	7	13

RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry	51,283	15,064	6,117	0	7,514	1,433	9,310	2,843	6,457	2,368	1,361	1,007	1,476	1,136	338	1,910	775	1,135
Total cavalry	19,463	5,167	1,875	0	2,713	579	3,124	711	2,413	926	521	405	491	397	94	626	246	380
Total artillery	1,218	179	50	0	108	21	114	21	93	30	13	17	15	9	6	20	7	13
Grand total	71,964	20,410	8,042	0	10,335	2,033	12,548	3,575	8,973	3,324	1,805	1,429	1,982	1,544	438	2,556	1,028	1,628

LOUISIANA.

INFANTRY.																		
First	214	121	0	83	10	39	37	52	89	63	26	20	14	6	16	7	9	9
Second	165	108	1	48	9	85	53	32	48	32	16	15	13	2	17	10	7	7
Third	3	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.
LOUISIANA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlisted.	Total applied.		Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.				
		Enlisted to ar- rears.	Not enlisted to ar- rears.	Enlisted to ar- rears.	Not enlisted to ar- rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY—Continued.																		
Seventh.....	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth.....	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth.....	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth.....	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh.....	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twelfth.....	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corps d'Afrique:																		
First.....	42	17	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second.....	13	3	0	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third.....	18	5	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth.....	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventh.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth.....	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twelfth.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirteenth.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourteenth.....	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifteenth.....	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixteenth.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventeenth.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighteenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nineteenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twentieth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-first.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-second.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fifth.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

New Orleans Infantry:																
42	19	0	15	8	18	8	10	14	4	10	3	3	0	7	4	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Guards Infantry:																
19	7	0	11	1	4	1	3	10	5	5	1	1	0	4	0	4
13	7	0	5	1	3	1	2	6	5	1	1	0	1	3	1	2
11	3	0	6	2	5	1	4	4	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	1
8	6	0	1	1	2	2	0	5	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Engineers Corps d'Afrique:																
4	1	0	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	7	0	5	1	3	1	2	6	5	1	1	0	1	3	1	2
2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
3	1	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unknown volunteers (Louisiana):																
0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous volunteers:																
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned:																
729	343	0	201	95	339	139	200	255	139	116	59	39	20	75	26	50
Total																
CAVALRY.																
111	53	0	48	10	69	35	34	23	8	15	12	19	3	7	1	6
29	10	0	15	4	7	1	6	13	0	7	6	3	3	3	0	3
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	2	0	6	4	3	0	3	6	1	5	1	0	1	2	1	1
First Cavalry, Corps d'Afrique																
First Cavalry Scouts																
153	65	0	70	18	79	36	43	43	15	28	19	12	7	12	2	10
Total																
ARTILLERY.																
6	2	0	2	2	4	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Heavy Corps d'Afrique Heavy																
Independent battalions:																
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
First Second Third																
12	4	0	4	4	4	1	3	5	1	4	2	2	0	1	0	1
Total																
RECAPITULATION.																
729	343	0	291	95	339	139	200	255	139	116	59	39	20	75	26	50
153	65	0	70	18	79	36	43	43	15	28	19	12	7	12	2	10
12	4	0	4	4	4	1	3	5	1	4	2	2	0	1	0	1
Total artillery																
894	412	0	365	117	422	176	246	303	165	148	80	53	27	89	28	61
Grand total																

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

Organizations.	MAINE.											
	Total admitted.			Total pending.			Invalids.			Widows.		
	Total applied.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Dependents.
INFANTRY.												
First.....	778	280	150	0	109	210	104	102	31	21	10	29
Second.....	1,277	517	297	0	191	366	107	169	54	39	10	22
Third.....	1,565	736	498	0	210	450	174	174	97	71	28	51
Fourth.....	1,446	786	518	0	231	480	285	185	78	57	21	86
Fifth.....	1,247	531	332	0	175	318	105	150	62	45	17	113
Sixth.....	1,244	651	399	0	222	309	187	187	74	47	27	85
Seventh.....	2,087	616	370	0	212	426	200	161	66	48	29	123
Eighth.....	1,024	889	584	0	292	349	328	221	121	88	33	155
Ninth.....	2,043	924	554	0	313	568	311	277	105	73	40	152
Tenth.....	1,385	377	229	0	121	253	140	113	43	31	12	65
Eleventh.....	2,000	904	556	0	318	592	298	298	87	65	23	158
Twelfth.....	2,079	674	394	0	227	304	187	207	95	71	24	137
Thirteenth.....	1,140	479	280	0	168	31	138	161	61	51	10	87
Fourteenth.....	2,615	896	518	0	338	551	250	301	118	93	25	160
Fifteenth.....	1,690	624	356	0	245	43	194	218	83	72	11	154
Sixteenth.....	2,011	968	645	1	289	588	348	240	116	86	32	182
Seventeenth.....	2,072	827	615	1	182	504	361	143	112	86	29	137
Eighteenth.....	1,005	114	87	0	22	63	43	20	22	10	3	10
Nineteenth.....	1,874	907	630	0	244	586	385	201	98	78	20	150
Twentieth.....	2,374	754	452	0	269	504	285	219	75	49	5	121
Twenty-first.....	879	355	218	0	109	182	91	101	60	49	11	80
Twenty-second.....	918	355	187	0	141	192	64	124	46	32	14	87
Twenty-third.....	980	149	64	0	68	90	29	61	19	10	9	31
Twenty-fourth.....	899	305	235	0	130	21	102	117	57	40	17	63
Twenty-fifth.....	981	71	31	0	29	11	11	34	10	8	2	8
Twenty-sixth.....	930	440	248	0	170	251	107	144	62	46	16	80
Twenty-seventh.....	955	108	36	0	51	73	17	55	19	8	1	73
Twenty-eighth.....	650	432	248	0	164	20	97	158	51	41	10	52
Twenty-ninth.....	1,430	457	304	0	138	15	112	86	75	75	11	36
Thirtieth.....	1,753	541	369	0	142	268	136	122	130	110	20	45
Thirty-first.....	1,778	701	515	0	201	452	189	160	94	79	15	60
Thirty-second.....	1,011	291	291	0	64	134	101	38	73	68	8	18
First Veterans.....	1,013	25	6	0	10	13	1	12	7	3	4	0

414	79	37	0	31	1	55	18	37	10	9	1	5	5	0	9	5	4
First Battalion	565	50	30	0	19	1	38	23	15	0	0	2	1	1	10	6	4
First Sharpshooters	847	118	40	0	61	17	92	24	68	12	4	8	1	1	13	11	2
Coast Guards	2,200	19	7	0	10	2	14	3	11	1	0	1	1	0	3	2	1
Unassigned recruits	102	5	3	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Unassigned:	Ninth	101	4	1	0	2	1	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Seventh	Ninth	101	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nineteenth	Twenty-seventh	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-eighth	Twenty-ninth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thirtieth	Thirty-first	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
State Guards	394	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Company D, Second U S Sharpshooters	158	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	53,892	18,128	11,245	1	5,890	994	11,113	5,958	5,155	2,339	1,766	573	1,301	1,176	125	3,375	2,344
CAVALRY.																	
First	2,952	1,180	742	0	333	85	806	461	345	123	100	33	62	50	12	189	131
Second	1,483	596	361	1	185	49	312	129	183	73	63	10	60	59	1	151	111
Total	4,435	1,776	1,103	1	518	134	1,118	590	528	196	163	33	122	109	13	340	242
ARTILLERY.																	
First Heavy	3,301	1,507	1,170	0	305	32	897	701	196	189	151	38	182	109	23	289	209
First Light	2,158	717	342	0	332	43	518	223	285	71	40	31	39	30	9	85	53
Garrison Regiment:	A	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,459	2,226	1,512	0	639	75	1,417	924	483	260	191	69	171	139	32	378	262
RECAPITULATION.																	
Total Infantry	53,892	18,128	11,243	1	5,890	994	11,113	5,958	5,155	2,339	1,766	573	1,401	1,176	125	3,375	2,344
Total Cavalry	4,435	1,776	1,103	1	518	134	1,118	590	528	196	163	33	122	109	13	340	242
Total Artillery	5,459	2,226	1,516	0	635	75	1,417	924	483	260	191	69	171	139	32	378	262
Grand total	63,696	22,130	13,862	2	7,063	1,203	13,648	7,472	6,176	2,795	2,120	675	1,594	1,424	170	4,083	2,848

MARYLAND.

INFANTRY.																	
First	598	343	0	227	28	381	202	179	114	77	37	32	25	7	71	39	32
Second	540	272	0	224	44	372	138	194	96	59	37	41	33	8	71	43	29
Third	411	199	0	181	31	252	111	141	92	51	41	19	15	4	48	23	26

Purnell Legion Cavalry.....	62	25	0	28	9	38	18	25	9	6	2	5	2	10	2	7
Smith's Independent Cavalry.....	29	2	0	16	11	22	2	20	5	0	5	1	0	1	0	1
Total	885	364	0	385	136	573	207	366	155	80	75	51	38	13	106	67
ARTILLERY.																
Independent Battery Light Artillery.....	136	60	0	66	10	100	38	62	19	10	9	8	6	2	9	6
Baltimore Battery.....	32	10	0	17	5	25	7	18	5	2	3	0	0	0	2	1
Independent Battery (6 months).....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	169	70	0	84	15	126	45	81	24	12	12	8	6	2	11	7
RECAPITULATION.																
Total Infantry.....	4,861	2,393	0	1,966	502	3,146	1,398	1,748	822	483	339	297	231	66	596	281
Total cavalry.....	885	364	0	385	136	573	207	366	155	80	75	51	38	13	106	67
Total artillery.....	169	70	0	84	15	126	45	81	24	12	12	8	6	2	11	7
Grand total	5,915	2,827	0	2,435	653	3,845	1,650	2,195	1,001	575	426	356	275	81	713	327
																386

MASSACHUSETTS.

INFANTRY.																
First.....	1,981	558	372	0	160	26	363	229	134	107	78	29	24	20	4	45
Second.....	2,767	633	423	0	184	22	411	265	146	89	63	26	42	35	7	64
Third.....	1,471	166	66	0	78	22	130	86	23	23	13	10	1	0	0	91
Fourth.....	2,736	299	180	0	102	17	165	70	95	72	65	17	22	0	40	23
Fifth.....	2,756	172	68	0	85	19	116	36	80	29	15	14	11	0	16	7
Sixth.....	2,656	198	88	0	98	28	141	54	87	32	14	18	10	6	1	8
Seventh.....	1,320	410	259	0	129	22	246	151	95	73	44	29	29	26	3	62
Eighth.....	2,608	119	38	0	61	26	91	27	146	12	5	7	2	0	1	98
Ninth.....	1,499	634	435	0	172	27	418	272	140	98	67	31	33	30	2	84
Tenth.....	1,409	473	271	0	174	27	333	193	140	52	31	21	19	17	2	66
Eleventh.....	2,423	563	377	0	160	26	334	220	114	87	66	31	42	36	6	30
Twelfth.....	1,758	563	382	0	164	17	343	226	117	95	64	31	34	36	0	33
Thirteenth.....	1,584	422	297	0	112	13	305	213	82	39	27	12	21	16	9	58
Fourteenth.....	1,096	159	92	0	56	11	99	50	149	38	25	13	4	4	0	28
Fifteenth.....	1,975	793	531	0	220	32	508	323	185	117	79	28	56	54	9	75
Sixteenth.....	1,563	525	363	0	164	6	322	269	113	87	64	23	47	40	7	37
Seventeenth.....	2,909	509	263	0	208	38	324	199	195	87	70	27	37	34	7	46
Eighteenth.....	1,633	572	353	0	191	28	375	218	165	78	58	20	45	40	5	29
Nineteenth.....	2,409	642	408	0	208	26	393	238	155	108	68	40	55	50	6	34
Twentieth.....	3,259	771	522	0	215	32	487	307	180	121	93	18	63	56	7	33
Twenty-first.....	1,619	551	350	0	167	25	363	207	143	140	50	13	37	34	3	27
Twenty-second.....	1,858	580	408	0	182	18	328	215	113	126	97	32	45	39	6	32
Twenty-third.....	1,710	434	304	0	172	13	308	163	145	90	66	24	36	23	4	27
Twenty-fourth.....	2,116	500	316	0	163	27	298	163	185	92	70	22	36	31	4	33

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.		Total applied.		Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.	
	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Pending.	Applied.	Pending.	Applied.	Pending.	Applied.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																
Twenty-fifth.....	1,909	646	0	178	31	808	260	148	115	92	23	45	42	3	78	35
Twenty-sixth.....	2,101	492	0	170	19	262	138	124	131	94	27	39	33	6	43	32
Twenty-seventh.....	2,103	744	0	288	36	437	240	217	111	83	28	61	55	6	38	62
Twenty-eighth.....	2,594	775	0	194	13	442	312	130	165	126	39	73	62	11	95	68
Twenty-ninth.....	1,820	407	0	152	25	263	122	141	68	55	13	21	19	2	55	34
Thirtieth.....	2,084	574	0	138	29	259	154	105	157	134	23	76	70	6	82	49
Thirty-first.....	1,731	414	0	194	21	248	96	153	78	47	31	26	21	5	62	35
Thirty-second.....	2,960	634	0	193	31	411	251	160	106	73	33	43	41	2	74	45
Thirty-third.....	1,412	498	0	160	27	330	164	146	87	62	25	36	35	1	45	30
Thirty-fourth.....	1,448	622	0	136	30	391	223	130	104	83	19	42	40	2	102	63
Thirty-fifth.....	1,416	555	0	136	31	356	179	130	83	70	23	44	39	5	53	34
Thirty-sixth.....	1,453	528	0	161	27	317	187	130	93	88	25	56	51	5	62	41
Thirty-seventh.....	1,191	428	0	99	21	221	136	85	100	83	17	49	49	0	74	44
Thirty-eighth.....	1,541	491	0	121	16	296	183	103	100	85	15	46	45	1	58	40
Thirty-ninth.....	1,167	483	0	136	22	300	178	122	90	72	18	42	38	4	51	37
Fortieth.....	1,064	306	0	88	9	192	117	75	56	49	7	22	18	4	36	25
Forty-first.....	1,997	145	0	69	22	111	38	73	31	23	8	9	7	2	14	6
Forty-second.....	1,076	104	0	49	15	71	24	34	22	9	13	4	3	1	7	4
Forty-third.....	1,076	104	0	35	1	50	22	28	6	4	2	7	5	2	13	9
Forty-fourth.....	1,095	119	0	36	13	79	37	42	24	20	4	6	6	1	10	8
Forty-fifth.....	1,047	119	0	54	24	83	30	63	19	11	8	6	6	0	11	4
Forty-sixth.....	1,158	107	0	35	6	48	19	29	30	23	7	14	11	3	15	10
Forty-seventh.....	1,025	139	0	40	18	116	39	77	35	32	13	18	18	0	20	12
Forty-eighth.....	1,095	139	0	115	20	160	48	112	51	38	13	23	21	2	32	24
Forty-ninth.....	1,066	206	0	79	13	97	25	72	50	43	7	22	19	3	29	19
Fiftieth.....	1,096	190	0	68	16	97	25	64	24	12	4	4	4	0	9	1
Fifty-first.....	973	126	0	101	30	136	35	101	47	33	14	14	14	0	26	10
Fifty-second.....	955	223	0	105	27	189	92	97	77	62	15	35	32	3	47	30
Fifty-third.....	973	345	0	156	46	293	154	139	77	44	23	22	19	3	58	31
Fifty-fourth.....	1,074	460	0	172	26	217	65	152	49	23	26	14	13	1	47	18
Fifty-fifth.....	1,295	327	0	91	10	197	140	87	77	57	20	44	42	2	60	22
Fifty-sixth.....	1,319	378	0	157	24	319	216	103	103	67	56	47	46	1	91	41
Fifty-seventh.....	1,543	560	0	157	24	319	216	103	103	67	56	47	46	1	91	41

Fifty-eighth.....	1,106	425	324	0	86	15	100	141	55	106	91	15	53	49	4	67	43	24
Fifty-ninth.....	1,054	278	216	0	54	8	153	116	37	68	50	0	23	17	5	35	24	11
Sixty.....	961	20	5	0	14	1	12	2	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	4
Sixty-first.....	1,013	83	44	0	37	12	61	26	35	16	8	8	3	2	1	13	8	5
Sixty-second.....	1,411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unattached companies infantry, from first to twenty-seventh.....	8,187	26	8	0	17	1	20	4	16	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	1
Seventh Militia Infantry.....	1,103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharpshooters:																		
First.....	233	74	48	0	26	0	45	25	20	11	9	2	9	2	0	9	5	4
Second.....	155	65	45	0	17	3	43	27	15	16	11	5	2	2	0	5	5	4
Boston Cadets.....	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem Cadets.....	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	105,047	25,199	15,887	0	7,981	1,331	15,420	8,778	6,642	4,537	3,326	1,211	1,896	1,704	182	3,356	2,079	1,277

CAVALRY.

First.....	2,787	602	358	0	215	29	390	202	188	104	81	23	31	25	6	77	50	27
Second.....	2,841	368	211	0	121	36	267	142	125	48	31	17	13	11	2	40	27	13
Third.....	2,663	227	135	0	62	30	146	82	64	35	22	13	13	0	0	33	18	15
Read's Third Cavalry.....	20	11	0	0	4	1	11	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	5	3	2
Fourth.....	2,018	311	160	0	130	21	187	79	108	64	44	20	17	13	4	43	24	19
Fifth.....	1,516	192	78	0	100	14	116	36	80	37	20	17	16	13	4	23	10	13
Company A, First Battalion Cavalry.....	1,531	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Third Battalion Mounted Rifles.....	318	4	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unassigned recruits.....	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unattached recruits, first, second, and third.....	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	12,996	1,730	954	0	645	131	1,122	547	575	293	200	93	92	75	17	223	132	91

ARTILLERY.

First.....	3,429	1,013	740	0	225	48	602	414	188	212	172	40	72	68	4	127	86	41
Second.....	2,045	523	319	0	173	37	250	157	127	127	103	26	56	55	4	86	70	23
Third.....	2,348	248	95	0	123	20	166	43	121	47	28	1	12	11	1	23	12	10
Fourth.....	1,862	182	51	0	78	23	113	28	88	26	14	12	5	4	1	8	5	3
First Battalion Heavy Artillery.....	1,466	46	23	0	13	8	29	9	20	10	10	0	3	3	0	4	3	1
Unattached companies, Heavy Artillery.....																		
Twenty-ninth.....	187	11	0	0	7	4	9	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Thirtieth.....	160	5	0	0	4	1	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent batteries:																		
First.....	319	54	30	0	20	4	34	15	19	15	11	4	2	2	0	8	2	1
Second.....	415	43	35	0	29	3	40	12	28	16	13	3	4	3	0	4	2	1
Third.....	318	43	32	0	10	1	30	17	13	10	9	1	13	13	0	13	7	6
Fourth.....	445	80	64	0	31	7	41	23	22	29	25	3	4	4	0	9	3	6
Fifth.....	431	57	47	0	26	1	36	23	16	28	12	2	11	10	1	12	8	4
Sixth.....	481	82	56	0	25	1	31	13	16	28	23	7	9	8	1	17	10	7
Seventh.....	436	107	66	0	31	8	63	39	24	18	11	1	9	2	0	6	3	1
Eighth.....	161	20	12	0	6	2	8	2	6	4	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.		Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.	
		Total applied.		Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.	
				Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Pending.
ARTILLERY—Continued.															
Independent batteries—Continued.															
Ninth.....	356	55	33	0	17	5	37	19	18	9	8	1	5	3	2
Tenth.....	274	74	41	0	27	6	42	17	25	14	10	4	7	10	7
Eleventh.....	356	33	27	0	3	3	18	12	6	4	4	0	4	7	3
Twelfth.....	300	44	19	0	25	0	22	5	17	8	6	2	4	10	5
Thirteenth.....	355	36	18	0	14	4	16	7	12	10	6	4	2	5	3
Fourteenth.....	207	23	12	0	8	3	16	8	8	3	2	1	0	0	2
Fifteenth.....	416	44	24	0	17	3	23	9	14	12	8	4	5	4	3
Sixteenth.....	174	15	5	0	9	1	12	2	10	2	2	0	1	1	1
Independent Militia Battery.....	118	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	18, 018	2, 887	1, 753	0	941	193	1, 665	813	852	622	478	144	229	371	250
															121
REGIMENTAL.															
Total Infantry.....	105, 047	25, 199	15, 887	0	7, 981	1, 331	15, 420	8, 778	6, 642	4, 537	3, 326	1, 211	1, 886	3, 356	2, 079
Total Cavalry.....	12, 896	1, 730	954	0	645	131	1, 122	547	575	293	200	93	92	17	223
Total Artillery.....	18, 018	2, 887	1, 753	0	941	193	1, 665	813	852	622	478	144	229	371	250
Grand total.....	136, 061	29, 816	18, 504	0	9, 567	1, 655	18, 207	10, 138	8, 069	5, 452	4, 004	1, 448	2, 207	8, 950	2, 461
															1, 489

MICHIGAN.

INFANTRY.															
First.....	2, 144	659	358	0	271	30	493	264	229	62	35	27	27	77	86
Second.....	2, 151	675	406	0	236	23	459	254	205	80	63	18	51	85	43
Third.....	2, 109	874	490	0	237	47	599	290	309	95	71	24	95	85	43
Fourth.....	2, 529	805	483	0	320	52	541	257	284	84	66	31	75	108	51
Fifth.....	1, 460	768	469	0	263	36	523	313	216	94	66	32	61	94	49

Sixth.....	1,967	461	284	0	101	36	282	111	171	58	45	18	47	46	1	74	82	42
Seventh.....	1,388	652	367	0	248	37	445	226	209	64	40	24	53	50	8	90	41	49
Eighth.....	1,792	770	468	0	270	82	418	236	213	106	70	36	69	60	9	77	28	49
Ninth.....	2,175	568	257	0	264	47	372	117	255	75	52	23	70	64	6	61	24	27
Tenth.....	1,680	594	264	0	265	55	378	133	245	87	60	27	56	46	10	53	23	38
Eleventh.....	2,469	664	329	0	279	56	434	171	263	82	62	20	71	67	4	77	29	48
Twelfth.....	2,335	778	348	0	354	76	487	147	340	131	91	40	85	76	9	75	34	41
Thirteenth.....	2,064	768	404	0	296	68	473	197	276	117	83	31	108	95	13	70	29	41
Fourteenth.....	1,662	564	268	0	263	83	365	140	225	82	61	31	67	55	12	50	22	28
Fifteenth.....	2,371	617	303	0	257	46	366	139	227	104	71	33	82	67	15	65	26	40
Sixteenth.....	2,318	651	380	0	225	45	441	242	199	72	51	21	56	47	9	82	40	42
Seventeenth.....	1,079	435	296	0	169	34	318	173	145	65	48	17	59	52	7	57	23	34
Eighteenth.....	1,374	495	336	0	185	37	247	189	145	60	45	15	54	51	3	74	36	35
Nineteenth.....	1,238	524	336	0	147	41	344	169	145	79	63	16	63	57	6	62	17	21
Twentieth.....	1,157	482	295	0	167	20	313	162	131	58	44	14	49	45	4	68	24	38
Twenty-first.....	1,477	646	370	0	234	36	379	169	210	86	65	21	118	114	4	72	37	35
Twenty-second.....	1,586	573	315	0	209	49	314	131	133	102	70	32	85	77	8	63	28	35
Twenty-third.....	1,417	536	254	0	251	31	315	101	214	86	61	25	72	61	11	63	31	32
Twenty-fourth.....	2,054	601	383	0	182	26	396	224	162	76	56	20	48	40	8	81	53	28
Twenty-fifth.....	988	386	205	0	151	30	253	113	140	55	38	17	49	44	5	29	10	19
Twenty-sixth.....	1,210	478	266	0	179	33	294	135	159	56	45	11	71	67	4	57	19	38
Twenty-seventh.....	2,029	608	393	0	188	27	375	228	147	100	72	28	88	76	12	45	17	28
Twenty-eighth.....	1,051	249	98	0	124	27	160	34	126	40	27	13	32	29	3	17	8	9
Twenty-ninth.....	1,136	227	52	0	144	31	177	29	148	20	11	9	13	8	5	17	4	13
Thirtieth.....	60	14	0	0	40	6	45	8	37	5	1	4	3	2	1	7	3	4
First Colored Infantry.....	1,001	41	11	0	24	6	20	1	19	11	5	6	3	3	0	7	2	5
First Sharpshooters.....	1,446	463	248	0	186	29	269	123	140	67	41	26	65	57	8	62	21	41
Hall's Sharpshooters.....	1,364	463	248	0	186	29	269	123	140	67	41	26	65	57	8	62	21	41
Independent sharpshooters:																		
First.....		47	36	0	8	3	26	16	10	9	9	0	9	9	0	3	2	1
Second.....		54	38	0	14	2	34	23	11	5	4	1	9	9	0	6	2	4
Brady's Sharpshooters.....		26	15	0	9	2	19	11	8	4	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0
Jardine's Sharpshooters.....		17	11	0	5	1	12	7	5	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
Engineers and Mechanics.....	3,200	916	401	0	441	74	602	170	432	144	103	41	106	96	10	64	32	32
Stanton Guards.....	103	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit Provost Guards.....	130	14	5	0	9	0	11	2	9	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Unassigned.....		14	3	0	10	1	6	0	6	4	2	2	1	1	0	3	0	3
Unknown.....		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Howland's Company Engineers.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	57,669	18,763	10,040	0	7,425	1,298	12,115	5,488	6,627	2,534	1,788	746	2,075	1,846	229	2,039	918	1,121

First.....	2,116	875	395	0	385	95	609	228	381	109	68	41	76	64	12	81	35	46
Second.....	2,243	658	322	0	290	46	456	189	267	89	59	30	59	52	7	54	22	32
Third.....	2,560	696	274	0	354	46	439	106	333	92	58	34	95	83	12	70	27	43
Fourth.....	2,217	603	266	0	294	53	376	121	255	101	65	36	61	53	8	65	27	38
Fifth.....	1,998	619	347	0	229	43	389	164	205	194	73	21	66	59	7	60	31	39
Sixth.....	1,624	694	379	0	272	35	432	187	245	86	68	18	99	93	6	67	31	36

CAVALRY.

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.						
		Enlisted to ar- rears.	Not enlisted to ar- rears.	Enlisted to ar- rears.	Not enlisted to ar- rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.					
CAVALRY—Continued.																		
Seventh.....	1,779	524	258	0	240	26	315	118	197	69	47	22	77	68	9	63	25	88
Eighth.....	2,512	644	303	0	280	52	415	153	282	100	69	31	73	64	1	56	17	89
Ninth.....	2,057	338	159	0	152	27	220	82	138	57	39	18	22	21	1	39	17	22
Tenth.....	2,050	449	184	0	209	56	305	91	214	52	37	15	44	41	1	48	15	33
Eleventh.....	1,579	274	132	0	110	23	179	77	102	30	10	11	34	27	7	31	9	22
First United States Lancers.....	852	6	0	0	6	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chandler Horse Guards.....	204	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	23,791	6,372	3,019	0	2,831	522	4,139	1,536	2,603	881	602	279	708	625	83	644	256	388
ARTILLERY.																		
First Light Artillery.....	3,333	848	364	0	416	68	592	181	411	118	87	31	77	72	5	61	24	37
First Heavy Artillery.....	264	132	0	97	35	131	131	28	103	52	43	9	53	49	4	28	12	16
Independent batteries:																		
Thirteenth.....	257	40	14	0	18	8	30	6	24	4	2	2	4	4	0	2	2	0
Fourteenth.....	225	54	17	0	30	7	40	9	31	8	6	2	2	1	1	4	1	8
Total.....	3,815	1,206	527	0	561	118	783	224	509	182	138	44	136	126	10	95	39	56
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total Infantry.....	57,069	18,763	10,040	0	7,425	1,298	12,115	5,488	6,627	2,534	1,788	746	2,075	1,846	229	2,039	918	1,121
Total Cavalry.....	23,791	6,372	3,019	0	2,831	522	4,139	1,536	2,603	881	602	279	708	625	88	644	256	388
Total Artillery.....	3,815	1,206	527	0	561	118	783	224	509	182	138	44	136	126	10	95	39	56
Total miscellaneous organizations in other States.....	5,020																	
Grand total.....	90,295	26,341	13,586	0	10,817	1,938	17,047	7,248	9,799	3,597	2,528	1,069	2,919	2,597	322	2,778	1,213	1,565

MINNESOTA.

INFANTRY.																		
First.....	1,315	694	360	0	274	60	517	263	254	47	24	23	46	37	9	84	36	48
Second.....	1,789	534	245	0	223	66	352	139	213	54	30	24	40	37	9	82	39	43
Third.....	1,473	438	292	0	183	53	278	95	183	57	40	17	54	48	6	49	19	30
Fourth.....	1,654	602	293	0	272	67	424	160	264	68	31	37	45	38	7	65	34	31
Fifth.....	1,302	532	287	0	172	73	345	146	199	65	51	14	00	56	4	62	34	28
Sixth.....	1,272	475	214	0	212	49	323	130	213	69	43	26	46	41	5	37	29	17
Seventh.....	1,167	422	200	0	170	46	305	110	171	51	30	21	32	28	4	34	14	20
Eighth.....	1,065	337	147	0	143	47	257	102	155	28	15	13	29	22	7	23	8	15
Ninth.....	1,101	491	269	0	171	51	284	129	164	73	50	14	64	61	3	70	29	41
Tenth.....	1,168	425	219	0	149	57	297	128	169	37	37	10	50	-48	2	11	16	25
Eleventh.....	1,010	153	35	0	77	41	128	92	100	9	5	4	5	5	0	11	3	8
Twelfth.....	910	29	15	0	5	0	5	4	1	0	3	2	10	8	2	0	0	0
First Sharpshooters.....	106	5	0	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Second Sharpshooters.....	105	30	16	0	11	3	22	14	8	3	1	2	1	0	1	4	1	3
Irregular organizations:																		
Brown County militia.....	103	7	3	0	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0
Miscellaneous militia.....	17	11	6	0	5	0	10	7	3	5	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
First Le Sueur Tigers.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Second Le Sueur Tigers.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Irregular mounted militia (A).....	6	5	0	1	0	6	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citizen volunteers.....	9	3	0	0	6	0	5	1	4	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	0
Unknown recruits.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unassigned recruits.....	8	1	0	0	6	1	6	0	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous volunteers.....	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	15,440	5,215	2,507	0	2,092	616	3,572	1,453	2,119	578	366	212	500	435	65	565	253	312
CAVALRY.																		
First.....	1,298	168	45	0	88	35	147	35	112	9	4	5	7	5	2	5	1	4
Second.....	1,414	255	79	1	128	47	207	51	156	22	13	9	14	12	2	12	4	8
Hatch's Battalion.....	1,798	109	43	0	46	20	91	31	60	10	6	4	5	5	0	3	1	2
Bracket's Battalion.....	613	78	24	0	42	12	65	17	48	6	1	5	4	4	0	2	2	1
Independent.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	4,053	610	191	1	304	114	510	134	376	47	24	23	30	26	4	23	8	15
ARTILLERY.																		
First Heavy.....	1,881	273	81	0	140	52	204	34	170	19	13	6	25	24	1	25	10	15
Independent batteries:																		
First.....	287	78	39	0	32	7	58	24	34	8	5	3	7	6	1	5	4	1
Second.....	274	82	30	0	38	14	59	16	43	10	6	4	5	5	0	8	3	5
Third.....	173	25	11	0	10	4	20	7	13	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	1
Total.....	2,615	458	161	0	220	77	341	81	260	38	25	13	40	38	2	39	17	22

Second Heavy	14	3	0	9	2	7	1	6	2	0	2	4	1	3	1	1	
Total	21	3	0	16	2	13	1	11	4	0	4	4	1	3	1	1	0
RECAPITULATION.																	
Total infantry	27	2	0	15	10	8	0	8	12	1	11	5	1	4	2	0	2
Total cavalry	45	6	0	28	9	21	1	20	18	6	12	2	1	1	4	0	4
Total artillery	21	3	0	16	2	12	1	11	4	0	4	4	1	3	1	1	0
Grand total	93	13	0	59	21	41	2	39	34	7	27	11	3	8	7	1	6

MISSOURI.

INFANTRY.																	
First	161	60	0	90	11	112	31	81	25	18	7	8	4	4	16	7	9
Second	301	161	0	122	18	220	106	114	35	18	17	22	18	4	24	19	5
Third	271	126	0	127	18	188	75	113	48	28	20	20	17	3	15	6	9
Fourth	73	22	0	42	9	52	9	53	10	8	2	6	5	1	5	0	5
Fifth	127	56	0	58	13	80	27	63	31	21	12	9	5	4	5	3	2
Sixth	1,127	116	0	115	25	162	66	96	41	21	23	26	19	7	24	10	14
Seventh	230	97	0	114	19	145	57	88	41	17	24	25	13	12	19	10	9
Eighth	1,731	135	0	117	22	169	77	92	46	21	25	14	12	2	46	25	21
Ninth	1,094	275	0	117	22	169	77	92	46	21	25	14	12	2	46	25	21
Tenth	46	17	0	29	0	24	5	19	11	8	3	4	2	2	7	2	5
Eleventh	977	392	0	142	33	244	121	123	53	31	22	41	37	4	54	28	26
Twelfth	476	227	0	208	41	329	147	182	68	36	32	31	24	7	48	20	28
Thirteenth	745	216	0	76	12	141	91	50	31	14	17	17	12	5	27	11	16
Fourteenth	639	136	0	72	13	80	17	63	34	22	12	11	6	5	11	6	5
Fifteenth	133	51	0	58	6	79	34	45	21	12	9	10	6	4	13	7	8
Sixteenth	708	140	0	91	24	174	97	77	40	20	20	17	9	8	24	14	10
Seventeenth	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighteenth	172	95	0	61	16	114	54	60	20	15	5	20	19	1	18	7	11
Nineteenth	519	235	0	240	44	319	112	207	89	51	38	73	62	11	38	10	28
Twentieth	9	5	0	3	1	5	2	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Twenty-first	5	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Twenty-second	667	266	0	256	45	348	137	211	98	55	43	68	58	10	53	16	37
Twenty-third	46	11	0	29	6	27	6	21	10	1	9	3	1	2	6	3	3
Twenty-fourth	492	196	0	247	49	325	99	226	70	33	37	64	53	11	33	11	27
Twenty-fifth	1,074	172	0	161	28	193	72	121	65	39	26	55	40	15	48	21	27
Twenty-sixth	361	221	0	100	22	139	51	88	28	16	12	31	20	11	23	17	11
Twenty-seventh	1,294	199	0	130	30	203	86	117	73	53	20	45	39	6	39	12	22
Twenty-eighth	1,972	360	0	180	29	160	50	110	68	42	26	50	42	8	20	5	15
Twenty-ninth	771	298	0	130	29	160	50	110	68	42	26	50	42	8	20	5	15
Thirtieth	9	2	0	6	1	5	1	4	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Thirty-first	886	377	0	118	29	132	61	71	79	51	28	103	85	18	63	33	30
Thirty-second	232	123	0	88	21	81	19	62	61	39	22	49	53	6	31	12	19
Thirty-third	909	338	0	121	28	133	46	87	86	52	34	83	71	12	36	20	16
Thirty-fourth	7	2	0	4	1	4	1	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-fifth	205	346	0	120	21	101	31	70	98	63	35	112	98	14	35	13	22

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.						
		Entitled to ar. rears.	Not entitled to arrear.	Entitled to ar. rears.	Not entitled to arrear.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.					
INFANTRY—Continued.																		
Thirty-third	1,000	335	184	0	132	19	162	62	100	63	46	17	71	61	10	39	15	24
Thirty-fourth	.....	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-fifth	852	301	158	0	130	13	139	38	101	56	43	13	78	72	6	28	5	23
Thirty-sixth	.....	14	8	0	6	0	1	1	0	5	3	2	5	3	2	3	2	1
Thirty-seventh	.....	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-eighth	.....	4	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-ninth	.....	188	83	0	88	17	75	10	65	45	33	12	36	29	7	32	11	21
Fortieth	917	286	26	0	46	13	46	10	36	24	12	12	8	3	5	1	6	0
Forty-first	1,013	35	14	0	17	4	21	5	16	9	5	4	5	4	1	0	0	0
Forty-second	868	272	92	0	148	32	186	32	154	28	22	6	33	30	3	25	8	17
Forty-third	749	947	126	0	90	29	129	33	96	17	6	11	16	11	5	11	4	3
Forty-fourth	907	173	54	0	143	27	169	40	129	55	35	20	45	41	4	27	10	17
Forty-fifth	349	86	35	0	43	8	49	7	42	13	10	3	14	13	1	10	5	5
Forty-sixth	76	36	14	0	46	16	51	3	48	19	8	11	3	2	1	3	1	4
Forty-seventh	420	142	67	0	53	22	65	12	53	38	26	12	30	25	5	9	4	15
Forty-eighth	1,011	125	40	0	66	19	60	7	53	83	17	16	25	16	9	7	0	7
Forty-ninth	710	148	42	0	81	25	93	14	79	23	13	10	17	8	9	15	6	4
Fiftieth	1,282	82	26	0	39	17	46	4	42	19	12	7	11	6	5	6	4	2
Fifty-first	1,061	99	30	0	52	17	61	8	53	12	5	7	15	14	1	11	3	8
Fifty-second	.....	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fifty-third	.....	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Fifty-fourth	.....	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Fifty-fifth	.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Northeast Infantry:																		
First	1,551	18	7	0	10	1	10	4	6	4	2	2	4	1	3	0	0	0
Second	.....	5	1	0	4	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Freemont Rangers	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osterhaus' Battalion	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freemont's Light Guards	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osgood Rifles	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Krohn's Reserve Corps (battalion)	.....	8	3	0	4	1	6	1	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Durand's Independent Company, U. S.	.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve Corps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Phelps's Missouri Infantry	754	148	77	0	59	12	68	29	39	41	23	18	34	24	10	5	1	4
Kitchell's Militia Infantry	4	15	5	0	4	9	8	2	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton Cadets																		
Colored Infantry:																		
First	31	3	3	0	17	11	19	2	17	6	1	5	1	0	1	5	0	5
Second	41	7	3	0	22	12	16	0	16	15	6	9	4	1	3	6	0	8
Third	15	3	3	0	8	4	4	0	4	4	3	1	1	0	1	6	0	6
Fourth	16	3	3	0	5	8	11	1	10	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Infantry:																		
First	44	21	21	0	16	7	29	9	20	10	7	3	5	5	0	0	0	0
Second	28	16	16	0	8	4	16	5	11	9	8	1	2	2	0	1	1	0
Third	13	6	6	0	4	3	9	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth	10	2	2	0	8	0	6	1	5	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1
Fifth	63	17	14	0	2	1	7	4	3	3	3	0	7	7	0	0	0	0
Sixteenth	206	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Fifteenth	324	5	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Independent Company Osage Rifles.	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Militia:																		
Granger County Battalion	6	3	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	1	1	0	1
Merwer County Battalion	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battalions Missouri Militia Infantry:																		
First	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second	4	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third	4	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fourth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventh	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home Guards:																		
Benton Company	536	40	28	0	11	1	19	13	6	9	4	5	12	11	1	0	0	0
James's Company, Caldwell County.			1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adair County	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson's Company, Caldwell County	57	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Girardeau County	327																	
Nagel's Company, Carondelet County	140	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green County	89																	
Thomas's Company, Carondelet County	90	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton County	879	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Perry County	41																	
Boonville Battalion, Cooper County	359	6	2	0	4	0	3	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dallas County Battalion	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bennight's Company, Dent County	496	6	2	0	4	0	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Franklin County Battalion	55	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Douglas County	1,047	4	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gentry County	1,474																	
Gacondade County (1st battalion)	1,127	4	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Green and Christian Counties																		

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enrolled.	Total applied.		Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
Home Guards—Continued.																			
Gasconade County (2d battalion)	269	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harrison County Regiment	320																		
Greene County	89	5	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson County Regiment	80																		
Iron County	99	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knox County Battalion	628																		
Jefferson County	67	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence County Battalion	491																		
Lewis County	41																		
Brookfield Company, Linn County	140	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lexington County	74																		
Marion County Battalion	211	4	2	0	2	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston County	34																		
Pothoff's Company, Moniteau County	62	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nordway County	466																		
Osage County Regiment	1,465	20	1	0	18	1	10	1	9	9	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cass County	76																		
Bennett's Company, Phelps County	63	4	2	0	2	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton County	66																		
Wrenzel's Company, Phelps County	60	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pike County Battalion	562	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potosi County	72																		
Hickory County Battalion	477	9	0	0	9	0	2	0	2	5	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Osage County Battalion	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martindale's company	47																		
Stone's Company, Ozark County	211	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Battalion	319	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fenwick's Company, Perry County	92	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thatcher's Company, Pettis County	92	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total admitted.		Total pending.	Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.		Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	
INFANTRY—Continued.													
Provisional enrolled militia—Contin'd:													
Forty-sixth	974	7	0	4	3	4	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
Forty-seventh	831	5	0	3	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Forty-eighth	674	4	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-ninth	810	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Militia:													
First	959	84	26	40	18	54	11	43	12	8	4	6	8
Second	739	10	0	9	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
Third	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth	14	2	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth	6	1	0	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Provisional enrolled militia:													
Fifteenth (no record)	4	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sixteenth	527	3	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventeenth	1,030	24	3	16	5	13	2	11	11	1	10	0	0
Eighteenth	451	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nineteenth	782	14	1	11	2	6	0	5	5	1	4	0	3
Twentieth	647	7	0	6	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Twenty-first	737	5	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-second	658	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-third	578	10	1	8	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fourth	627	12	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fifth	720	12	2	9	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-sixth	1,080	45	9	37	2	15	4	11	26	3	6	2	4

Seventy-third	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.	
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.
INFANTRY—Continued.														
Independent companies, &c.—Cont'd.														
Tanner's														
Tilson's														
Walker's	81													
Warren's	86													
Wehrle's														
Wilson's														
Winter's														
City Band	163													
Calloway	89													
Provisional enrolled militia:														
Andrew's Company														
Howard's Company														
Saint Louis Police Battalion														
Winklemaster's Pontooners														
Gerster's Pioneers														
Kranawick's Sappers and Miners		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent companies, provisional enrolled militia:														
Anderson's														
Applegate's														
Beden's														
Beezley's	40													
Bingham's														
Bochin's														
Boyd's														
Bray's														
Brown's	51													
Buchanan's														
Carrothers's														
Cass County														
Quaker's														
Clark's														

[illegible]

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total admitted.			Total pending.			Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Pending.	Admitted.	Applied.	Pending.	Admitted.	Applied.	Pending.	Admitted.	Applied.	Pending.	Admitted.
INFANTRY—Continued.																			
Provisional enrolled militia—Cont'd.																			
Eighty-fourth (never called into active service)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-sixth (never called into active service)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provisional:																			
First.	930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second.	1160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third.	962	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth.	1004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth.	970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth.	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventh.	640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth.	874	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth.	754	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth.	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provisional enrolled militia:																			
Cochran's.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cornell's.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dietrick's.	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ewing's.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferguson's.	104	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gaddy's.	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Gath's.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hale's.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hark's.	8	2	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahukin's.	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morehouse's.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malar's.	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robinson's.	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoemaker's.	40	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thickin's.	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous, home guards and militia.	15	3	0	12	0	11	0	3	8	3	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1

Unassigned.....	16	12	0	3	1	2	2	0	6	2	4	7	7	0	1	1	0
Citizen volunteers.....	9	5	0	4	0	4	3	1	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown service.....	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	2
Kranawick's Suppers and Miners.....	11,703	5,214	0	5,353	1,136	6,705	2,267	4,438	2,284	1,235	1,049	1,625	1,267	358	1,089	445	644
Walker's.....	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total.....	11,706	5,214	0	5,353	1,139	6,706	2,267	4,439	2,284	1,235	1,049	1,625	1,267	358	1,091	445	646
CAVALRY.																	
First.....	654	268	0	329	57	436	128	308	108	66	42	74	62	12	36	12	24
Second.....	2,159	551	0	208	46	383	111	272	79	37	45	40	39	10	40	20	20
Third.....	1,238	625	0	313	50	395	115	280	102	57	45	81	73	8	47	17	30
Fourth.....	1,401	352	0	168	21	227	85	142	57	33	24	46	39	7	32	18	14
Fifth.....	1,356	178	0	105	11	134	35	180	28	14	14	13	9	4	13	4	9
Sixth.....	1,655	499	0	253	41	264	70	194	94	53	41	60	60	20	13	23	38
Seventh.....	1,161	518	0	227	44	223	108	217	89	61	28	63	50	13	43	20	23
Eighth.....	1,513	576	0	220	47	252	106	232	116	95	31	146	130	16	62	32	30
Ninth.....	1,222	46	0	72	4	70	27	52	23	15	11	10	4	1	5	1	5
Tenth.....	302	142	0	131	25	142	40	102	46	28	48	38	8	40	18	22	18
Eleventh.....	1,241	337	0	132	43	186	78	148	67	46	21	46	37	9	32	15	17
Twelfth.....	1,057	259	0	156	35	261	69	141	73	54	21	51	44	7	32	10	22
Thirteenth.....	1,615	62	0	102	30	154	46	108	40	20	7	8	6	2	13	7	6
Fourteenth.....	953	180	0	48	10	73	13	40	23	13	10	7	4	3	10	5	5
Fifteenth.....	1,061	103	0	53	26	73	13	60	18	5	13	8	5	3	4	1	3
Sixteenth.....	1,128	158	0	90	30	120	20	100	22	6	16	11	10	1	5	2	3
Militia Cavalry:																	
First.....	1,455	975	0	129	39	912	65	147	33	19	14	24	22	2	6	1	5
Second.....	1,395	334	0	152	62	230	68	162	52	27	25	27	19	8	15	6	9
Third.....	1,664	300	0	146	53	260	100	155	51	24	27	26	30	8	25	12	13
Fourth.....	1,225	700	0	82	54	134	31	117	29	17	10	13	8	2	13	6	7
Fifth.....	1,237	187	0	90	45	143	31	114	27	17	10	13	12	5	12	5	7
Sixth.....	1,603	186	0	85	35	136	42	84	25	11	17	17	12	5	8	0	2
Seventh.....	1,229	181	0	69	38	125	40	85	33	15	17	21	18	3	2	0	7
Eighth.....	1,468	248	0	101	50	162	47	115	36	13	21	40	32	7	10	3	6
Ninth.....	1,106	197	0	98	38	143	34	109	28	13	15	20	13	7	0	0	6
Tenth.....	1,013	15	0	5	4	11	12	9	1	4	0	12	9	3	0	0	0
Eleventh.....	1,061	68	0	29	9	45	15	30	10	7	4	12	9	3	1	0	1
Twelfth.....	1,684	45	0	17	2	13	4	9	12	7	5	17	13	4	3	0	1
Thirteenth.....	1,603	21	0	7	5	10	1	6	6	5	3	11	6	5	1	0	3
Fourteenth.....	720	53	0	25	3	31	13	17	8	2	2	11	6	5	1	0	0
Cass County Cavalry.....	9	4	0	4	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Berry's Battalion Cavalry.....	6	2	0	2	1	4	1	3	0	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bowen's Battalion Cavalry.....	21	74	0	7	0	6	2	4	6	5	9	1	5	0	4	2	2
Stewart's Battalion Cavalry.....	1	1	0	5	0	6	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
White's Battalion Cavalry.....	1	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton's Cavalry.....	4	1	0	3	0	3	6	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton Body Guard Cavalry.....	15	10	0	4	1	9	1	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	2	2
Fremont Hussars.....	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fremont Rangers.....	8	2	0	5	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	1

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.			
MILITIA CAVALRY—Continued.																		
Bishop's Battalion.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pending.
Van Horn's Battalion.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Wood's Battalion.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Wright's Battalion.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Eleventh Battalion.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pending.
A Fourteenth United States Reserve Corps.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pending.
Independent companies:																		
Humphreys.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Loring's.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Lores.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Sobalski's.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Burris's.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Beery's.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Rice's.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Walter's.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Westerberg's.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Holland, H Battalion.		6	2	0	3	1	5	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Admitted.
First Battalion.	352	4	1	0	3	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	Admitted.
Second Battalion.	525	80	50	0	35	4	51	24	27	15	12	3	19	12	7	4	2	Admitted.
Saint Louis Provisional Enrolled Cavalry.		1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Company A, First United States Reserve Corps Cavalry.		2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Admitted.
Hawkins' Independent.		2	2	0	6	0	5	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	Admitted.
Johnson's Independent.		1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Naughton's Dragoons.		1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Miner's Independent.		1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Admitted.
Wayne County Cavalry.		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Admitted.
Moddard County Cavalry.		1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Admitted.
Total.	35,634	8,130	3,318	0	3,850	968	5,125	1,451	3,074	1,300	704	506	1,035	836	109	586	237	340

ARTILLERY.

First Light	2,259	354	102	0	148	44	257	103	154	46	26	20	22	19	3	29	14	15
Second Light	3,616	368	142	0	180	46	297	49	158	91	52	39	34	1	6	36	13	23
Backhof's Battalion		13	7	0	6	10	5	5	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
First Independent		8	6	0	2	0	6	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Buel's Artillery		2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kowal's Artillery		2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Mann's Artillery		2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Schofield's Artillery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schuckel's Artillery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schwartz Artillery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Independent Militia	38	9	2	0	6	1	5	0	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Total	5,913	758	322	0	345	91	488	162	326	140	80	60	62	52	10	68	28	40
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry	11,832	5,249		0	5,423	1,160	6,788	2,282	4,506	2,305	1,247	1,058	1,640	1,274	366	1,099	446	653
Total cavalry	35,634	8,136	3,318	0	3,850	968	5,125	1,451	3,674	1,390	704	596	1,035	836	199	586	237	349
Total artillery	5,913	758	322	0	345	91	488	162	326	140	80	60	62	52	10	68	28	40
Grand total	147,471	20,726	8,889	0	9,618	2,219	12,401	3,895	8,506	3,835	2,121	1,714	2,737	2,162	575	1,753	711	1,042

NEBRASKA.

INFANTRY.

First	1,107	155	69	0	81	5	111	38	73	16	13	3	9	9	0	19	9	10
Unknown service		4	0	0	4	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pawnee Scouts	110	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omaha Scouts	86	6	0	0	1	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	1,303	169	69	0	90	10	118	38	80	20	13	7	11	9	2	20	9	11

CAVALRY.

First	1,814	191	59	0	93	39	154	44	110	15	3	12	12	7	5	10	5	5
Second	1,176	111	48	0	43	20	91	34	57	10	4	6	7	0	3	3	3	0
First Battalion Cavalry	372	8	1	0	5	2	5	0	5	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Childs' Independent Militia Battery (militia detachment artillery)	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Militia Cavalry (Company A)	125	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,500	311	108	0	141	62	251	78	173	26	7	19	20	15	5	14	8	6
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry	1,303	169	69	0	90	10	118	38	80	20	13	7	11	9	2	20	9	11

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of application filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.													
	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.			
	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar-rears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar-rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
RECAPITULATION—Continued.														
Total cavalry	8	1	0	5	2	5	0	5	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	177	70	0	95	12	123	38	85	21	13	8	12	10	2

NEVADA.

INFANTRY.													
First.....	5	1	0	3	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	5	1	0	3	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
CAVALRY.													
First.....	24	5	0	16	3	23	5	18	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	24	5	0	16	3	23	5	18	0	0	0	0	1
RECAPITULATION.													
Total infantry.....	5	1	0	3	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Total cavalry.....	24	5	0	16	3	23	5	18	0	0	0	0	1
Total artillery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total.....	29	6	0	19	4	27	6	21	0	0	0	0	2

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

INFANTRY.

First	765	92	922	0	59	11	70	16	43	0	3	3	3	3	0	4	0	4
Second	639	431	431	0	233	37	472	273	190	94	70	24	35	43	0	59	59	29
Third	682	415	415	0	213	37	402	276	174	106	84	22	53	43	11	08	38	40
Fourth	620	351	351	0	238	31	381	169	104	109	80	30	38	35	3	47	47	43
Fifth	749	528	528	0	310	43	463	368	235	137	94	43	50	53	0	120	84	73
Sixth	531	321	321	0	282	30	487	265	205	128	60	23	61	72	8	70	70	55
Seventh	710	450	450	0	295	36	460	315	175	127	117	32	57	67	4	103	61	42
Eighth	586	403	403	0	216	30	355	146	103	128	67	32	55	43	0	113	72	46
Ninth	653	430	430	0	179	26	367	222	135	104	84	30	33	42	3	110	72	47
Tenth	598	392	392	0	173	31	310	204	132	91	71	30	31	30	5	72	45	37
Eleventh	697	417	417	0	158	32	375	223	132	110	90	30	34	33	1	72	45	37
Twelfth	742	391	391	1	184	37	475	253	132	110	90	30	34	33	1	72	45	37
Thirteenth	567	357	357	0	170	37	340	210	122	92	75	14	43	47	0	53	30	30
Fourteenth	501	368	368	0	134	30	263	181	173	92	75	14	43	47	0	53	30	30
Fifteenth	413	297	297	0	104	20	255	130	123	82	68	11	30	33	0	40	30	15
Sixteenth	374	271	271	0	135	17	177	46	131	104	93	11	43	40	3	46	31	15
Seventeenth	4	4	4	0	1	0	12	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Eighteenth	104	53	53	0	80	29	128	35	91	16	7	0	0	8	1	11	5	6
Chandler's Militia Infantry	83	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First and Second Sharpshooters	369	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third	83	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houghton's Company, Militia Infantry	23	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Littlefield's Company, Militia Infantry	23	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unassigned recruits	55	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27,880	9,787	6,063	1	3,210	513	5,989	3,385	2,704	1,644	1,280	364	739	689	70	1,395	810	585

CAVALRY.

First	1,491	257	148	0	94	15	163	83	80	31	22	9	17	17	0	45	26	20
Total	1,491	257	148	0	94	15	163	83	80	31	22	9	17	17	0	45	26	20

ARTILLERY.

First Heavy Artillery	1,824	345	198	0	165	42	263	94	169	50	24	26	11	9	2	21	11	10
First Company Heavy Artillery	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Company Independent Artillery	3	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parbelle's Artillery	84	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Independent Battery	163	43	23	0	21	4	33	14	19	8	5	3	3	3	0	4	1	3
Total	2,230	397	161	0	190	46	299	108	191	59	29	30	14	12	2	25	12	13

RECAPITULATION.

Total Infantry	27,880	9,787	6,063	1	3,210	513	5,989	3,385	2,704	1,644	1,280	364	739	689	70	1,395	810	585
Total Cavalry	1,491	257	148	0	94	15	163	83	80	31	22	9	17	17	0	45	26	20
Total Artillery	2,230	397	161	0	190	46	299	108	191	59	29	30	14	12	2	25	12	13
Grand total	31,601	10,441	6,372	1	3,494	574	6,451	3,476	2,975	1,734	1,331	403	790	718	72	1,466	846	618

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.
NEW JERSEY.

Organizations.	Total enlisted men.	Total applied.		Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.		
INFANTRY.																			
First.	2,171	527	331	0	158	346	208	138	73	55	18	40	31	9	68	37	31		
Second.	2,972	475	273	0	104	328	176	152	72	45	27	41	36	5	34	16	34		
Third.	2,065	533	339	0	165	339	214	141	83	58	25	32	29	3	63	38	25		
Fourth.	2,819	623	406	0	178	402	249	153	93	69	24	50	43	7	78	45	33		
Fifth.	1,772	483	304	0	145	320	195	125	69	50	19	32	24	8	62	35	27		
Sixth.	1,485	450	278	0	124	299	176	123	52	34	18	34	32	2	65	36	29		
Seventh.	2,906	526	303	0	187	321	165	156	102	69	33	32	23	9	71	46	25		
Eighth.	2,795	582	384	0	162	358	230	128	123	84	39	46	36	10	55	34	21		
Ninth.	2,701	679	356	0	258	469	233	236	100	65	35	45	38	7	65	20	45		
Tenth.	1,840	478	265	0	160	311	150	161	82	60	22	40	34	6	45	21	24		
Eleventh.	1,840	475	318	0	137	20	318	207	111	69	45	24	34	3	54	35	19		
Twelfth.	1,899	577	363	0	169	45	378	223	155	83	59	24	53	4	63	32	31		
Thirteenth.	1,438	311	203	0	89	19	211	129	82	52	38	14	23	2	25	15	10		
Fourteenth.	1,384	595	380	1	172	42	306	241	155	93	72	21	50	40	56	28	28		
Fifteenth.	1,871	577	374	0	167	36	337	202	135	99	76	23	56	6	85	46	39		
Sixteenth.																			
Seventeenth.				8	0	6	1	5	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Eighteenth.	863	5	1	0	2	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Nineteenth.				2	3	4	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Twentieth.				5	1	7	1	6	2	2	10	12	12	0	15	8	7	6	
Twenty-first.	1,104	137	75	0	49	13	80	35	45	30	20	10	12	0	8	2	6	9	
Twenty-second.				35	19	57	16	41	11	4	7	5	5	0	17	8	9	6	
Twenty-third.	1,955	81	27	0	89	47	103	60	113	29	17	12	20	18	2	17	8	9	
Twenty-fourth.	1,935	330	140	0	127	63	248	95	153	31	16	15	29	24	5	22	5	17	
Twenty-fifth.	1,019	183	81	0	72	30	125	43	80	28	15	13	15	13	2	15	8	5	
Twenty-sixth.	1,031	99	58	0	29	12	69	37	32	20	13	7	3	3	0	7	5	2	
Twenty-seventh.	1,125	170	68	0	76	26	102	19	83	26	16	10	18	17	1	24	16	14	
Twenty-eighth.	935	290	162	0	83	45	216	105	111	35	27	8	18	18	0	21	12	9	
Twenty-ninth.	958	200	58	0	88	54	151	82	119	24	14	10	12	8	4	13	4	9	
Thirtieth.	1,046	152	45	0	79	28	85	14	9	5	11	9	2	2	22	7	15	6	
Thirty-first.	1,016	152	37	0	81	34	116	17	99	17	7	10	12	0	7	1	6	6	
Thirty-second.																			
Thirty-third.	2,184	254	155	0	70	23	138	90	50	63	42	34	31	28	3	32	16	16	

Thirty-fourth	2,283	232	125	0	84	23	118	43	75	50	41	18	29	24	5	26	17	9
Thirty-fifth	1,906	253	148	0	79	26	134	63	71	60	52	17	25	20	5	25	13	12
Thirty-sixth																		
Thirty-seventh	781	26	7	0	14	5	18	3	15	2	1	1	1	1	0	5	2	3
Thirty-eighth	1,048	139	33	0	50	46	103	22	81	14	2	12	8	7	1	4	2	2
Thirty-ninth	1,124	148	87	0	47	14	96	51	45	27	15	12	17	15	2	8	6	2
Fortieth	1,409	77	32	0	28	17	48	17	31	15	6	9	5	4	1	9	5	4
New Jersey Militia				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unassigned recruits	242	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Miscellaneous volunteers	7	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	55,777	11,098	6,344	1	3,642	1,111	7,280	3,770	3,510	1,765	1,198	507	883	756	127	1,170	621	549

CAVALRY.

First	3,317	596	287	0	253	56	400	171	229	92	44	48	36	33	3	68	39	29
Second	2,900	396	192	0	154	40	225	84	131	75	55	20	31	23	8	55	30	25
Third	2,224	339	185	0	118	36	237	125	112	56	35	21	19	14	5	27	11	16
Total	8,451	1,321	664	0	525	132	862	380	482	223	134	89	86	70	16	150	80	70

ARTILLERY.

Independent batteries:																		
First	73	30	0	31	12	54	21	33	13	4	9	3	3	3	0	3	2	1
Second	93	46	0	37	10	56	23	33	22	12	10	8	8	0	0	7	3	4
Third	28	17	0	8	3	23	12	11	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0
Fourth	62	31	0	22	9	37	16	21	11	9	2	5	4	1	9	2	7	0
Fifth	27	12	0	12	3	12	6	6	9	6	3	2	0	0	2	4	0	4
Chapin's Battery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,490	283	136	0	110	37	182	78	104	57	33	24	20	17	3	24	8	16

RECAPITULATION.

Total infantry	11,098	6,344	1	3,642	1,111	7,280	3,770	3,510	1,765	1,198	507	883	756	127	1,170	621	549
Total cavalry	1,321	664	0	525	132	862	380	482	223	134	89	86	70	16	150	80	70
Total artillery	283	136	0	110	37	182	78	104	57	33	24	20	17	3	24	8	16
Grand total	12,702	7,144	1	4,277	1,280	8,324	4,228	4,096	2,045	1,365	880	989	843	146	1,344	709	635

NEW YORK.

INFANTRY.

First	264	125	0	123	16	178	73	105	43	26	17	9	7	2	34	19	15
Second	306	151	0	141	14	218	99	119	36	16	20	19	16	3	33	20	13
Third	342	167	0	145	30	235	102	133	53	31	22	20	18	2	34	16	18
Fourth	221	124	0	87	10	141	70	71	34	25	9	16	11	5	30	18	12

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.																
Organizations.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.				
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.			
Infantry—Continued.																
Fifth.	693	425	0	234	34	438	248	180	107	72	35	28	33	125	77	48
Sixth.	134	62	0	65	7	84	37	57	19	14	5	8	12	4	19	6
Seventh.	505	316	0	164	25	334	192	142	104	72	32	35	40	5	27	10
Eighth.	276	124	0	127	25	199	72	127	49	30	19	9	1	18	13	5
Ninth.	313	185	0	113	15	184	103	121	45	25	20	15	15	64	42	22
Tenth.	453	261	0	168	24	282	149	133	70	50	20	27	32	69	35	34
Eleventh.	141	81	0	53	7	94	56	38	18	10	8	4	4	0	25	14
Twelfth.	375	169	0	176	30	249	106	143	45	26	19	22	17	5	59	39
Thirteenth.	383	203	0	156	24	265	133	132	42	19	23	15	12	3	61	39
Fourteenth.	450	243	0	190	26	309	143	166	71	51	20	18	11	7	61	38
Fifteenth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixteenth.	528	287	0	212	29	373	198	175	55	30	25	21	18	3	79	41
Seventeenth.	419	214	0	144	21	259	118	141	52	15	27	22	15	7	56	26
Eighteenth.	205	100	0	96	9	137	59	78	27	15	12	13	11	2	28	15
Nineteenth.	97	22	0	67	8	77	13	64	9	4	5	3	1	2	8	4
Twentieth.	341	201	0	125	15	231	129	102	51	32	19	21	18	3	38	16
Twenty-first.	250	152	0	83	15	183	106	114	42	34	25	9	6	3	24	15
Twenty-second.	333	160	0	149	24	256	114	142	34	25	9	8	5	3	35	14
Twenty-third.	259	100	0	137	22	199	72	127	27	13	14	5	3	2	28	12
Twenty-fourth.	354	194	0	136	24	229	119	110	48	27	21	20	14	6	57	34
Twenty-fifth.	195	100	0	81	14	131	61	70	28	19	9	7	5	2	29	15
Twenty-sixth.	363	183	0	152	28	250	125	134	40	24	16	11	5	6	53	29
Twenty-seventh.	380	198	0	155	27	261	129	136	33	17	16	8	4	4	78	32
Twenty-eighth.	273	128	0	124	21	196	85	111	29	15	14	10	8	2	38	20
Twenty-ninth.	186	104	0	66	16	142	75	67	27	18	9	8	7	1	4	5
Thirtieth.	290	150	0	117	17	186	86	100	51	33	18	14	12	2	39	25
Thirty-first.	200	117	0	68	15	126	62	64	47	36	11	7	6	1	20	13
Thirty-second.	227	108	0	92	27	161	72	89	32	20	12	7	6	1	27	10
Thirty-third.	418	212	0	179	27	263	107	136	34	37	17	14	13	1	74	43
Thirty-fourth.	364	199	0	148	17	201	133	128	38	27	11	14	10	1	51	26
Thirty-fifth.	353	142	0	185	26	261	95	166	39	21	18	11	10	1	42	16
Thirty-sixth.	164	65	0	66	13	100	57	52	29	16	3	5	4	1	17	10
Thirty-seventh.	300	176	0	133	32	248	115	133	52	31	21	16	10	4	44	19

Thirteenth	259	166	0	85	8	185	111	74	28	21	7	18	16	2	28	18	10
Thirteenth	408	236	0	136	34	292	154	138	71	53	18	18	12	2	27	17	10
Fortieth	690	445	0	217	28	435	280	155	108	73	38	36	27	9	113	65	48
Forty-first	273	124	0	121	28	213	87	126	48	54	18	10	8	2	4	1	3
Forty-second	345	204	0	130	11	290	150	112	81	40	23	26	20	6	37	20	17
Forty-third	440	274	0	140	17	262	160	112	73	40	23	26	20	7	70	46	24
Forty-fourth	578	341	0	206	31	412	244	108	84	54	15	25	22	4	97	51	46
Forty-fifth	242	130	0	96	16	148	60	88	47	42	15	25	22	3	12	6	6
Forty-sixth	322	207	0	100	15	182	94	84	46	45	21	33	32	1	21	16	5
Forty-seventh	391	235	0	131	25	240	125	115	47	65	22	28	22	6	36	23	13
Forty-eighth	534	328	0	167	39	331	202	120	80	58	22	28	22	5	95	51	44
Forty-ninth	445	281	0	127	27	244	137	107	71	57	14	41	36	5	80	51	38
Fiftieth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-first	474	285	0	170	19	259	149	110	101	75	26	35	29	6	79	32	47
Fifty-second	431	261	0	148	22	255	137	118	107	74	33	37	32	5	32	18	14
Fifty-third	36	9	0	91	6	22	4	18	9	3	5	1	0	1	4	1	3
Fifty-fourth	311	173	0	122	16	231	127	104	55	30	25	14	9	2	11	7	4
Fifty-fifth	134	75	0	52	10	81	42	42	33	17	12	9	6	3	14	10	4
Fifty-sixth	7	4	0	3	0	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fifty-seventh	333	207	0	110	12	212	132	79	48	33	15	25	18	7	53	23	30
Fifty-eighth	188	87	0	88	13	130	87	83	39	23	16	12	12	0	7	5	2
Fifty-ninth	436	262	0	151	23	260	138	122	80	66	23	20	27	3	57	31	26
Sixtieth	441	298	0	160	25	296	151	135	83	58	23	10	29	3	53	26	27
Sixty-first	497	308	0	172	26	306	161	134	89	58	31	21	18	3	78	37	41
Sixty-second	241	149	0	123	17	147	82	65	40	26	14	13	10	3	43	21	10
Sixty-third	441	262	0	153	16	222	137	95	109	73	30	23	24	3	46	22	24
Sixty-fourth	695	399	0	268	28	476	287	152	71	45	28	54	45	0	94	45	49
Sixty-fifth	342	185	0	171	13	184	102	82	55	36	17	18	16	2	34	21	10
Sixty-sixth	326	146	0	109	26	215	109	106	77	48	39	33	26	4	29	19	10
Sixty-seventh	581	318	0	168	26	273	151	132	62	38	16	10	7	3	16	7	9
Sixty-eighth	391	252	0	205	23	316	182	122	144	121	53	62	51	11	99	61	38
Sixty-ninth	314	170	0	134	10	209	106	101	46	31	15	20	20	0	73	48	25
Seventieth	314	305	0	121	18	246	133	103	46	31	15	20	20	0	45	25	20
Seventy-first	324	215	0	162	23	319	185	124	63	40	18	26	22	5	90	51	29
Seventy-second	421	253	0	142	20	282	160	122	81	47	18	12	18	5	75	49	41
Seventy-third	279	163	0	94	13	171	108	99	61	35	30	28	21	2	32	23	14
Seventy-fourth	421	253	0	142	20	282	160	122	81	47	18	12	18	5	75	49	41
Seventy-fifth	705	345	0	248	34	361	207	124	81	67	33	38	33	2	109	69	40
Seventy-sixth	630	342	0	254	34	360	180	200	103	70	33	38	33	5	109	69	40
Seventy-seventh	229	103	0	107	19	139	62	87	34	21	13	10	9	1	39	17	12
Seventy-eighth	321	185	0	113	23	175	94	81	24	50	23	33	33	1	29	17	15
Seventy-ninth	513	234	0	227	52	342	132	101	41	50	30	33	33	2	68	30	46
Eightieth	639	348	0	247	44	429	219	210	88	58	40	19	16	3	82	36	17
Eighty-first	440	230	0	98	12	186	115	71	72	53	10	19	16	3	63	35	17
Eighty-second	383	244	1	133	15	242	133	109	64	45	18	21	18	1	54	24	20
Eighty-third	272	173	0	79	20	182	104	88	45	27	21	44	39	3	138	60	58
Eighty-fourth	537	286	0	253	26	290	125	165	83	62	25	40	37	5	138	60	58
Eighty-fifth	668	390	0	271	27	439	247	212	81	56	21	34	32	2	20	11	9
Eighty-sixth	144	79	0	56	9	80	39	41	34	21	13	10	8	3	20	11	9
Eighty-seventh	346	242	0	91	13	172	117	55	87	63	23	23	30	2	52	32	39
Eighty-eighth	564	312	0	222	30	364	209	185	69	46	21	23	16	7	78	39	39

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.			Total admitted.			Total pending.			Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
	Total applied.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																					
Nineteenth	349	192	0	129	98	200	88	112	79	63	16	28	30	30	8	42	21	21	42	21	21
Ninety-first	571	223	0	236	54	360	145	215	101	65	36	42	38	38	4	68	33	35	68	33	35
Ninety-second	439	223	0	197	39	299	126	173	58	37	21	28	22	22	6	74	38	36	74	38	36
Ninety-third	609	353	0	232	44	410	211	199	72	48	24	40	33	30	3	84	42	42	84	42	42
Ninety-fourth	641	345	0	271	25	440	217	223	84	56	28	33	30	30	3	84	42	42	84	42	42
Ninety-fifth	368	208	0	139	21	245	136	109	65	43	22	19	14	14	5	39	15	24	39	15	24
Ninety-sixth	920	298	0	282	40	418	174	244	76	47	20	35	28	27	7	91	49	42	91	49	42
Ninety-seventh	794	411	0	296	45	510	251	259	98	72	26	33	34	34	9	83	44	49	83	44	49
Ninety-eighth	538	363	0	210	45	352	161	191	90	72	18	39	34	34	5	77	36	41	77	36	41
Ninety-ninth	217	89	0	101	17	109	34	75	47	25	12	11	1	1	1	49	29	20	49	29	20
One hundredth	660	393	0	229	38	372	201	171	141	96	45	54	49	49	5	93	47	46	93	47	46
One hundred and first	237	121	0	103	13	150	79	77	36	21	15	16	11	11	5	29	10	19	29	10	19
One hundred and second	369	180	0	157	32	265	120	145	45	28	17	17	12	12	5	42	20	22	42	20	22
One hundred and third	237	112	0	99	26	171	70	101	34	19	15	16	14	14	2	16	9	7	16	9	7
One hundred and fourth	531	297	0	196	38	375	199	176	69	46	23	22	19	19	3	65	33	32	65	33	32
One hundred and fifth	266	134	0	117	15	188	88	100	42	29	13	7	5	5	2	29	12	17	29	12	17
One hundred and sixth	592	370	0	187	35	384	222	162	91	72	19	50	47	47	3	67	29	38	67	29	38
One hundred and seventh	556	304	0	228	24	390	192	198	51	30	15	40	34	34	6	75	42	33	75	42	33
One hundred and eighth	432	272	0	146	14	294	164	102	71	51	20	25	22	22	3	70	35	35	70	35	35
One hundred and ninth	689	411	0	235	43	457	262	195	81	56	25	51	42	42	9	100	61	49	100	61	49
One hundred and tenth	480	253	0	163	44	284	99	183	86	72	14	54	47	47	7	56	35	21	56	35	21
One hundred and eleventh	726	408	0	223	35	440	256	184	107	82	25	66	57	57	9	113	73	40	113	73	40
One hundred and twelfth	566	346	0	205	35	363	194	189	73	62	11	37	33	33	4	93	57	36	93	57	36
One hundred and thirteenth	75	33	0	33	9	42	13	29	11	8	3	8	7	7	1	14	5	9	14	5	9
One hundred and fourteenth	645	446	0	190	29	427	263	144	101	78	23	45	42	42	3	92	43	49	92	43	49
One hundred and fifteenth	503	381	0	168	44	361	213	148	97	73	24	47	43	43	4	88	52	36	88	52	36
One hundred and sixteenth	369	230	0	106	33	240	145	95	53	36	17	29	25	25	4	47	24	23	47	24	23
One hundred and seventeenth	616	355	0	212	49	401	208	193	89	67	22	41	38	38	3	85	42	43	85	42	43
One hundred and eighteenth	696	420	0	242	34	429	233	196	89	65	24	69	64	64	5	109	58	51	109	58	51
One hundred and nineteenth	246	148	0	82	16	147	83	64	57	40	17	15	9	9	1	57	16	11	57	16	11
One hundred and twentieth	560	346	0	187	27	309	162	207	70	55	15	49	41	41	8	72	43	29	72	43	29
One hundred and twenty-first	672	429	0	196	47	424	261	163	84	67	17	47	39	39	4	117	62	55	117	62	55
One hundred and twenty-second	467	308	0	135	24	321	204	117	71	51	20	36	32	32	4	89	21	18	89	21	18

One hundred and twenty-third	471	228	0	201	42	337	147	190	50	34	16	24	18	6	60	29	31
One hundred and twenty-fourth	601	377	0	193	31	403	250	153	71	50	21	39	35	4	88	42	46
One hundred and twenty-fifth	506	330	0	150	17	300	181	119	100	74	28	31	26	5	75	49	26
One hundred and twenty-sixth	499	339	0	142	18	341	224	117	63	48	15	23	15	2	71	44	27
One hundred and twenty-seventh	248	128	0	90	30	165	75	90	44	24	20	17	15	2	22	38	8
One hundred and twenty-eighth	390	224	0	139	27	222	109	113	61	44	17	40	33	7	67	29	10
One hundred and twenty-ninth	90	42	0	45	3	61	30	31	12	5	7	2	2	0	15	29	23
One hundred and thirtieth	499	266	0	202	31	353	158	195	62	48	14	32	31	1	52	29	23
One hundred and thirty-first	218	144	0	60	14	111	63	48	63	48	15	25	12	3	19	11	4
One hundred and thirty-second	181	90	0	85	6	84	20	64	63	48	15	25	10	0	24	12	9
One hundred and thirty-third	200	133	0	57	10	87	42	45	59	49	10	25	22	3	48	23	25
One hundred and thirty-fourth	374	224	0	137	13	254	149	105	54	38	16	18	14	4	48	23	25
One hundred and thirty-fifth	32	14	0	14	4	22	18	14	4	2	2	2	2	0	4	2	2
One hundred and thirty-sixth	503	274	0	192	37	382	185	197	56	45	11	23	21	2	42	26	10
One hundred and thirty-seventh	645	379	0	237	29	422	221	201	102	78	24	52	44	8	69	36	33
One hundred and thirty-eighth	64	31	0	37	0	52	19	33	8	7	1	5	1	1	6	4	2
One hundred and thirty-ninth	287	179	0	90	18	163	163	70	72	57	15	19	14	5	33	15	18
One hundred and fortieth	545	356	0	150	39	314	183	121	107	78	29	40	36	4	84	49	35
One hundred and forty-first	608	313	0	273	20	379	155	224	92	68	24	68	51	9	77	39	38
One hundred and forty-second	684	408	0	236	40	447	234	213	98	77	21	68	63	5	71	31	37
One hundred and forty-third	524	294	0	259	31	329	112	217	76	52	34	40	35	5	79	35	44
One hundred and forty-fourth	534	221	0	283	30	384	126	282	72	52	20	24	21	3	50	22	28
One hundred and forty-fifth	105	58	0	38	9	74	37	37	20	15	5	5	4	1	6	2	4
One hundred and forty-sixth	590	335	0	208	47	366	182	184	99	69	30	36	31	5	89	53	36
One hundred and forty-seventh	693	439	0	222	32	425	229	186	108	85	23	74	68	6	86	47	39
One hundred and forty-eighth	558	331	0	193	34	355	184	172	82	66	16	50	45	5	71	37	34
One hundred and forty-ninth	500	290	0	174	36	326	175	151	77	55	21	47	39	8	50	11	29
One hundred and fiftieth	290	154	0	106	30	201	83	118	53	45	8	17	15	2	19	11	8
One hundred and fifty-first	416	250	0	146	20	272	153	119	62	47	15	37	35	2	45	15	30
One hundred and fifty-second	477	279	0	167	31	323	175	148	67	50	17	23	21	2	64	33	31
One hundred and fifty-third	477	271	0	172	34	286	132	154	82	64	18	56	44	12	53	27	32
One hundred and fifty-fourth	539	305	0	200	34	370	178	192	60	52	8	51	48	3	54	31	32
One hundred and fifty-fifth	284	190	0	68	6	137	94	43	67	55	12	32	30	2	40	27	13
One hundred and fifty-sixth	370	194	0	148	28	203	85	118	88	67	21	32	30	2	47	12	33
One hundred and fifty-seventh	567	340	0	201	26	403	229	174	77	50	22	32	30	2	55	31	24
One hundred and fifty-eighth	167	94	0	67	6	80	35	45	45	45	15	15	15	3	22	9	13
One hundred and fifty-ninth	312	191	0	106	15	153	78	75	89	62	17	29	26	3	41	25	16
One hundred and sixtieth	396	236	0	136	24	234	117	117	64	46	18	47	43	4	51	30	21
One hundred and sixty-first	624	332	0	265	27	371	149	222	119	92	27	65	59	6	69	32	37
One hundred and sixty-second	231	139	0	83	9	119	56	63	66	47	19	7	4	1	25	18	7
One hundred and sixty-third	46	28	0	17	1	20	12	8	18	11	7	4	1	3	4	20	15
One hundred and sixty-fourth	334	237	0	87	10	168	110	58	83	68	15	39	30	3	44	24	17
One hundred and sixty-fifth	151	90	0	52	9	91	44	44	22	15	7	14	11	1	24	17	7
One hundred and sixty-sixth	7	2	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	2
One hundred and sixty-seventh	5	2	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
One hundred and sixty-eighth	101	31	0	52	18	63	12	53	17	9	8	10	7	3	3	6	6
One hundred and sixty-ninth	503	320	0	150	24	299	168	131	101	72	29	46	43	3	57	37	20
One hundred and seventieth	301	215	0	75	11	154	98	56	88	72	16	29	24	5	30	21	9
One hundred and seventy-first	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
One hundred and seventy-second	4	1	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
One hundred and seventy-third	252	164	0	73	15	131	75	56	73	57	16	28	23	5	20	1	11
One hundred and seventy-fourth	60	32	0	27	1	27	8	19	17	12	5	5	5	0	11	7	4

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organizations.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.				
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.			
INFANTRY—Continued.																
One hundred and seventy-fifth	188	104	0	76	8	103	38	65	46	35	11	23	21	16	10	6
One hundred and seventy-sixth	244	120	0	112	12	133	46	87	65	42	23	22	18	4	24	14
One hundred and seventy-seventh	181	116	0	56	9	70	25	45	40	37	3	24	20	4	34	13
One hundred and seventy-eighth	136	83	0	50	3	70	34	36	39	28	11	19	15	4	8	2
One hundred and seventy-ninth	332	198	0	131	23	243	120	123	56	38	18	32	31	1	21	9
One hundred and eightieth (failed to complete its organization)																
One hundred and eighty-first (failed to complete its organization)																
One hundred and eighty-second	251	196	0	52	3	140	104	36	74	63	11	22	17	5	15	12
One hundred and eighty-third	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
One hundred and eighty-fourth	216	66	0	123	27	166	35	131	28	17	11	11	10	1	11	4
One hundred and eighty-fifth	328	169	0	123	36	242	117	125	36	26	10	22	21	1	28	5
One hundred and eighty-sixth	280	129	0	131	29	219	81	138	39	28	13	15	14	1	16	8
One hundred and eighty-seventh	111	56	0	41	14	77	32	45	15	10	5	8	0	11	6	5
One hundred and eighty-eighth	296	131	0	138	27	228	84	144	31	20	11	28	24	4	9	3
One hundred and eighty-ninth	351	121	0	193	37	284	72	212	36	26	10	12	11	1	19	12
One hundred and ninetieth (failed to complete its organization)	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and ninety-first (failed to complete its organization)																
One hundred and ninety-second	45	8	0	30	7	37	4	33	3	2	1	1	1	0	4	1
One hundred and ninety-third	109	20	0	74	15	80	10	70	11	3	8	6	4	2	12	3
One hundred and ninety-fourth	26	8	0	16	2	14	3	11	3	1	2	3	2	1	6	2
Engineers:																
First	426	162	0	228	36	296	81	215	80	45	35	20	16	4	30	20
Fifteenth	478	168	0	267	43	325	67	258	92	61	31	33	31	2	28	9
Fiftieth	844	225	0	532	87	608	105	503	115	53	62	49	39	10	72	28
First Sharpshooters	143	84	0	48	11	98	51	47	20	18	2	8	8	0	17	7
Les Enfants Perdus	37	20	0	17	0	24	10	14	5	4	1	3	3	0	5	3
Militia infantry:																
Fifth	9	1	0	6	2	7	1	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth	4	1	0	2	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventh	4	1	0	2	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth	10	6	0	8	2	10	1	9	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	2

PENSIONS.

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[illegible]

CAVALRY.

[illegible]

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organizations.	Total admitted.			Total pending.			Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
	Total applied.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
CAVALRY—Continued.																		
Tenth.....	597	290	0	258	49	420	185	225	81	53	27	24	3	69	28	41		
Eleventh.....	467	219	0	213	35	242	66	176	103	67	41	40	4	78	46	32		
Twelfth.....	360	172	0	165	23	211	62	149	74	59	15	22	1	52	29	23		
Thirteenth.....	171	76	0	88	7	108	37	71	35	21	14	13	10	3	15	11	7	
Fourteenth.....	153	71	0	68	14	96	32	64	27	16	11	13	12	1	17	8	7	
Fifteenth.....	358	173	0	161	24	219	40	139	63	40	23	22	20	3	54	33	21	
Sixteenth.....	186	90	0	80	16	108	42	66	28	18	10	16	11	5	34	19	15	
Seventeenth.....	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
Eighteenth.....	237	117	0	97	23	114	37	77	56	42	14	24	20	4	43	18	25	
Nineteenth.....	211	132	0	65	14	143	73	70	25	22	3	14	14	0	20	23	6	
Twentieth.....	353	125	0	185	33	233	48	185	56	39	17	20	19	1	44	19	25	
Twenty-first.....	366	168	0	174	24	246	101	145	49	28	21	18	15	3	53	34	29	
Twenty-second.....	331	166	0	149	16	188	80	108	52	38	14	25	18	7	66	30	29	
Twenty-third.....	9	3	0	6	0	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Twenty-fourth.....	480	281	0	176	33	297	166	131	77	48	29	38	31	7	78	36	42	
Twenty-fifth.....	124	50	0	61	13	86	25	61	17	12	5	7	5	2	14	8	6	
Twenty-sixth.....	33	7	0	17	9	30	6	24	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	
Veteran Cavalry:																		
First.....	163	37	0	109	17	107	13	94	24	12	12	3	3	0	29	9	20	
Second.....	185	58	0	104	23	113	19	94	20	12	8	10	9	1	42	18	24	
Provisional Cavalry:																		
First.....	45	7	0	26	12	38	5	33	5	1	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	
Second.....	48	10	0	32	6	37	6	31	4	2	2	2	1	1	5	1	4	
Third.....	22	4	0	15	3	18	2	16	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Fourth.....	27	3	0	21	3	23	3	20	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oneida Cavalry.....	42	14	0	26	2	31	8	23	3	2	1	3	2	1	5	2	3	
Total.....	9,823	4,469	0	4,618	736	6,434	2,363	4,071	1,469	946	523	480	92	1,348	680	608	608	
ARTILLERY.																		
First Light.....	963	391	0	484	88	727	244	488	109	69	40	30	82	7	88	46	42	
Second Heavy.....	1,210	684	0	469	57	806	421	385	202	129	73	76	65	11	126	69	57	

773	326	0	370	77	495	145	350	137	85	52	48	46	2	93	50	43
Third Light	948	0	412	54	590	244	346	169	117	52	60	55	5	129	66	63
Fourth Heavy	811	0	379	80	495	161	334	162	97	65	64	51	13	90	43	47
Sixth Heavy	352	0	361	53	525	215	313	175	114	61	85	76	8	74	43	31
Seventh Heavy	448	0	304	30	443	294	149	162	139	23	96	88	8	133	79	54
Eighth Heavy	834	0	281	35	553	345	208	150	122	28	71	64	7	152	79	73
Ninth Heavy	926	0	334	73	606	302	304	161	117	44	64	55	9	102	52	50
Tenth Heavy	933	0	367	89	565	187	378	107	70	37	43	43	4	83	46	37
Eleventh Heavy	802	0	4	0	2	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twelfth Heavy	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirteenth Heavy	1	0	0	1	157	28	129	71	40	24	13	10	0	39	17	22
Fourteenth Heavy	280	0	137	62	488	284	204	137	97	40	79	66	13	156	82	74
Fifteenth Heavy	860	0	269	82	339	187	204	152	77	28	54	44	10	35	16	19
Sixteenth Heavy	533	0	177	32	373	113	260	155	115	40	64	58	6	69	27	42
Marine Artillery	661	0	290	53	51	17	34	16	12	4	9	8	1	23	9	14
Artillery	99	0	51	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battalions Light and Heavy Artillery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Light	22	8	12	2	14	5	9	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Light	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third Heavy	11	4	7	0	6	1	5	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	1
First Battalion Militia, Heavy Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocket Battalion, Light Artillery	6	3	3	0	4	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Independent batteries:																
First	92	46	41	5	56	22	34	13	10	3	7	7	0	16	7	9
Second	17	7	8	2	15	6	9	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Third	36	21	14	1	23	9	14	8	7	1	3	3	0	2	2	2
Fourth	22	9	10	3	13	4	9	1	0	1	5	3	2	2	2	1
Fifth	31	10	19	2	17	8	13	10	8	7	2	2	0	4	1	2
Sixth	34	19	9	6	19	8	11	9	7	2	2	2	0	8	3	4
Seventh	68	26	34	8	46	13	33	9	5	4	5	5	0	11	4	7
Eighth	90	31	52	7	65	16	49	11	8	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Ninth	12	1	0	3	7	0	7	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth	18	10	6	2	12	7	5	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Eleventh	68	38	26	4	49	25	24	9	7	4	4	4	0	6	2	4
Twelfth	63	31	29	3	45	20	25	11	7	4	2	2	0	5	2	3
Thirteenth	47	31	12	4	31	19	12	10	6	4	2	2	0	4	4	4
Fourteenth	6	3	3	0	4	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Fifteenth	40	25	0	12	27	16	11	5	3	2	4	3	1	4	6	8
Sixteenth	92	31	53	8	61	13	48	10	7	3	4	7	0	14	6	3
Seventeenth	66	24	40	2	49	13	36	6	9	3	5	5	0	6	3	3
Eighteenth	58	25	0	29	36	13	23	16	9	7	3	3	0	3	0	0
Nineteenth	74	50	24	0	52	32	20	6	4	2	6	5	1	10	9	1
Twentieth	13	7	0	0	7	4	3	3	1	4	6	5	0	1	0	0
Twenty-first	87	31	30	6	34	8	26	21	14	7	1	5	2	5	2	4
Twenty-second	11	5	6	0	6	2	4	2	1	7	1	5	0	2	2	0
Twenty-third	77	33	0	9	42	8	34	17	10	1	1	6	2	12	15	10
Twenty-fourth	55	38	15	2	5	5	4	11	12	1	1	4	2	8	1	7
Twenty-fifth	43	16	0	3	26	3	21	6	4	1	1	4	2	1	1	2
Twenty-sixth	37	12	0	19	20	3	17	9	8	1	1	4	2	2	3	0
Twenty-seventh	37	12	0	16	23	4	19	8	5	2	4	4	0	2	3	2
Twenty-eighth	29	12	0	14	9	7	12	6	3	4	6	4	1	0	0	0
Twenty-ninth	10	3	0	0	7	1	7	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.	Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar-rears.		Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
ARTILLERY—Continued.														
Independent batteries—Continued.														
Thirtieth.....		27	12	0	9	6	25	10	15	0	0	2	0	0
Thirty-first.....		8	3	0	4	1	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-second.....		22	4	0	13	5	15	1	14	7	3	4	0	0
Thirty-third.....		17	7	0	7	3	11	1	10	2	2	0	2	0
Thirty-fourth.....		32	14	0	11	7	26	12	14	6	2	4	0	0
Total.....	12,963	6,745	0	5,261	957	8,145	3,507	4,638	2,283	1,573	710	977	850	127
RECAPITULATION.														
Total infantry.....	72,051	40,333	1	27,283	4,434	40,406	23,193	23,213	11,555	8,056	3,499	4,886	4,151	735
Total cavalry.....	9,823	4,469	0	4,618	736	6,434	2,363	4,071	1,469	946	523	572	480	92
Total artillery.....	12,963	6,745	0	5,261	957	8,145	3,507	4,638	2,283	1,573	710	977	850	127
Grand total.....	94,837	51,547	1	37,162	6,127	60,965	29,063	31,922	15,307	10,575	4,732	6,435	5,481	954
												</		

NORTH CAROLINA.

INFANTRY.														
First.....	232	76	0	133	23	113	15	98	66	37	29	25	16	9
Second.....	125	72	0	45	8	28	5	23	52	39	13	20	16	4
Second Mounted Infantry.....	216	90	0	96	28	139	36	83	41	27	14	21	19	2
Citizen Volunteers.....	9	3	0	6	0	2	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0
Third Mounted Infantry.....	297	100	0	146	51	206	55	151	45	18	27	22	17	5
Colored Infantry:														
First.....	20	4	0	21	4	23	2	21	3	2	1	1	0	1
Second.....	9	0	0	1	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third.....	5	1	0	2	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

OHIO—Continued.

Organizations.		Total enlistments.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.			
			Enlisted to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Enlisted to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.		
INFANTRY—Continued.																
	Twenty-ninth.....	614	319	0	264	31	446	204	242	66	42	34	38	36	64	37
	Thirtieth.....	501	289	0	184	28	317	108	149	66	41	25	51	42	67	38
	Thirty-first.....	538	263	0	231	44	397	169	228	52	31	21	33	30	56	33
	Thirty-second.....	557	293	0	236	38	362	167	195	76	46	30	44	37	75	33
	Thirty-third.....	543	271	0	224	48	401	173	228	62	41	21	28	26	52	31
	Thirty-fourth.....	472	245	0	191	36	306	137	169	59	37	22	46	38	61	33
	Thirty-fifth.....	314	162	0	121	31	208	83	115	38	25	13	20	17	44	27
	Thirty-sixth.....	756	405	0	296	55	547	279	298	79	48	31	49	46	81	32
	Thirty-seventh.....	375	189	0	149	27	263	139	133	53	32	23	28	22	29	15
	Thirty-eighth.....	620	339	0	248	39	416	188	228	91	66	23	65	68	54	27
	Thirty-ninth.....	436	193	0	202	41	326	126	209	46	27	19	38	28	55	23
	Fortieth.....	389	189	0	173	27	241	102	139	55	36	19	38	28	40	28
	Forty-first.....	606	345	0	228	33	424	228	196	73	51	22	41	37	68	29
	Forty-second.....	428	190	0	207	31	314	111	163	61	39	22	25	22	53	18
	Forty-third.....	558	222	0	292	44	396	122	274	68	42	26	41	35	53	23
	Forty-fourth.....	313	106	0	181	26	229	63	166	40	19	21	16	16	28	8
	Forty-fifth.....	489	263	1	165	35	250	102	148	63	46	17	53	49	62	31
	Forty-sixth.....	428	228	0	186	39	331	159	172	54	36	18	48	40	56	29
	Forty-seventh.....	402	197	0	176	29	255	110	145	70	41	29	35	29	42	17
	Forty-eighth.....	445	208	0	211	26	287	116	177	78	51	27	34	29	46	18
	Forty-ninth.....	670	422	0	218	30	488	309	188	59	39	20	43	36	80	45
	Fiftieth.....	363	163	0	159	41	243	91	152	54	34	20	31	24	35	14
	Fifty-first.....	597	314	0	241	42	383	173	219	93	63	30	48	42	73	36
	Fifty-second.....	421	224	0	164	33	270	129	150	62	47	15	35	31	4	26
	Fifty-third.....	471	256	0	190	45	298	119	179	61	42	19	47	44	65	31
	Fifty-fourth.....	402	207	0	151	44	283	138	145	48	29	19	29	20	42	20
	Fifty-fifth.....	659	393	0	229	37	497	278	219	75	51	24	39	33	48	31
	Fifty-sixth.....	403	201	0	166	36	250	98	152	79	50	29	37	32	37	21
	Fifty-seventh.....	518	259	0	228	31	335	133	202	79	51	28	55	48	49	27
	Fifty-eighth.....	394	176	0	194	24	233	65	168	86	62	24	39	32	36	17
	Fifty-ninth.....	372	180	0	153	33	296	116	150	49	31	18	24	23	33	16
	Sixtieth.....	540	249	0	224	57	354	137	217	84	32	22	36	32	66	28
	Sixty-first.....	321	156	0	148	17	222	96	126	48	27	21	18	14	33	13

Sixty-second	607	294	0	254	50	444	189	255	69	47	22	41	38	3	53	20	33
Sixty-third	636	314	0	289	50	412	148	264	89	57	32	66	63	3	69	29	40
Sixty-fourth	556	314	0	206	36	377	190	187	83	57	26	48	42	6	49	25	23
Sixty-fifth	500	283	0	186	31	347	186	161	78	46	22	36	32	4	34	19	30
Sixty-sixth	515	250	0	210	55	373	154	219	75	48	27	33	29	4	49	19	15
Sixty-seventh	678	383	0	237	38	481	249	282	90	58	29	49	46	3	61	30	31
Sixty-eighth	597	262	0	264	41	367	139	228	90	51	39	70	61	9	40	11	29
Sixty-ninth	382	198	0	144	40	270	125	145	50	30	20	28	26	3	34	18	16
Seventieth	563	258	0	263	42	392	160	232	89	52	37	29	22	7	35	24	29
Seventy-first	473	215	0	219	39	325	124	201	72	45	27	41	34	7	35	12	23
Seventy-second	546	357	0	200	28	341	153	183	89	65	23	64	56	8	49	35	14
Seventy-third	642	318	0	246	39	417	222	195	89	52	37	60	49	11	76	34	42
Seventy-fourth	418	190	0	186	42	283	123	170	61	34	27	35	18	7	79	15	24
Seventy-fifth	451	254	0	172	25	283	135	148	89	65	24	32	32	0	47	22	25
Seventy-sixth	504	256	0	204	44	288	109	179	101	77	24	47	36	11	68	34	34
Seventy-seventh	713	303	0	290	61	486	187	289	103	78	25	61	53	8	68	30	38
Seventy-eighth	690	275	0	263	62	370	133	237	116	74	42	46	38	8	68	30	38
Seventy-ninth	357	171	0	155	31	254	104	150	58	33	25	22	20	2	43	26	17
Eightieth	424	207	0	195	22	287	103	184	51	37	14	43	41	2	43	26	17
Eighty-first	455	209	0	207	39	325	123	202	58	36	22	33	29	4	39	21	18
Eighty-second	657	350	0	280	47	477	230	247	81	52	29	52	47	5	47	21	26
Eighty-third	313	180	0	110	23	170	74	96	61	46	15	31	29	2	51	81	20
Eighty-fourth	33	8	1	22	2	27	4	23	3	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	0
Eighty-fifth	56	11	0	33	12	41	5	36	10	2	8	2	2	0	3	2	1
Eighty-sixth	141	40	0	84	17	109	23	86	10	3	7	5	5	0	17	9	6
Eighty-seventh	68	13	0	49	6	59	10	49	7	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
Eighty-eighth	289	78	0	151	40	212	43	169	27	13	14	14	11	8	16	11	5
Eighty-ninth	429	210	0	174	45	266	107	176	75	47	28	40	34	6	48	22	26
Ninetieth	448	237	0	166	45	290	124	166	71	46	25	53	47	6	34	20	14
Ninety-first	495	253	0	192	50	367	164	203	55	33	22	46	44	2	27	12	15
Ninety-second	532	300	0	195	37	374	185	199	70	53	18	41	39	2	47	24	23
Ninety-third	403	242	0	129	32	284	162	122	50	36	14	23	21	2	46	23	23
Ninety-fourth	370	176	0	177	17	263	98	155	52	37	15	36	81	5	29	10	19
Ninety-fifth	390	217	0	138	25	209	88	121	63	46	17	67	63	4	41	19	21
Ninety-sixth	390	202	0	160	28	229	93	136	77	55	22	44	85	9	40	19	21
Ninety-seventh	453	254	0	175	24	302	157	145	78	55	23	30	24	6	43	18	25
Ninety-eighth	448	255	0	164	29	317	165	152	52	38	14	27	25	2	52	27	25
Ninety-ninth	345	208	0	115	22	176	75	101	65	45	10	74	68	6	40	20	20
One hundred	495	256	0	196	41	318	123	195	55	44	21	59	57	2	53	32	21
One hundred and first	505	308	0	173	24	374	209	165	58	44	14	38	37	2	34	18	16
One hundred and second	412	190	0	186	36	267	93	194	68	54	14	28	26	2	29	17	12
One hundred and third	316	169	0	126	21	220	96	124	45	34	11	26	21	5	35	25	18
One hundred and fourth	341	177	0	136	28	238	102	136	38	30	8	26	23	3	39	22	17
One hundred and fifth	423	216	0	188	19	290	134	156	47	31	16	37	32	5	49	19	30
One hundred and sixth	166	77	0	74	15	112	43	69	32	18	14	14	11	3	8	5	3
One hundred and seventh	379	203	0	147	29	270	132	138	50	28	22	23	21	2	36	22	14
One hundred and eighth	172	94	0	63	15	117	60	57	34	19	15	11	10	1	30	5	5
One hundred and ninth	3	0	0	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
One hundred and tenth	520	286	0	196	38	378	189	199	66	49	17	42	36	6	34	12	23
One hundred and eleventh	462	211	0	223	28	325	120	205	46	27	19	58	50	8	33	14	19
One hundred and twelfth	5	3	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	33	1	0
One hundred and thirteenth	269	269	0	133	2	263	133	120	67	50	11	51	47	4	55	33	23

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

OHIO—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlisted.	Total admitted.		Total pending.	Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.				
		Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.		Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.		
INFANTRY—Continued.															
One hundred and fourteenth.	397	212	0	150	35	203	66	137	86	70	16	64	18	44	26
One hundred and fifteenth.	276	112	0	141	23	179	49	130	45	31	14	18	34	15	19
One hundred and sixteenth.	522	298	0	190	34	375	191	184	48	40	8	53	46	2	27
One hundred and seventeenth.	84	27	0	42	15	60	11	49	11	8	3	7	6	2	4
One hundred and eighteenth.	387	185	0	169	33	255	110	145	62	28	34	44	37	7	16
One hundred and nineteenth.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and twentieth.	372	211	0	146	15	206	86	120	70	54	16	59	53	6	19
One hundred and twenty-first.	467	285	0	170	32	317	154	163	72	48	24	62	48	3	19
One hundred and twenty-second.	524	291	0	195	38	339	169	170	77	50	27	60	44	6	30
One hundred and twenty-third.	492	265	0	199	28	380	190	188	48	34	12	27	25	2	23
One hundred and twenty-fourth.	348	205	0	117	26	243	135	108	46	29	17	27	32	16	16
One hundred and twenty-fifth.	412	239	0	146	27	285	152	133	59	44	15	37	29	8	17
One hundred and twenty-sixth.	547	321	0	185	31	375	201	174	66	40	26	54	51	3	23
One hundred and twenty-seventh.	37	9	0	23	5	26	2	24	6	5	1	2	2	0	3
One hundred and twenty-eighth.	207	64	0	118	25	158	39	119	24	11	13	12	8	4	7
One hundred and twenty-ninth.	77	15	0	50	12	63	9	54	10	6	5	9	0	4	3
One hundred and thirtieth.	76	31	0	37	8	48	9	39	17	12	5	9	0	2	1
One hundred and thirty-first.	19	1	0	16	2	13	0	13	5	1	4	1	0	0	0
One hundred and thirty-second.	93	35	0	51	7	63	10	63	12	9	3	14	13	4	3
One hundred and thirty-third.	83	29	0	44	10	53	8	45	14	10	4	14	10	2	1
One hundred and thirty-fourth.	98	29	0	48	21	64	9	56	17	9	8	17	6	1	5
One hundred and thirty-fifth.	140	65	0	59	16	91	24	67	24	20	4	18	17	5	3
One hundred and thirty-sixth.	61	16	0	36	9	38	4	34	13	5	8	5	6	0	2
One hundred and thirty-seventh.	9	2	0	4	3	7	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and thirty-eighth.	18	11	0	7	0	8	1	7	6	6	0	0	3	1	1
One hundred and thirty-ninth.	32	15	0	17	0	18	3	15	7	6	1	3	8	2	0
One hundred and fortieth.	36	5	0	27	4	28	2	28	4	2	2	5	0	0	1
One hundred and forty-first.	64	8	0	41	15	54	7	47	8	0	8	2	1	1	0
One hundred and forty-second.	77	29	0	45	6	37	6	31	29	18	11	6	6	0	0
One hundred and forty-third.	56	25	0	23	6	28	6	22	15	8	7	9	3	2	2
One hundred and forty-fourth.	119	66	0	57	6	70	17	53	23	18	5	22	19	3	4
One hundred and forty-fifth.	58	15	0	28	10	37	6	81	9	3	6	4	3	3	0
One hundred and forty-sixth.	27	9	0	13	5	22	5	17	3	3	0	1	1	2	1

One hundred and forty-seventh	71	15	0	46	10	48	2	46	6	8	7	15	5	1	9	3	2	1
One hundred and forty-eighth	137	55	0	69	13	91	20	71	19	7	6	15	13	2	2	5	3	2
One hundred and forty-ninth	94	43	0	32	19	36	16	42	14	6	1	12	12	4	2	4	1	1
One hundred and fiftieth	32	11	0	16	5	24	5	19	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and fifty-first	54	21	0	22	11	34	8	26	10	6	6	10	9	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and fifty-second	53	27	0	24	1	29	5	24	13	7	6	9	3	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and fifty-third	56	27	0	23	2	34	10	24	13	12	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and fifty-fourth	25	10	0	13	1	16	4	12	8	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and fifty-fifth	50	14	0	38	9	37	6	31	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and fifty-sixth	52	10	0	38	9	32	3	29	6	5	5	13	6	7	4	1	1	1
One hundred and fifty-seventh	47	14	0	28	6	33	8	25	8	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and fifty-eighth	37	11	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and fifty-ninth	83	20	0	24	1	26	4	22	5	3	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and sixtieth	83	20	0	32	11	61	10	51	16	8	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and sixty-first	94	20	0	48	16	69	10	69	10	6	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and sixty-second	43	16	0	20	7	30	4	26	6	0	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and sixty-third	85	24	0	48	13	63	9	54	15	8	7	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and sixty-fourth	96	29	0	64	12	73	15	58	13	8	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and sixty-fifth	8	4	0	4	0	4	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and sixty-sixth	101	36	0	53	12	64	11	53	20	13	7	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and sixty-seventh	45	11	0	27	7	36	8	28	8	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
One hundred and sixty-eighth	57	21	0	28	8	40	16	25	5	2	3	6	4	2	2	2	2	2
One hundred and sixty-ninth	88	30	0	45	8	55	12	43	16	9	7	11	9	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and seventieth	61	20	0	36	5	43	9	34	10	5	5	7	6	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and seventy-first	107	56	0	40	11	80	42	38	14	8	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3
One hundred and seventy-second	40	7	0	21	12	35	0	30	2	0	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and seventy-third	242	96	0	111	35	147	26	121	42	29	18	33	31	3	3	3	3	3
One hundred and seventy-fourth	263	128	0	112	25	175	65	110	41	31	10	23	20	2	2	2	2	2
One hundred and seventy-fifth	252	115	0	114	33	168	39	129	41	30	11	40	38	2	2	2	2	2
One hundred and seventy-sixth	234	96	0	114	25	140	23	117	38	27	11	37	35	2	2	2	2	2
One hundred and seventy-seventh	201	83	0	99	19	124	22	102	32	24	8	24	24	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and seventy-eighth	154	56	0	81	18	104	24	80	26	15	11	12	22	2	2	2	2	2
One hundred and seventy-ninth	167	64	0	82	21	163	20	83	21	13	8	24	22	2	2	2	2	2
One hundred and eightieth	209	78	0	107	24	129	23	106	33	17	16	35	34	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and eighty-first	110	42	0	53	15	76	21	56	22	14	8	14	13	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and eighty-second	205	59	0	122	24	148	28	120	29	14	15	14	13	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and eighty-third	176	79	0	78	19	96	33	63	37	18	19	24	22	2	2	2	2	2
One hundred and eighty-fourth	133	34	0	81	18	91	11	80	22	12	10	9	7	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and eighty-fifth	129	54	0	77	22	95	12	83	14	7	7	8	7	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and eighty-sixth	139	54	0	70	15	94	20	74	22	14	8	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and eighty-seventh	132	37	0	79	16	94	15	79	18	11	7	11	9	2	2	2	2	2
One hundred and eighty-eighth	130	46	0	69	15	79	17	62	26	15	11	13	11	3	3	3	3	3
One hundred and eighty-ninth	161	49	0	95	17	105	16	89	25	10	15	19	16	7	7	7	7	7
One hundred and ninety-first	100	22	0	60	18	87	8	61	14	7	7	11	6	5	5	5	5	5
One hundred and ninety-second	118	30	0	70	18	87	6	81	10	10	7	8	16	2	2	2	2	2
One hundred and ninety-third	92	26	0	51	15	59	8	51	16	8	8	16	7	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and ninety-fourth	122	27	0	78	17	84	6	78	17	11	6	9	7	2	2	2	2	2
One hundred and ninety-fifth	121	23	0	79	19	94	11	83	17	3	4	9	6	1	1	1	1	1
One hundred and ninety-sixth	81	17	0	49	15	58	10	48	13	2	10	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and ninety-seventh	72	13	0	44	16	54	50	50	7	4	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

OHIO—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.			
			Enlisted to ar- rears.	Not enlisted to arrears.	Enlisted to ar- rears.	Not enlisted to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY—Continued.																
One hundred and ninety-eighth	22	0	2	0	12	8	18	1	17	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
One hundred and ninety-ninth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hoffman's Battalion Infantry	25	12	0	12	1	1	14	1	13	6	6	0	3	0	2	0
Departmental Corps:																
First	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati Home Guards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbus Battalion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace Guards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharpshooters:																
First	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth	5	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth	29	17	0	19	3	0	23	9	17	8	1	4	1	3	1	0
Sixth	36	13	0	22	1	0	23	5	21	1	5	5	3	2	1	1
Seventh	43	16	0	24	3	0	26	5	21	2	7	4	3	3	1	2
Eighth	29	8	0	18	3	0	22	4	18	2	0	2	3	2	1	0
Ninth	7	5	0	2	0	0	6	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tenth	10	7	0	3	1	0	4	4	0	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Deacons's Guards	5	2	0	3	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Trumbull's Guards	12	0	0	10	2	0	9	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Militia Infantry	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned volunteers	26	5	0	14	7	0	11	8	3	5	2	1	1	1	4	3
Unknown	13	0	0	13	0	1	1	0	1	9	0	9	0	0	3	0
Miscellaneous	16	0	2	11	3	0	10	0	10	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
Hadley's Independent Company In- fantry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	62, 212	31, 018	6	27, 000	5, 168	43, 359	18, 084	25, 275	8, 731	5, 573	3, 158	5, 057	4, 394	6, 065	2, 973	3, 092

CAVALRY.

First	511	187	0	266	58	352	98	254	83	45	38	33	27	6	43	17	26
Second	678	341	0	278	54	504	220	284	81	56	95	33	27	0	55	38	17
Third	631	266	0	312	53	466	166	300	76	43	33	39	31	8	50	36	34
Fourth	453	186	0	230	39	326	118	208	60	32	28	28	21	7	39	13	26
Fifth	528	186	0	283	57	380	98	282	77	40	57	27	21	5	38	22	16
Sixth	583	300	0	246	37	418	190	228	80	54	29	33	26	4	38	23	25
Seventh	467	218	0	204	45	285	97	158	85	56	29	18	43	5	49	22	17
Eighth	235	83	0	127	25	162	45	117	33	14	19	18	16	2	22	8	14
Ninth	381	149	0	207	25	246	72	174	72	40	32	30	24	6	33	13	20
Tenth	407	189	0	187	31	274	109	165	54	33	21	19	17	2	60	30	30
Eleventh	190	47	0	112	31	141	25	116	21	8	13	12	9	3	16	5	11
Twelfth	345	139	0	172	34	253	91	162	35	19	16	20	16	4	37	13	24
Thirteenth	199	101	0	80	18	154	75	79	19	11	7	4	7	4	19	11	8
McLaughlin's squadron cavalry	70	37	0	29	4	40	20	29	9	7	2	8	7	1	4	3	1
Battalions (National Guard) cavalry:																	
Second	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth	17	2	0	0	6	14	1	12	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fifth	12	5	0	7	0	0	4	5	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Independent cavalry:																	
Second	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third	41	11	0	26	4	36	7	20	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Fourth	39	13	0	20	6	34	11	23	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Seventh	12	5	0	7	0	11	4	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent company cavalry:																	
Birdsall's	5	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
George's	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,802	2,406	0	2,809	527	4,120	1,452	2,608	799	466	333	396	303	63	517	245	272

INFANTRY.

Heavy Artillery:																	
First	472	147	0	257	68	352	79	273	53	32	21	34	26	8	33	10	23
Second	475	142	0	285	48	348	76	272	65	29	36	23	29	3	39	17	22
Light Artillery:																	
First	848	300	0	402	86	614	202	412	109	68	41	62	54	8	63	36	27
Independent Batteries:																	
First	72	23	0	40	0	58	13	45	7	4	3	4	4	0	3	2	1
Second	108	42	0	57	0	70	24	46	14	8	6	7	5	2	17	5	12
Third	39	9	0	25	5	31	8	23	2	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	6
Fourth	51	24	0	25	0	30	13	17	9	6	3	6	5	1	6	0	6
Fifth	74	28	0	29	7	44	19	25	12	8	4	9	8	1	9	3	6
Sixth	76	24	0	34	8	53	20	33	10	6	4	4	4	0	9	4	5
Seventh	84	22	0	37	15	59	17	42	10	7	3	7	6	1	8	2	6
Eighth	57	24	0	30	3	36	13	23	14	6	8	5	5	0	2	0	2
Ninth	50	25	0	22	2	34	14	20	7	5	2	5	5	0	4	1	3
Tenth	61	30	0	34	7	45	11	34	10	6	4	2	2	0	4	1	3
Eleventh	54	31	0	30	3	35	18	17	10	6	4	3	1	1	7	4	0
Twelfth	41	12	0	22	4	27	5	24	3	2	1	2	2	1	7	4	3
Thirteenth	22	6	0	10	4	17	0	12	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

OHIO—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to ar. rears.	Not entitled to ar. rears.	Entitled to ar. rears.	Not entitled to ar. rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
ARTILLERY—Continued.																		
Independent batteries—Continued:																		
Fourteenth		105	48	0	48	9	8	76	30	46	11	8	3	5	13	9	5	7
Fifteenth		74	27	0	39	8	51	14	37	27	8	5	3	3	12	3	5	2
Sixteenth		76	26	0	41	9	53	11	42	42	9	6	4	3	6	0	3	4
Seventeenth		70	37	0	34	6	44	16	28	28	14	7	7	9	9	0	5	0
Eighteenth		51	9	0	33	3	37	4	33	33	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Nineteenth		39	20	0	16	8	38	18	15	15	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Twentieth		61	34	0	26	7	37	16	21	21	13	10	3	8	0	3	0	2
Twenty-first		24	7	0	16	1	18	5	13	13	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Twenty-second		42	8	0	29	6	32	3	29	5	3	2	1	1	0	4	1	3
Twenty-third		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fourth		32	7	0	23	2	26	6	20	5	5	1	4	0	0	1	0	1
Twenty-fifth		86	17	0	14	5	20	9	11	11	5	4	1	4	2	7	2	5
Twenty-sixth		22	5	0	16	1	15	1	14	2	2	1	1	1	0	4	2	2
Independent batteries, National Guard:																		
Second		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3, 223	1, 216	0	1, 655	352	2, 297	670	1, 627	428	245	178	218	186	32	285	115	170
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry		63, 212	31, 018	6	27, 000	5, 188	43, 859	18, 064	25, 275	8, 731	5, 573	3, 158	5, 057	4, 394	6, 065	2, 978	3, 092	
Total cavalry		5, 892	2, 466	0	2, 809	527	4, 120	1, 452	2, 668	799	466	333	366	303	517	245	272	
Total artillery		3, 223	1, 216	0	1, 655	352	2, 297	670	1, 627	423	245	178	218	186	32	285	115	
Grand total		72, 227	34, 700	6	31, 464	6, 067	49, 776	20, 206	29, 570	9, 953	6, 284	3, 609	5, 641	4, 983	758	6, 867	3, 333	3, 534

OREGON.

INFANTRY.															
First.....	16	5	0	7	4	15	5	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
CAVALRY.															
First.....	39	13	0	18	8	33	11	22	4	1	3	2	1	1	0
RECAPITULATION.															
Total infantry.....	16	5	0	7	4	15	5	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total cavalry.....	39	13	0	18	8	33	11	22	4	1	3	2	1	1	0
Total artillery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total.....	55	18	0	25	12	48	16	32	5	1	4	2	1	1	0

PENNSYLVANIA.

INFANTRY.																
First.....	763	44	11	0	31	2	86	9	27	4	0	4	1	1	0	0
Second.....	771	59	15	0	34	10	47	9	38	5	1	4	2	2	0	0
Third.....	769	60	14	0	37	9	48	11	37	4	0	4	0	0	0	0
Fourth.....	797	45	9	0	31	5	36	6	90	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Fifth.....	771	27	4	0	18	5	23	4	19	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sixth.....	783	49	15	0	27	7	36	10	26	7	2	5	4	2	2	1
Seventh.....	781	40	11	0	25	4	32	9	23	2	0	2	2	1	1	1
Eighth.....	777	38	4	0	26	6	33	8	30	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ninth.....	779	49	10	0	28	11	40	8	32	6	2	4	0	0	0	0
Tenth.....	781	43	11	0	24	8	33	5	28	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Eleventh.....	804	493	49	0	282	59	596	365	231	85	57	28	44	38	6	119
Twelfth.....	777	49	19	0	22	8	41	17	24	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Thirteenth.....	773	44	15	0	22	7	39	14	25	4	1	3	1	0	0	0
Fourteenth.....	807	69	17	0	33	20	57	12	45	5	3	2	3	2	1	1
Fifteenth.....	799	48	11	0	30	7	42	9	33	3	1	2	1	1	0	0
Sixteenth.....	766	86	26	0	48	12	20	16	54	8	5	3	5	5	4	2
Seventeenth.....	783	57	21	0	36	0	39	10	29	8	6	2	6	4	2	0
Eighteenth.....	779	41	9	0	39	3	29	4	25	6	3	3	3	2	1	1
Nineteenth.....	778	33	14	0	17	2	26	11	15	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Twentieth.....	780	42	16	0	22	4	35	13	22	3	1	2	2	1	0	0
Twenty-first.....	799	58	24	0	28	6	51	19	32	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
Twenty-second.....	777	49	22	0	24	3	35	13	22	8	6	2	1	0	1	0
Twenty-third.....	2,276	429	246	0	154	29	262	144	118	59	35	24	19	16	3	89
Twenty-fourth.....	777	31	9	0	20	2	21	5	16	7	2	5	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fifth.....	400	56	15	0	34	7	43	10	33	8	1	7	0	0	0	0
Twenty-sixth.....	1,573	475	304	0	152	19	236	170	115	97	68	29	40	31	9	53
Twenty-seventh.....	1,389	361	218	0	120	23	236	136	100	73	42	31	28	25	8	24

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Enlisted to ar. rears.	Not entitled to ar. rears.	Enlisted to ar. rears.	Not entitled to ar. rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																		
Twenty-eighth	2,860	689	369	0	275	45	466	254	242	68	42	26	27	24	3	98	49	49
Twenty-ninth	2,094	475	274	0	178	23	369	160	149	90	57	33	23	19	4	53	38	15
Thirtieth	1,147	530	283	0	213	24	359	192	167	72	45	27	29	23	6	70	34	21
Thirty-first	1,862	316	200	0	100	16	191	119	72	55	35	20	15	12	3	55	33	21
Thirty-second	1,111	358	197	0	131	30	236	132	104	49	26	28	16	14	2	57	25	32
Thirty-third	1,082	346	201	0	132	13	242	129	113	52	36	16	13	10	3	39	26	13
Thirty-fourth	1,074	425	227	0	175	23	306	161	145	29	26	3	14	9	5	76	31	45
Thirty-fifth	1,083	495	256	0	213	26	346	175	171	51	22	29	19	15	4	79	44	35
Thirty-sixth	1,155	487	272	0	193	22	300	154	146	65	43	22	24	23	6	88	47	41
Thirty-seventh	1,114	402	245	0	140	17	297	161	96	51	29	22	23	16	7	71	39	32
Thirty-eighth	1,105	401	261	0	122	18	287	177	110	35	27	8	26	20	6	53	37	16
Thirty-ninth	1,185	465	273	0	164	28	337	195	142	47	34	13	19	20	6	62	28	34
Fortieth	1,190	566	393	0	202	31	377	232	145	65	43	22	31	24	7	93	34	59
Forty-first	1,158	378	302	0	155	21	262	129	133	42	24	18	26	21	5	48	28	20
Forty-second	1,190	471	244	0	192	35	325	179	146	47	24	23	17	11	6	82	30	52
Forty-third	2,003	866	518	0	305	43	561	322	239	96	73	23	51	46	5	159	77	81
Forty-fourth	1,862	659	349	0	263	47	473	227	246	69	46	23	42	36	6	75	40	35
Forty-fifth	1,914	631	350	0	226	55	337	143	164	90	57	32	33	22	11	71	28	43
Forty-sixth	2,197	861	356	0	258	47	496	221	185	81	46	35	42	34	8	132	55	77
Forty-seventh	1,493	689	360	0	276	44	416	208	208	86	58	33	72	64	8	115	44	71
Forty-eighth	2,108	737	424	0	270	46	443	229	214	77	56	21	59	49	10	108	37	71
Forty-ninth	2,185	506	219	0	267	44	443	236	238	110	63	27	26	23	3	99	52	47
Fiftieth	1,789	737	424	0	261	52	502	266	236	79	53	26	34	26	8	67	28	89
Fifty-first	2,155	872	504	0	307	59	580	308	272	99	74	25	67	62	5	126	62	64
Fifty-second	1,972	504	316	0	214	34	407	321	186	62	43	19	29	26	3	66	26	40
Fifty-third	1,878	753	441	0	267	45	492	270	182	142	94	48	60	43	7	109	34	75
Fifty-fourth	1,246	537	268	0	263	36	350	160	190	81	53	28	35	28	7	71	27	44
Fifty-fifth	1,711	808	422	0	337	49	561	296	285	80	52	28	48	36	12	99	38	61
Fifty-sixth	1,611	456	210	0	205	41	294	108	186	70	52	18	39	31	8	83	19	34
Fifty-seventh	2,080	669	428	0	268	35	439	164	164	89	62	27	52	44	8	89	47	42
Fifty-eighth	1,604	654	396	0	228	30	441	261	180	65	44	21	47	36	9	101	33	46

1,266	506	363	0	196	35	377	234	148	82	55	27	61	51	10	76	23	53
Sixty-third	18	7	0	11	0	13	3	10	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Sixty-sixth	18	261	0	212	43	330	141	189	88	66	22	42	33	9	56	21	35
Sixty-seventh	516	178	0	88	10	174	99	75	57	42	15	18	4	4	27	23	4
Sixty-eighth	276	399	0	149	12	306	200	106	135	104	31	49	13	6	70	52	18
Sixty-ninth	560	399	0	157	17	295	182	106	135	104	31	49	13	2	88	58	39
Seventy-first	488	314	0	167	17	295	182	106	135	104	31	49	13	11	131	92	39
Seventy-second	631	450	0	166	15	369	261	108	82	59	23	49	38	0	42	33	9
Seventy-third	1,279	631	0	112	12	228	132	96	80	61	19	28	28	0	16	8	8
Seventy-fourth	378	254	0	140	26	226	100	126	44	17	27	22	17	2	12	6	6
Seventy-fifth	285	174	0	100	11	179	91	88	75	60	15	19	17	2	100	45	55
Seventy-sixth	705	393	0	232	40	445	224	221	34	65	29	66	59	7	95	39	56
Seventy-seventh	561	277	0	279	45	333	136	197	88	63	25	45	39	6	95	39	56
Seventy-eighth	606	251	0	286	69	401	127	274	91	52	39	45	37	8	69	35	34
Seventy-ninth	617	356	0	210	61	407	213	184	88	58	30	36	33	3	86	52	34
Eighty-first	589	390	0	178	21	359	229	130	96	71	28	51	44	7	80	46	34
Eighty-second	448	261	0	159	28	300	165	135	65	44	24	35	28	4	48	24	24
Eighty-third	912	504	0	351	57	645	346	299	92	60	32	51	43	8	124	55	60
Eighty-fourth	624	265	0	281	28	345	168	177	62	33	29	38	34	4	79	30	49
Eighty-fifth	912	265	0	281	28	345	168	177	62	33	29	38	34	4	79	30	49
Eighty-sixth	464	246	0	197	21	287	149	168	76	53	23	38	32	6	63	32	31
Eighty-seventh	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-eighth	572	293	0	223	66	415	188	227	62	33	29	43	38	5	52	24	28
Ninetieth	544	312	0	205	27	362	191	171	97	61	36	33	26	7	52	34	18
Ninetieth	368	244	0	115	9	207	120	97	82	63	19	35	30	5	44	31	13
Ninetieth	536	311	0	179	46	338	160	178	114	82	32	36	31	5	48	38	10
Ninetieth	827	477	0	304	46	567	323	244	117	71	46	46	38	8	97	45	52
Ninetieth	556	355	0	173	28	371	227	144	77	55	22	26	19	7	82	54	28
Ninetieth	233	233	0	141	23	213	132	81	61	88	23	37	27	10	86	36	50
Ninetieth	531	317	0	208	37	373	192	181	96	75	21	37	36	2	78	37	41
Ninetieth	559	363	0	163	33	337	199	138	116	86	30	42	34	8	64	44	20
Ninetieth	784	471	0	260	53	556	329	227	89	65	24	46	43	3	93	34	59
One hundred and first	539	237	0	229	63	317	101	216	82	58	24	40	33	7	90	45	45
One hundred and second	590	335	0	204	51	427	233	194	73	46	27	29	24	5	61	32	29
One hundred and third	587	257	0	278	52	319	91	228	87	66	21	74	65	9	107	35	72
One hundred and fourth	503	297	0	241	55	365	115	250	70	53	17	22	17	5	46	22	24
One hundred and fifth	753	439	0	259	55	517	304	213	88	52	36	45	41	4	103	42	61
One hundred and sixth	441	266	0	157	18	285	161	124	57	44	13	25	21	3	74	40	34
One hundred and seventh	517	265	0	213	39	328	146	182	75	46	29	37	34	4	77	39	38
One hundred and eighth	237	129	0	99	9	144	71	73	47	29	18	12	8	4	34	21	13
One hundred and ninth	552	289	0	227	36	370	171	199	89	60	29	35	31	4	58	27	31
One hundred and tenth	619	322	0	254	43	434	217	217	61	39	22	40	36	4	84	30	54
One hundred and eleventh	284	200	0	70	14	181	130	51	45	25	22	18	16	2	40	20	11
One hundred and twelfth	174	110	0	58	6	101	58	43	46	32	14	9	7	6	18	13	5
One hundred and thirteenth	411	204	0	136	11	236	149	87	74	53	21	40	34	6	61	28	33
One hundred and fourteenth	468	329	0	106	33	252	164	88	106	83	23	51	45	7	59	38	21
One hundred and fifteenth	433	295	0	122	16	247	160	87	87	65	22	39	35	4	60	35	25
One hundred and sixteenth	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and seventeenth	330	230	0	88	12	220	151	69	48	34	14	20	19	1	42	26	16
One hundred and eighteenth	177	85	0	71	21	124	46	78	18	14	4	6	5	1	29	20	12
One hundred and nineteenth	124	62	0	52	10	81	40	41	20	12	8	6	5	1	17	5	9

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.	Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.		Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.														
One hundred and twenty-fourth.....	982	109	52	0	50	7	78	33	45	17	12	12	5	7
One hundred and twenty-fifth.....	945	257	115	0	122	20	181	76	108	24	12	16	15	1
One hundred and twenty-sixth.....	992	181	78	0	87	16	150	44	76	26	16	10	11	3
One hundred and twenty-seventh.....	976	153	67	0	73	13	113	49	64	19	8	11	10	4
One hundred and twenty-eighth.....	929	136	72	0	46	18	105	53	52	14	8	6	5	5
One hundred and twenty-ninth.....	973	212	96	0	91	25	144	59	85	38	19	7	7	0
One hundred and thirtieth.....	985	232	109	0	100	23	179	77	102	27	18	9	6	1
One hundred and thirty-first.....	1,012	207	92	0	98	19	142	56	86	24	15	9	10	6
One hundred and thirty-second.....	973	285	143	0	116	26	200	89	111	35	20	11	15	1
One hundred and thirty-third.....	980	221	109	0	97	15	169	79	90	42	11	12	10	9
One hundred and thirty-fourth.....	974	249	127	0	97	25	170	77	93	29	26	13	19	6
One hundred and thirty-fifth.....	978	123	46	0	59	18	89	23	66	10	7	3	8	1
One hundred and thirty-sixth.....	949	171	77	0	72	22	132	53	79	8	4	4	5	5
One hundred and thirty-seventh.....	931	153	47	0	83	22	97	17	80	22	11	11	10	0
One hundred and thirty-eighth.....	1,064	423	240	0	153	30	296	173	123	47	20	21	22	20
One hundred and thirty-ninth.....	1,108	465	330	0	117	18	332	238	94	45	34	11	27	56
One hundred and fortieth.....	1,168	540	352	0	153	35	370	243	127	56	41	15	41	39
One hundred and forty-first.....	1,062	620	403	0	189	28	435	274	161	70	51	19	54	50
One hundred and forty-second.....	1,425	504	308	0	165	31	354	218	136	46	35	11	35	30
One hundred and forty-third.....	1,526	696	379	0	267	50	455	235	220	88	30	8	65	57
One hundred and forty-fourth.....	0	3	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and forty-fifth.....	1,328	652	396	0	238	18	399	227	172	82	50	23	56	52
One hundred and forty-sixth.....	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
One hundred and forty-seventh.....	1,163	291	138	0	107	16	178	84	94	43	27	16	11	8
One hundred and forty-eighth.....	1,392	764	514	0	215	35	472	319	173	116	89	37	70	64
One hundred and forty-ninth.....	1,559	769	457	0	255	57	569	289	220	104	76	28	67	59
One hundred and fiftieth.....	1,639	447	283	0	140	24	311	196	115	48	35	13	36	31
One hundred and fifty-first.....	1,944	344	193	0	123	28	244	127	117	45	34	11	29	36
One hundred and fifty-third.....	1,003	316	178	0	100	28	255	138	117	51	21	10	12	1
One hundred and fifty-fourth.....	2,252	10	3	0	6	1	7	3	4	3	0	0	0	0
One hundred and fifty-fifth.....	2,540	442	267	0	164	14	307	186	121	39	23	13	31	20
One hundred and fifty-sixth.....	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and fifty-seventh.....	0	192	74	0	2	6	77	63	32	18	4	2	9	8
One hundred and fifty-eighth.....	1,060	122	32	0	69	21	77	8	69	19	9	19	4	9

PENSIONS.

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partmental corps:
Baldwin's company

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																		
Departmental corps:																		
Brown's company	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Campbell's company	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carson's company	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deen's company	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guthrie's company	103	8	1	0	5	2	6	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jones' company	102	7	1	0	3	3	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kemp's company	87	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Karlner's company	105	6	2	0	3	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Klein's company	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battalions infantry:																		
First	17	5	0	0	11	1	10	0	10	4	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
Second	25	5	0	0	16	4	21	3	18	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Third	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Litinger's	401	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McKeage's	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stewart's	699	5	0	0	4	1	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fritz National Guards	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent Company C	121	21	7	0	8	6	10	4	12	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Unknown service	172	20	8	0	9	3	10	3	5	9	4	5	0	0	0	4	0	0
Miscellaneous	24	1	0	0	23	1	3	0	3	8	0	8	0	0	0	10	1	0
Unassigned	37	9	0	0	27	1	19	1	18	14	5	9	4	3	1	3	0	3
Militia:																		
Green's	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hane's	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hays	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hays	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holmboe	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houser	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Huff		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jeffries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMichael's	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McMichael's	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.	Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.		Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																	
Militia Infantry—Continued:																	
Twenty-fourth.....	603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fifth.....	424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-sixth.....	743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-seventh.....	804	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-eighth.....	714	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-ninth.....	765	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirtieth.....	726	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-first.....	532	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-second.....	887	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-third.....	643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-fourth.....	893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-fifth.....	678	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-sixth.....	853	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-seventh.....	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-eighth.....	792	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirty-ninth.....	885	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fortieth.....	762	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-first.....	868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-second.....	891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-third.....	698	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-fourth.....	949	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-fifth.....	905	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-sixth.....	795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-seventh.....	769	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-eighth.....	746	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-ninth.....	900	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiftieth.....	813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-first.....	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-second.....	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-third.....	690	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-fourth.....	738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifty-fifth.....	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.		Minors.			Dependents.			
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
CAVALRY—Continued.																		
Eighteenth	148	510	271	0	200	39	307	131	176	84	67	17	56	50	0	63	23	40
Nineteenth	1,830	199	88	0	101	10	126	35	91	29	23	6	10	8	0	34	22	12
Twentieth	4,637	245	163	0	114	28	153	52	101	34	17	17	13	10	3	45	24	21
Twenty-first	1,882	399	296	0	155	38	279	132	147	32	34	18	18	14	4	50	26	24
Twenty-second	1,102	350	117	0	179	54	252	96	186	40	20	20	20	15	4	38	15	23
Provisional Cavalry:																		
First	21	21	1	0	17	3	17	0	17	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Second	32	32	2	0	22	10	25	6	19	12	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	2
Third	29	29	2	0	24	3	28	2	26	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent companies:																		
Anderson's	100	10	5	0	5	0	7	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Philadelphia	148	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	102	7	1	0	6	0	4	0	4	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Held's	93	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones's	75	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lambert's	87	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mervan's	66	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myers's	86	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanna's	94	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Strand's	97	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaver's	5	5	1	0	3	1	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negley's Body Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reading City Troops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont's City Troops	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J. M. Beall's City Troops	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robert Bell's City Troops	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown's City Troops	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Byer's City Troops	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comley's City Troops	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dick's City Troops	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Falla's City Troops	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gracey's City Troops	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hofman's	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunnell's	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanney's	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kavanaugh's	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McVeigh's	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mann's, J. S.	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mann's, William	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCleary	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGeehan	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middlecoff's	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mulvaney's	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nelvaney's	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murray's	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nes.....	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren's	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wondery's	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young's	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shurtle's	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richard's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battalions Cavalry :																			
Ringold's	104	14	12	0	2	0	6	5	5	5	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Dale's	579	5	3	0	1	1	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Monson's	282	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Richardson's Cavalry	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	57,250	10,710	4,789	0	4,956	965	7,170	2,711	4,459	1,552	974	578	656	540	116	1,332	564	768	0

ARTILLERY.

[illegible]

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
			Entitled to ar. rears.	Not entitled to ar. rears.	Entitled to ar. rears.	Not entitled to ar. rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
ARTILLERY—Continued.															
Landis' Battery.....	193	2	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Second Provisional Artillery.....	62	62	48	0	14	0	26	21	5	15	1	5	5	7	
Total.....	21,334	3,204	1,260	0	1,592	352	2,175	663	1,512	479	277	202	221	329	
RECAPITULATION.															
Total infantry.....	284,473	61,326	33,464	0	23,391	4,471	40,753	20,481	20,272	8,630	5,709	2,921	4,160	3,538	
Total cavalry.....	57,250	10,710	4,789	0	4,950	965	7,170	2,711	4,459	1,552	974	578	656	540	
Total artillery.....	21,334	3,204	1,260	0	1,592	352	2,175	663	1,512	479	277	202	221	329	
Grand total.....	363,057	75,240	39,513	0	29,939	5,788	50,098	23,855	26,243	10,661	6,960	3,701	5,037	4,272	
													9,444	4,426	
														5,018	

RHODE ISLAND.

INFANTRY.																
First.....	79	35	0	38	6	56	22	34	14	8	6	2	1	1	7	4
Second.....	444	266	0	153	25	298	161	137	61	49	12	26	23	3	59	33
Third.....	316	189	0	115	12	211	111	100	50	37	13	22	19	3	33	22
Fourth.....	141	81	0	54	6	77	31	46	40	31	9	9	7	2	15	12
Fifth.....	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth.....	386	249	0	116	21	208	114	94	94	77	17	43	37	6	41	21
Seventh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth.....	19	3	0	12	4	17	1	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ninth.....	13	3	0	9	0	12	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth.....	72	27	0	33	12	52	16	36	13	6	7	5	4	1	2	1
Eleventh.....	153	79	0	59	15	104	42	62	26	20	6	12	12	0	11	5
Twelfth.....	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital Guards.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unknown service.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,630	932	0	597	101	1,041	501	540	301	229	72	119	103	16	169	99	70		
CAVALRY.																			
First.....	346	186	0	136	24	232	108	124	58	40	18	18	16	2	38	22	16		
Second.....	59	25	0	31	3	38	13	25	10	6	4	5	4	1	6	2	4		
Third.....	167	105	0	57	5	86	35	51	35	31	4	12	13	0	33	26	7		
Seventh Squadron Cavalry	4	0	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Total	576	316	0	228	32	359	156	203	103	77	29	36	33	3	78	50	28		
ARTILLERY.																			
First Light	487	287	0	178	22	317	166	151	86	61	25	25	21	4	59	39	20		
Third Heavy	358	172	0	153	33	219	80	139	67	39	28	24	21	3	48	32	16		
Fifth Heavy	34	17	0	13	4	17	5	12	7	3	4	5	4	1	5	5	0		
Fourteenth Heavy	246	116	0	111	19	85	11	74	74	53	21	33	30	6	51	22	29		
Independent batteries:																			
First.....	3	1	0	2	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Tenth.....	4	0	0	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Total	1,132	593	0	459	80	644	263	381	234	156	78	90	76	14	164	98	66		
RECAPITULATION.																			
Total infantry	1,630	932	0	597	101	1,041	501	540	301	229	72	119	103	16	169	99	70		
Total cavalry	576	316	0	228	32	359	156	203	103	77	29	36	33	3	78	50	28		
Total artillery	1,132	593	0	459	80	644	263	381	234	156	78	90	76	14	164	98	66		
Grand total	3,338	1,841	0	1,284	213	2,044	920	1,124	638	462	176	245	212	33	411	247	164		

SOUTH CAROLINA.

INFANTRY.																			
First.....	11	3	0	6	2	6	2	4	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1		
Second.....	13	4	0	8	1	8	2	6	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Third.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unassigned recruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous volunteers	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	27	9	0	15	3	14	4	10	10	5	5	1	0	1	2	0	2		

TABLE '12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry		27	9	0	15	3	14	4	10	5	5	5	1	0	1	2	0	2
Total cavalry		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total artillery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total		27	9	0	15	3	14	4	10	5	5	5	1	0	1	2	0	2

TENNESSEE.

INFANTRY.	First.....	1,325	600	239	0	309	52	340	76	264	129	80	49	70	57	13	61	26	35
	Second.....	754	696	383	0	272	41	245	62	183	168	129	39	137	118	19	146	74	72
	Third.....	907	427	191	0	200	36	273	99	174	69	42	27	42	34	8	43	16	27
	Fourth.....	1,129	401	160	0	197	44	255	78	177	72	40	32	36	30	6	38	12	26
	Fifth.....	941	540	243	0	242	55	301	84	217	116	82	34	67	52	15	56	25	31
	Sixth.....	674	352	149	0	169	34	218	67	151	63	42	21	34	29	5	37	11	26
	Seventh.....		104	37	0	60	7	52	8	44	26	18	8	9	8	1	17	3	14
	Eighth.....	974	409	188	0	173	48	219	62	157	99	67	32	59	49	10	32	10	22
	Ninth.....		33	3	0	21	3	23	4	19	3	3	0	2	0	2	5	2	3
	Tenth.....	1,185	243	85	0	118	40	124	20	104	65	41	24	32	19	13	22	5	17
	Colored infantry:																		
	First.....	6	6	1	0	3	2	4	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Second.....	9	9	0	0	3	6	7	1	7	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
MISCELLANEOUS.	First National Guards.....	54	54	19	0	34	1	4	0	4	27	14	23	5	3	2	8	2	6
	Miscellaneous home guards.....	13	13	2	0	9	2	4	0	4	9	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unassigned recruits.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unknown.....	16	16	0	0	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	1	0	1	5	0	5
	Miscellaneous volunteers.....	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Citizen volunteers.....	21	21	9	0	12	0	4	1	3	13	5	2	0	2	0	2	1	1

Mounted Infantry:

First	850	290	41	0	118	41	135	14	121	34	14	20	12	5	7	19	8	11
Second	903	183	53	0	79	51	112	17	95	17	18	18	20	12	4	15	6	9
Third (never organized)		72	16	0	34	22	45	2	44	17	8	0	0	5	2	1	3	2
Fourth	882	107	22	0	50	19	68	7	61	22	10	12	5	3	2	4	1	3
Fifth	1,138	157	35	0	60	42	93	12	81	34	13	21	5	3	2	25	7	18
Sixth	1,407	157	6	0	42	19	44	2	42	6	3	3	1	0	1	6	1	5
Seventh	885	192	14	0	68	20	78	4	74	17	6	11	2	1	1	5	3	2
Eighth	466	50	6	0	32	12	35	4	31	8	1	7	4	1	3	3	0	3
Total	4,840	1,909	0	2,342	598	2,685	624	2,061	1,058	638	429	553	433	120	553	214	339	

CAVALRY.

First	1,311	670	273	0	351	46	411	116	295	130	86	44	55	41	14	74	30	44
Second	1,241	514	248	0	188	78	243	60	183	109	80	29	97	82	15	45	26	39
Third	1,151	451	194	0	134	53	154	40	114	122	91	31	86	70	7	89	54	35
Fourth	1,339	423	199	0	173	51	227	71	156	85	54	31	66	60	6	55	24	31
Fifth	1,293	321	124	0	164	33	174	37	137	70	44	26	44	31	13	35	12	21
Sixth	1,616	367	129	0	157	71	150	24	126	104	65	39	58	38	20	35	12	43
Seventh (record incomplete)	1,442	396	100	0	163	34	124	24	100	145	90	46	73	59	14	54	17	37
Eighth	1,438	723	288	1	372	63	429	133	306	142	74	68	71	49	22	71	32	39
Ninth	1,372	500	136	0	256	85	317	54	263	103	55	48	35	28	7	45	19	26
Tenth	1,122	332	104	0	154	74	185	39	155	73	41	32	24	12	12	50	21	29
Eleventh (consolidated with Ninth Cavalry)	156	78	78	0	66	12	52	14	38	45	29	16	29	25	4	30	10	20
Twelfth	1,295	297	103	0	149	45	177	45	132	68	34	34	17	11	6	35	13	22
Thirteenth	1,626	932	426	0	430	76	524	154	370	164	122	42	115	97	18	129	53	76
Fourteenth	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradford's Battalion Cavalry	370	23	8	0	8	7	0	0	0	9	4	5	5	3	2	9	1	8
Total	6,107	2,610	0	2,765	732	3,177	802	2,375	1,371	879	492	765	605	160	704	324	470	

ARTILLERY.

First Heavy (afterwards Light)	25	4	4	0	16	5	11	1	10	0	1	8	1	0	1	4	2	2
Second Heavy (afterwards Light)	8	2	0	4	2	6	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
First Light	236	98	0	107	31	129	30	60	47	32	35	32	24	8	28	12	16	
Memphis Independent Battery	1,122	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	272	105	0	129	38	147	31	116	59	35	24	34	25	9	32	14	18	

RECAPITULATION.

Total Infantry	4,849	1,909	0	2,342	598	2,685	624	2,061	1,058	638	429	553	433	120	553	214	339	
Total Cavalry	6,107	2,610	0	2,765	732	3,177	802	2,375	1,371	879	492	765	605	160	704	324	470	
Total artillery	272	105	0	129	38	147	31	116	59	35	24	34	25	9	32	14	18	
Grand total	11,228	4,624	0	5,236	1,368	6,000	1,457	4,552	2,488	1,552	936	1,352	1,063	289	1,379	552	827	

• The Seventh and Ninth Regiments were never organized as such, but were distributed among other organizations.

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

TEXAS.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.				
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.		
CAVALRY.																	
First		84	28	0	48	8	58	21	37	16	3	13	3	1	7	2	5
Second.....		7	2	0	4	1	6	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Second Battalion Cavalry.....		2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton's Body Guard		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vidal's Partisan Rangers		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned recruits		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous		2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total		95	30	0	56	9	66	23	43	19	3	16	3	2	1	7	2
RECAPITULATION.																	
Total infantry		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cavalry		95	30	0	56	9	66	23	43	19	3	16	3	2	1	7	2
Total artillery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total		95	30	0	56	9	66	23	43	19	3	16	3	2	1	7	2

VERMONT.

INFANTRY.													
First.....	781	29	0	65	8	88	20	68	6	4	2	1	0
Second.....	1,858	528	0	343	54	638	357	281	82	50	32	41	36
Third.....	1,809	840	505	304	31	539	310	229	93	72	21	51	47
Fourth.....	1,853	931	551	330	50	605	334	271	108	86	22	61	53
Fifth.....	1,617	903	562	304	37	619	377	242	108	71	35	45	43
Sixth.....	1,860	950	586	326	38	631	369	262	109	77	32	68	60
Seventh.....	1,571	761	429	298	34	303	158	236	131	117	14	96	85
Eighth.....	1,772	771	402	319	50	463	222	201	99	67	32	61	40

PENSIONS.

827

Ninth.....	4,871	750	355	0	394	61	491	182	309	81	63	18	48	41	7	180	69	61
Tenth.....	1,304	746	473	0	228	45	446	261	185	110	83	27	71	62	9	119	67	52
Eleventh.....	1,315	620	331	0	237	52	418	197	221	63	42	15	53	51	2	86	41	45
Twelfth.....	1,204	206	79	0	190	28	140	98	99	36	15	12	11	8	3	25	15	10
Thirteenth.....	1,067	313	137	0	135	31	244	98	146	36	24	12	7	6	1	26	19	7
Fourteenth.....	963	347	142	0	172	33	258	84	174	44	32	16	14	2	0	29	12	17
Fifteenth.....	940	280	121	0	138	21	185	64	131	26	18	8	11	11	0	48	28	20
Sixteenth.....	966	255	112	0	129	23	194	71	123	25	19	6	15	11	4	21	11	10
Seventeenth.....	1,118	439	281	0	130	28	272	169	103	54	40	14	31	26	5	82	46	36
First and Second frontier companies.....	2,296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned recruits.....	11	2	0	0	8	1	4	0	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	4	0	4
First, Second, and Third Sharpshooters.....	620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown service.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Band.....	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	24,236	10,151	5,635	0	3,891	625	6,659	3,311	3,348	1,205	881	324	688	604	84	1,599	839	760
CAVALRY.																		
First Cavalry.....	2,297	984	518	0	395	71	668	301	367	102	77	25	57	53	4	157	87	70
ARTILLERY.																		
First Artillery.....	2,320	623	338	0	257	28	390	176	214	98	77	21	48	43	5	87	42	45
First Company Heavy Artillery.....	119	37	17	0	17	3	29	12	17	1	1	0	4	3	1	3	1	2
Independent batteries:																		
First.....	217	90	40	0	44	6	43	12	31	16	13	3	9	7	2	22	8	14
Second.....	457	158	89	0	61	8	102	44	58	26	20	6	14	14	0	16	11	5
Third.....	255	75	35	0	35	5	51	18	33	12	9	3	1	1	0	11	7	4
Total.....	3,368	983	519	0	414	50	615	282	353	153	130	33	76	68	8	139	69	70
REGIMENTAL.																		
Total infantry.....	24,236	10,151	5,635	0	3,891	625	6,659	3,311	3,348	1,205	881	324	688	604	84	1,599	839	760
Total cavalry.....	2,297	984	518	0	395	71	668	301	367	102	77	25	57	53	4	157	87	70
Total artillery.....	3,368	983	519	0	414	50	615	282	353	153	130	33	76	68	8	139	69	70
Grand total.....	29,901	12,118	6,672	0	4,700	746	7,942	3,874	4,068	1,460	1,078	382	823	725	96	1,895	995	900

VIRGINIA.

INFANTRY.																		
Falls Church Home Guards.....	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alexandria Home Guards.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citizen Volunteers.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY—Continued.																
Company A. Loyal Company Virginia																
Volunteers		8	2	0	5	1	4	0	4	2	1	1	0	0	2	1
Unassigned recruits			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		13	3	0	7	3	7	0	7	4	2	2	0	0	2	1
CAVALRY.																
Loudoun Rangers		57	28	0	22	7	32	15	17	6	4	2	6	4	13	5
Atwell's Independent		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grubb's Independent		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koy's Independent		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean's Independent		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		57	28	0	22	7	32	15	17	6	4	2	6	4	13	5
RECAPITULATION.																
Total infantry		13	3	0	7	3	7	0	7	4	2	2	0	0	2	1
Total cavalry		57	28	0	22	7	32	15	17	6	4	2	6	4	13	5
Total artillery			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total		70	31	0	29	10	39	15	24	10	6	4	6	4	15	6

WEST VIRGINIA.

INFANTRY.															
First	427	184	0	201	42	209	116	183	64	82	32	12	21	43	24
Second	201	90	0	97	14	126	41	84	34	24	10	18	10	21	14
Third	201	117	0	154	30	217	74	143	27	14	13	18	16	31	10
Total	1,229														

Fourth	1,154	448	191	0	211	41	299	101	108	65	41	94	32	97	5	47	22	25
Fifth	1,186	465	174	0	240	41	305	87	318	64	37	47	52	42	10	34	8	26
Sixth	2,521	618	329	0	383	72	430	216	317	93	49	77	38	30	8	37	28	29
Seventh	1,459	738	329	0	333	76	533	216	317	73	52	21	46	33	11	86	12	30
Eighth	214	90	90	0	105	19	111	22	89	41	30	11	30	28	4	32	22	43
Ninth	1,138	465	238	0	184	53	320	129	191	68	49	19	42	36	4	35	24	33
Tenth	1,118	748	305	0	366	77	535	196	339	85	44	51	51	41	10	67	14	29
Eleventh	1,255	524	209	0	276	89	372	116	256	63	39	24	38	40	6	43	14	33
Twelfth	1,151	414	187	0	196	31	283	102	181	60	39	21	38	34	5	33	12	21
Thirteenth	1,165	458	182	0	234	42	334	115	219	52	24	28	34	29	5	38	14	24
Fourteenth	1,145	540	267	0	234	39	358	136	222	83	64	19	56	51	5	43	16	27
Fifteenth	1,093	433	195	0	193	45	322	129	193	42	38	14	32	29	3	37	9	28
Sixteenth	1,920	18	5	0	13	0	6	2	4	5	1	4	2	0	2	5	2	3
Seventeenth	1,065	151	27	0	106	18	117	9	108	22	10	12	4	3	1	8	5	3
Veteran Infantry:																		
First	717	67	28	0	39	0	55	27	28	8	1	7	2	0	2	2	0	2
Second	441	46	19	0	27	0	40	18	22	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	2
Independent Exempts	257	36	8	0	23	5	16	0	16	17	6	11	3	2	1	0	1	1
Militia		42	1	0	32	6	11	2	9	21	1	20	8	1	7	2	0	2
Unassigned recruits			1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown service		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Miscellaneous volunteers		2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citizen volunteers		4	3	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
State Guards:																		
Snyder's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapman's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donaldson's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kesling's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bartram's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copley's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spaulding's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burne's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yaght's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logsdon's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paston's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mallow's		2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferguson's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sayre's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maim's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yocum's		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson's		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilkinson's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ballard's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Round's		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haller's		1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rollyson's		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ellison's		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson's		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wiant's		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Band's		3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robtbaugh's		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.			
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY—Continued.																
Kennedy's	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brook's	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alltop's	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterson's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garton's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramsay's	7	7	1	0	6	0	1	0	6	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Alt's	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen's	6	6	0	0	6	0	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ball's	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turner's	4	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Gandee's	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lambert's	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haley's	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pell's	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullin's	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen's Second	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adkins	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harper's	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18,909	7,538	3,068	0	3,770	700	5,251	1,765	3,486	1,029	591	438	582	471	111	435
CAVALRY.																
First	1,781	522	206	0	266	50	374	121	253	63	30	33	36	31	5	49
Second	1,502	447	186	0	233	28	329	124	205	46	25	21	23	17	6	49
Third	1,571	428	158	0	219	51	299	86	213	54	34	20	29	24	5	46
Fourth	1,174	105	30	0	62	23	75	12	63	12	7	5	11	8	3	7
Fifth	1,156	85	26	0	49	10	61	13	48	9	4	5	5	5	2	8
Sixth	1,240	193	78	0	97	18	131	44	87	23	16	7	13	11	2	26
Seventh	1,829	307	83	0	187	37	216	37	179	40	15	25	24	15	9	27
Eighth	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	10,203	2,089	707	0	1,105	217	1,496	437	1,049	247	131	116	144	111	33	212
								</								

ARTILLERY.
Independent batteries, light artillery ...

RECAPITULATION.

Total infantry	7,538	361	126	0	194	41	257	71	186	48	23	25	19	17	2	37	15	22	435
Total cavalry	2,089	767	0	3,770	700	5,251	1,745	3,486	1,029	591	438	582	471	111	676	241	88	124	212
Total artillery	361	126	0	1,105	217	1,480	437	1,049	247	131	116	144	111	33	212	88	124	212	435
Grand total	30,706	9,988	3,961	0	5,069	958	6,904	2,273	4,721	1,324	745	579	745	509	146	925	344	561	561

WISCONSIN.

INFANTRY.

First	2,318	548	300	0	197	51	385	197	188	69	48	21	28	25	3	66	30	36	36
Second	1,266	578	373	0	168	37	430	286	144	34	22	12	27	22	5	87	43	44	44
Third	2,156	786	421	0	294	71	605	316	289	65	32	33	33	37	6	73	36	37	37
Fourth	2,256	767	440	0	116	16	163	70	93	33	23	10	19	14	5	49	25	24	24
Fifth	2,143	817	513	0	282	45	573	319	224	70	50	20	42	35	7	82	36	46	46
Sixth	1,832	851	572	0	238	41	613	389	254	64	40	24	64	51	13	76	33	43	43
Seventh	1,648	492	247	0	234	60	613	410	191	85	56	29	56	49	7	109	57	52	52
Eighth	1,422	335	140	0	195	50	339	149	190	55	42	13	36	32	4	30	15	15	15
Ninth	1,034	477	324	0	153	62	287	183	184	40	27	13	18	15	3	30	15	15	15
Tenth	1,965	649	324	0	358	67	401	160	241	92	68	24	73	63	10	83	33	50	50
Eleventh	2,186	702	356	0	278	68	471	210	261	88	55	33	65	60	5	78	31	47	47
Twelfth	1,831	482	220	0	206	56	346	126	220	60	40	20	33	32	1	43	22	21	21
Thirteenth	2,182	666	351	0	241	74	443	193	250	86	64	22	71	64	7	66	30	36	36
Fourteenth	2,006	830	437	0	316	77	527	234	293	119	82	37	91	80	11	93	41	32	32
Fifteenth	1,964	522	256	0	216	50	315	115	200	95	69	26	61	53	8	51	19	32	32
Sixteenth	1,637	598	312	0	220	66	354	149	205	83	61	22	91	80	11	70	22	48	48
Seventeenth	1,484	474	226	0	208	40	345	139	206	64	45	19	35	32	3	30	10	20	20
Eighteenth	1,129	416	231	0	152	33	274	134	140	51	36	15	49	44	5	42	17	25	25
Nineteenth	1,171	571	348	0	183	32	327	177	150	76	58	18	78	70	8	90	41	49	49
Twentieth	1,505	434	282	0	162	40	303	151	152	56	39	17	29	23	6	46	19	27	27
Twenty-first	1,117	367	216	0	131	20	249	140	109	39	24	15	27	22	2	66	28	38	38
Twenty-second	1,077	387	216	0	210	60	348	158	190	114	90	24	120	112	8	91	43	41	41
Twenty-third	1,444	673	403	0	131	32	345	158	190	114	90	24	120	112	8	91	43	41	41
Twenty-fourth	1,089	506	343	0	122	54	204	140	140	48	43	5	45	44	4	47	20	27	27
Twenty-fifth	1,196	357	181	0	155	30	264	140	140	48	43	5	45	44	4	47	20	27	27
Twenty-sixth	1,137	360	175	0	159	38	264	116	148	56	46	10	45	44	1	55	23	32	32
Twenty-seventh	1,089	445	248	0	181	37	285	100	195	34	23	11	20	15	5	54	21	33	33
Twenty-eighth	1,219	361	143	0	181	37	285	100	195	34	23	11	20	15	5	54	21	33	33
Twenty-ninth	1,078	384	174	0	156	54	276	103	173	47	27	20	41	34	7	50	26	33	33
Thirtieth	1,474	596	272	0	220	44	342	135	207	65	51	14	70	60	10	50	26	33	33
Thirty-first	1,066	405	204	0	156	45	261	114	167	42	30	12	39	38	1	43	22	21	21
Thirty-second	961	63	19	0	32	12	36	6	30	8	3	5	10	7	3	9	3	3	3
Thirty-third				0															
Thirty-fourth				0															

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistment.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrearages.	Not entitled to arrearages.	Entitled to arrearages.	Not entitled to arrearages.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																		
Thirty-fifth.....	1,088	377	203	0	148	26	181	48	133	80	73	7	77	72	5	39	10	29
Thirty-sixth.....	1,014	582	371	0	174	37	350	209	141	66	49	17	106	93	13	60	20	40
Thirty-seventh.....	1,144	471	277	0	150	44	299	142	157	67	58	9	56	52	4	49	25	24
Thirty-eighth.....	1,032	350	205	0	116	29	260	142	118	37	25	12	32	32	0	21	6	15
Thirty-ninth.....	780	66	17	0	40	9	46	6	40	5	5	0	3	2	0	13	4	9
Fortieth.....	770	67	15	0	36	16	49	8	41	7	4	3	3	2	0	9	1	8
Forty-first.....	578	64	10	0	45	0	41	3	38	11	5	6	2	2	0	10	0	10
Forty-second.....	1,008	190	65	0	92	33	134	29	105	30	17	13	14	13	1	12	6	6
Forty-third.....	913	192	79	0	81	22	131	33	98	30	24	6	20	15	3	11	7	4
Forty-fourth.....	1,114	198	71	0	87	40	139	28	111	31	20	11	22	21	1	6	2	4
Forty-fifth.....	1,001	97	21	0	59	17	58	3	55	19	10	9	9	7	2	11	1	10
Forty-sixth.....	947	152	46	0	79	27	109	21	88	24	16	8	10	8	2	9	1	8
Forty-seventh.....	985	167	56	0	84	27	123	31	92	24	14	10	12	10	2	8	1	7
Forty-eighth.....	832	90	24	0	49	17	68	13	55	17	7	10	3	3	0	2	1	1
Forty-ninth.....	1,002	229	78	0	118	33	171	39	132	22	14	8	20	20	0	16	5	11
Fiftieth.....	958	185	50	0	98	37	138	20	118	18	9	9	20	20	0	9	1	8
Fifty-first.....	843	64	12	0	37	15	54	6	48	5	2	3	4	4	0	1	0	1
Fifty-second.....	511	61	11	0	41	9	45	4	41	12	5	7	2	2	0	2	0	2
Fifty-third.....	389	23	10	0	10	3	15	8	12	3	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
Unassigned recruits.....	6,868	12	6	0	4	2	3	0	3	4	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Unknown.....	"	"	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	714	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	74,879	21,250	11,177	1	8,021	2,051	14,225	6,474	7,751	2,831	1,873	758	2,086	1,854	232	2,308	977	1,331
CAVALRY.																		
First.....	2,602	856	412	0	355	89	560	222	338	108	73	35	90	76	14	98	41	57
Second.....	2,510	652	277	0	306	69	429	141	288	100	64	36	56	43	13	67	29	38
Third.....	2,523	640	275	0	290	75	458	162	296	77	47	30	41	33	8	64	33	31
Fourth.....	2,305	440	209	0	180	57	295	118	177	51	36	15	39	31	8	61	24	37
Unassigned recruits.....	"	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	9,940	2,694	1,173	0	1,131	290	1,742	643	1,099	336	220	116	226	183	43	290	127	163

ARTILLERY.

First heavy.....	2,217	344	121	1	173	49	262	74	188	39	22	17	23	17	6	20	9	11
Independent batteries:																		
First.....	303	73	32	0	35	6	55	18	37	6	5	1	4	4	0	8	5	3
Second.....	243	37	14	0	18	5	29	8	21	7	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Third.....	270	73	35	0	34	4	56	23	33	5	2	3	5	5	0	7	5	2
Fourth.....	294	61	35	0	25	5	43	20	23	15	12	3	1	1	0	6	2	4
Fifth.....	304	59	26	0	26	7	42	13	29	8	7	1	2	2	0	7	4	3
Sixth.....	276	110	46	0	53	11	88	32	56	10	7	3	4	4	0	8	3	5
Seventh.....	344	68	28	0	33	7	53	20	33	6	4	2	3	2	1	6	2	4
Eighth.....	329	67	28	0	36	3	50	18	32	7	4	3	4	4	0	6	2	4
Ninth.....	296	35	16	0	13	6	34	15	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth.....	179	74	32	0	34	8	56	17	39	7	5	2	10	9	1	1	1	0
Eleventh.....	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twelfth.....	342	81	36	0	37	8	53	17	36	9	7	2	8	7	1	11	5	6
Thirteenth.....	188	30	10	0	15	5	19	4	5	5	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	1
Total.....	5,719	1,116	459	1	532	124	840	279	561	125	84	41	68	57	11	83	40	43
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry.....	74,879	21,250	11,177	1	8,021	2,051	14,225	6,474	7,751	2,631	1,873	758	2,056	1,854	232	2,308	977	1,331
Total cavalry.....	9,940	2,594	1,173	0	1,131	290	1,742	643	1,099	336	220	116	226	183	43	2,290	127	1,168
Total artillery.....	5,719	1,116	459	1	532	124	840	279	561	125	84	41	68	57	11	83	40	43
Grand total.....	90,538	24,960	12,809	2	9,684	2,465	16,807	7,396	9,411	3,092	2,177	915	2,380	2,094	296	2,681	1,144	1,537

DAKOTA.

CAVALRY.																		
First.....	39	13	0	21	5	35	12	23	23	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total.....	39	13	0	21	5	35	12	23	23	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry.....	39	13	0	21	5	35	12	23	23	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total cavalry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total artillery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total.....	39	13	0	21	5	35	12	23	23	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrear.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrear.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY.																		
First	116	59	0	49	8	69	35	34	30	14	16	6	4	2	11	6	5	
Second	189	49	0	102	38	130	26	104	36	13	23	8	6	2	15	4	11	
Battalions infantry:																		
First	4	0	0	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Second	16	6	0	9	1	9	1	8	5	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Third	4	3	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Fourth	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fifth	17	8	0	6	3	9	4	5	7	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Sixth	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Seventh	5	1	0	2	2	3	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eighth	32	6	0	10	16	19	1	18	11	4	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	
Unassigned	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	391	134	0	186	71	246	71	175	97	38	59	20	14	6	28	11	17	
CAVALRY.																		
First Cavalry	215	151	0	55	9	87	47	40	53	43	10	24	22	2	51	39	12	
Owen's company cavalry	0	1	0	3	2	3	1	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whiting's company cavalry	4	0	0	3	1	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	225	152	0	61	12	93	48	45	57	43	14	24	22	2	51	39	12	
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry	391	134	0	186	71	246	71	175	97	38	59	20	14	6	28	11	17	
Total cavalry	225	152	0	61	12	93	48	45	57	43	14	24	22	2	51	39	12	
Total artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand total	616	286	0	247	83	339	119	220	154	81	73	44	36	8	79	50	29	

INDIAN TERRITORY.

INDIAN TERRITORY.													
INFANTRY.													
Home Guards.....	685	286	0	355	44	66	23	43	393	173	220	203	90
Unassigned recruits.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous volunteers.....	4	0	0	4	0	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0
Total.....	689	286	0	359	44	69	23	46	394	173	221	203	90
RECAPITULATION.													
Total infantry.....	689	286	0	359	44	69	23	46	394	173	221	203	90
Total cavalry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total artillery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total.....	689	286	0	359	44	69	23	46	394	173	221	203	90

MONTANA TERRITORY.

MONTANA TERRITORY.													
INFANTRY.													
Miscellaneous volunteers.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
RECAPITULATION.													
Total infantry.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total cavalry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total artillery.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

NEW MEXICO.

NEW MEXICO.													
INFANTRY.													
First.....	40	20	0	16	4	16	6	10	16	11	5	5	3
Second.....	6	2	0	3	1	3	1	2	1	0	1	2	0
Third (Mounted).....	19	14	0	4	1	6	5	1	9	6	3	0	0
Fourth.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Battalion Volunteer Infantry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Militia Infantry.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.
NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.					
		Total applied.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.		
INFANTRY—Continued.																	
Battalion Militia Infantry:																	
Perea's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pino's		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Militia Infantry:																	
Mora County		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marid's Company		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonzales' Company		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taffola's Company		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volunteers		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned recruits		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		66	36	0	24	6	25	12	13	26	17	9	3	8	2	5	
CAVALRY.																	
First Cavalry Battalion Volunteers:																	
First Cavalry		35	18	0	15	2	14	6	8	12	7	5	0	0	3	5	4
Graydon's Company		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hubbel's Company		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mink's Company		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Virgil's Company		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		37	18	0	17	2	14	6	8	14	7	7	0	0	9	5	4
RECAPITULATION.																	
Total infantry		66	36	0	24	6	25	12	13	26	17	9	3	7	8	2	5
Total cavalry		37	18	0	17	2	14	6	8	14	7	7	0	0	9	5	4
Total artillery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total		103	54	0	41	8	39	18	21	40	24	16	7	4	17	8	9

UTAH.

INFANTRY.												
Miscellaneous volunteers	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
RECAPITULATION.												
Total infantry	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total cavalry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

WASHINGTON.

INFANTRY.												
First	13	4	0	5	4	11	4	7	1	0	0	1
Unassigned recruits (volunteers)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	4	0	5	4	11	4	7	1	0	0	1
RECAPITULATION.												
Total infantry	13	4	0	5	4	11	4	7	1	0	0	1
Total cavalry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total	13	4	0	5	4	11	4	7	1	0	0	1

UNITED STATES ARMY.

UNITED STATES ARMY.												
General officers and staff	10	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	7	1	1
Adjutant-General's Department	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1
Inspector-General's Department	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	2
Pay Department	15	10	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Military Justice	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	6	2	0
Officers' Ordnance Department	21	14	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Officers (non-commissioned) and privates, Ordnance Department	182	92	10	46	34	101	52	49	67	39	28	11
Officers, Quartermaster's Department	17	14	1	2	0	2	1	1	15	14	1	0
Grand total	307	237	21	67	52	114	66	100	119	100	42	24

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.			Total pending.			Invalida.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
Employes, scouts, &c. Quartermaster's Department.....		15	0	0	8	7	0	7	7	4	0	4	0	4	1	0	1	3	0	3
Officers, Subsistence Department.....		2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Officers (non-commissioned), privates, and employes, Subsistence Department.....		9	2	2	4	1	3	2	5	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Medical Department:																				
Surgeon-General, medical directors, inspectors, &c.....		5	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surgeons.....		18	13	1	2	2	0	0	0	15	11	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Assistant surgeons.....		22	10	0	5	7	8	3	5	11	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3
Hospital stewards.....		101	55	3	35	8	45	23	42	25	17	8	6	2	0	0	2	6	4	2
Medical cadets.....		7	2	0	4	1	6	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engineer Corps.....		28	20	0	4	4	4	1	3	20	15	5	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0
Officers, Signal Corps.....		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-commissioned officers.....		25	5	4	3	13	17	3	14	7	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Post chaplains.....		11	7	2	2	0	1	1	0	10	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Retired officers.....		10	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battalion of Engineers.....		104	45	0	46	13	63	24	39	19	9	10	7	5	2	1	2	15	7	8
Indian scouts.....		17	7	1	8	1	9	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	5	0	5
General service.....		50	35	0	14	1	24	14	14	14	11	3	7	0	0	0	0	5	0	3
Permanent companies, general recruiting service.....		47	23	0	18	6	22	6	19	19	11	8	5	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Post lands.....		9	5	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Music boys.....		10	5	0	5	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Band, Military Academy.....		14	6	0	6	2	9	4	5	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned officers.....		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned non-commissioned officers.....		9	5	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown service.....		11	0	0	11	0	0	0	5	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0
Total.....	632	328	25	184	95	269	117	152	275	181	94	44	33	11	44	22	22	44	22	22

INFANTRY.									
First	277	121	0	101	55	183	66	117	48
Second	416	222	0	148	46	300	173	127	59
Third	327	165	0	127	35	244	130	114	47
Fourth	280	135	0	95	28	202	107	95	45
Fifth	198	95	0	75	28	149	67	82	32
Sixth	266	143	1	89	33	203	117	86	34
Seventh	298	170	0	81	47	220	126	94	44
Eighth	196	85	0	79	32	138	57	81	32
Ninth	144	66	0	52	26	108	52	56	39
Tenth	247	138	0	85	24	158	85	73	44
Eleventh	263	113	0	119	31	179	82	97	31
Twelfth	313	121	1	147	44	246	127	127	38
Thirteenth	291	93	2	91	24	141	60	81	19
Fourteenth	327	155	3	141	28	213	120	93	35
Fifteenth	256	116	1	111	28	142	60	82	30
Sixteenth	353	160	2	143	48	222	97	125	36
Seventeenth	347	177	5	142	23	224	118	106	39
Eighteenth	412	174	7	180	41	271	118	153	53
Nineteenth	283	137	2	119	25	199	92	107	32
Twentieth	106	54	3	40	9	73	37	36	16
Twenty-first	90	45	1	35	9	69	37	32	10
Twenty-second	77	32	1	32	11	64	28	32	7
Twenty-third	86	41	2	32	13	67	33	34	11
Twenty-fourth	84	33	4	27	20	66	27	39	6
Twenty-fifth	86	38	2	33	13	71	35	38	7
Twenty-sixth	19	8	0	11	0	10	4	6	5
Twenty-seventh	38	19	0	17	2	29	13	16	0
Twenty-eighth	21	9	0	13	2	13	5	8	5
Twenty-ninth	26	10	0	13	3	18	7	11	4
Thirtieth	15	10	0	4	1	7	5	4	4
Thirty-first	37	13	0	23	7	26	10	18	3
Thirty-second	15	8	0	8	0	8	2	6	2
Thirty-third	43	18	0	23	2	34	12	22	5
Thirty-fourth	12	5	0	7	0	7	2	5	3
Thirty-fifth	19	10	0	9	0	9	4	5	3
Thirty-sixth	17	8	0	9	0	12	5	7	2
Thirty-seventh	21	8	0	12	1	16	5	11	1
Thirty-eighth	20	9	0	16	1	16	5	11	1
Thirty-ninth	14	4	0	10	0	17	5	13	5
Fortieth	22	5	0	14	3	15	2	13	3
Forty-first	13	3	0	9	1	10	2	8	2
Forty-second	14	4	0	10	0	8	1	6	2
Forty-third	8	3	0	6	0	3	1	4	2
Forty-fourth	21	11	0	9	1	9	5	7	5
Forty-fifth	19	11	0	8	0	12	6	6	5
Forty-sixth	108	108	0	55	2	102	59	43	20
Forty-seventh	16	11	0	5	0	6	2	4	3
Forty-eighth	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0
Forty-ninth	163	163	0	102	59	43	20	43	20
Fiftieth	16	11	0	5	0	6	2	4	3
First Battalion	163	108	0	55	2	102	59	43	20
Second Battalion	16	11	0	5	0	6	2	4	3
Third Battalion	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.			
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY—Continued.																			
Twelfth:																			
First Battalion		175	128	1	44	2	106	71	35	27	21	6	15	0	0	27	22	5	7
Second Battalion		59	36	0	21	2	31	16	15	6	5	1	9	0	0	13	6	7	0
Third Battalion		8	4	0	2	2	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Thirteenth:																			
First Battalion		107	67	0	32	8	59	28	31	11	9	2	9	0	0	28	21	7	0
Second Battalion		2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third Battalion		3	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Fourteenth:																			
First		210	148	0	61	1	122	79	44	28	22	6	17	0	0	42	30	12	12
Second		101	49	1	41	10	65	31	34	11	7	4	5	0	0	20	7	13	3
Third		10	3	0	5	2	4	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	8	0
Fifteenth:																			
First		110	80	0	25	5	67	45	22	16	11	5	7	0	0	20	17	3	3
Second		124	81	0	35	8	77	39	20	18	2	9	9	0	0	18	15	3	3
Third		74	44	0	24	6	40	22	18	11	7	4	4	3	1	19	12	7	7
Sixteenth:																			
First		140	105	0	29	6	92	64	28	17	17	0	9	0	0	22	15	7	7
Second		98	53	0	35	10	56	18	38	16	14	2	9	8	0	17	13	4	4
Third		19	10	0	8	1	9	3	6	3	2	1	4	3	1	3	2	1	1
Seventeenth:																			
First battalion		100	75	0	23	2	57	36	21	9	8	1	3	2	1	31	29	2	2
Second battalion		46	28	0	18	0	26	12	14	10	8	2	5	5	0	6	3	3	1
Third battalion		3	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Eighteenth:																			
First battalion		113	77	0	20	6	67	40	27	14	11	3	9	8	1	23	18	5	5
Second battalion		233	145	0	74	14	142	72	70	81	24	7	25	23	2	35	26	9	9
Third battalion		63	40	0	18	5	30	13	17	10	8	2	11	9	2	12	10	2	2
Nineteenth:																			
First battalion		60	44	0	21	4	52	31	21	8	6	2	5	4	1	4	8	1	1
Second battalion		19	11	0	6	2	9	4	5	4	3	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1
Third battalion		15	10	0	5	0	7	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	1
Total		8,460	4,867	40	3,174	849	5,622	2,796	2,826	1,117	659	458	431	325	106	1,280	647	683	683

CAVALRY.

First.....	446	252	0	150	44	327	183	134	26	19	17	27	14	13	56	26	30
Second.....	430	256	0	130	44	321	183	126	53	27	26	13	7	6	43	27	16
Third.....	291	148	0	109	34	217	111	106	36	16	20	11	5	6	47	16	11
Fourth.....	389	203	0	122	44	263	134	129	39	25	14	20	14	6	47	80	17
Fifth.....	397	207	0	133	57	283	148	135	52	25	27	16	12	4	46	22	34
Sixth.....	445	215	0	186	64	337	149	188	46	24	22	16	12	4	66	30	36
Seventh.....	272	171	0	74	27	163	104	59	32	29	3	22	15	7	55	23	32
Eighth.....	135	61	0	45	29	129	68	61	13	7	6	7	4	3	6	2	4
Ninth.....	120	51	0	26	43	84	39	45	15	5	10	4	2	2	17	5	12
Tenth.....	180	81	0	53	46	147	69	78	15	6	9	3	0	3	15	6	9
Detachment, Military Academy Cavalry	10	6	0	2	2	6	3	3	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
Permanent Depot, General Mounted	16	5	0	8	3	13	5	8	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Service.....	17	9	0	5	3	12	5	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
General Mounted Service.....																	
Total.....	3,168	1,685	0	1,043	440	2,302	1,223	1,079	342	186	156	142	87	55	382	189	183

ARTILLERY.

First.....	456	252	7	159	38	302	165	137	78	45	33	20	13	7	56	36	20
Second.....	432	212	13	159	48	327	161	166	56	32	24	12	11	1	37	21	16
Third.....	295	128	8	126	33	215	97	118	40	23	17	10	3	7	30	13	17
Fourth.....	474	246	5	172	51	329	163	166	61	34	27	30	23	7	54	31	23
Fifth.....	554	271	3	230	50	351	160	191	91	48	43	36	31	5	76	35	41
Artillery Detachment, United States																	
Military Academy.....	26	15	1	7	3	15	9	6	8	5	3	1	1	0	2	1	1
Total.....	2,237	1,124	37	853	223	1,539	755	724	334	187	147	109	82	27	255	137	118

RECAPITULATION.

Total Infantry.....	8,450	4,387	40	3,174	849	5,622	2,796	2,826	1,117	659	458	431	325	106	1,280	647	633
Total cavalry.....	3,168	1,685	0	1,043	440	2,302	1,223	1,079	342	186	156	142	87	55	382	189	183
Total artillery.....	2,237	1,124	37	853	223	1,539	755	784	334	187	147	109	82	27	255	137	118
Total of infantry, cavalry and artillery.....	13,855	7,196	77	5,070	1,512	9,463	4,774	4,689	1,793	1,032	761	682	494	188	1,917	973	944
Staff officers and miscellaneous organizations.....	632	328	25	184	95	269	117	152	275	191	94	44	33	11	44	22	22
Grand total.....	14,487	7,524	102	5,254	1,607	9,732	4,891	4,841	2,068	1,213	855	726	527	199	1,961	995	966

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Organizations.	Total enlisted.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY.	Ex-confederates:														
	First.....	30	6	0	12	12	23	4	19	5	2	2	1	0	1
	Second.....	19	0	0	9	10	15	0	15	2	0	1	0	1	
	Third.....	12	2	0	3	7	12	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fourth.....	7	0	0	5	2	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	
	Fifth.....	9	1	0	4	4	7	1	6	1	0	0	1	1	
	Sixth.....	24	0	0	13	11	21	0	21	3	0	0	0	0	
	First Independent Company, ex-confederates.....	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
	Veteran (infantry):														
	First.....	26	10	0	8	2	10	5	5	4	1	3	6	4	
	Second.....	24	8	0	14	3	8	0	8	10	6	4	2	2	
	Third.....	15	8	0	3	4	3	1	2	6	3	3	3	1	
Fourth.....	25	7	0	17	1	17	4	13	7	3	4	0	0		
Fifth.....	6	1	0	4	1	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	0		
Sixth.....	16	7	0	5	4	13	6	7	3	1	2	0	0		
Seventh.....	8	1	0	5	2	3	0	3	3	1	2	0	0		
Eighth.....	11	4	0	7	0	6	1	5	3	1	2	2	0		
Ninth.....	5	1	0	3	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0		
Unassigned.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
First Engineers.....	77	25	0	43	9	58	14	44	11	5	6	5	3		
First Independent Company, pontoniers.....	5	1	0	4	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	0		
Sharpshooters:															
First.....	458	283	1	161	13	363	177	126	60	46	14	37	32		
Second.....	463	298	0	143	22	310	180	121	44	36	8	36	31		
Third.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.....	1,228	663	1	467	107	827	406	421	166	106	60	97	79		
MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE.															
Maxwell's Company.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Relly's Company.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Mississippi Gunboat Flotilla.....	8	2	0	5	1	4	0	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	1
Headquarter Guards.....	6	3	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	8	13	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
First Infantry.....	68	25	0	27	6	29	9	20	16	7	8	0	0	0	0	10	4	2	3
First Cavalry.....	97	17	0	6	14	7	3	1	3	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Independent Battery.....	11	8	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ram Atout.....	2	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ram Mon treux.....	5	2	0	2	0	3	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ram Queen of the West.....	5	4	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ram L'Espresso.....	6	1	0	5	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ram Switzerland.....	4	0	0	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ram Mingo.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ram Lancaster.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ram Milton.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ram Hornet.....	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ram Samson.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine Corps.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commissary department.....	79	45	0	26	8	39	16	23	32	25	17	7	7	4	3	1	0	0	0
Provost-marshal.....	77	29	0	39	9	33	9	24	38	17	21	5	5	3	2	1	0	1	1
Medical Department:																			
Surgeons.....	43	30	1	9	3	21	14	7	15	13	2	6	6	4	2	1	0	0	1
Assistant surgeons.....	15	7	0	3	5	6	3	3	7	3	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Contract surgeons.....	178	85	0	78	15	74	31	43	85	41	44	12	11	11	0	7	2	2	5
Nurses, ambulance corps, &c.....	19	5	0	10	4	14	5	9	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
Paymasters.....	57	39	0	16	2	16	6	10	35	28	7	5	4	4	1	1	0	1	0
Hospital chaplains.....	27	20	0	17	0	8	4	18	15	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Signal corps.....	158	59	0	92	7	98	35	63	18	8	10	21	5	16	21	3	11	10	10
Brigade bands.....	62	18	0	35	9	41	5	36	11	5	6	7	6	1	4	0	0	4	4
Miscellaneous.....	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major-generals.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brigadier-generals.....	12	11	0	1	0	4	3	1	7	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Aides-de-camp.....	21	16	0	4	1	11	7	5	11	11	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Assistant adjutant-generals.....	20	18	0	2	0	7	5	2	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Assistant inspector-generals.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judge-advocates.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quartermaster's department:																			
Officers.....	80	51	0	21	8	31	15	16	41	31	10	6	4	4	2	2	1	1	1
Quartermasters.....	356	10	0	285	51	209	6	203	98	4	94	17	0	0	17	82	0	32	0
Transport service.....	33	4	0	26	3	16	1	15	15	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Military railroads.....	22	0	0	19	3	13	0	13	8	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Construction corps.....	43	0	0	29	14	26	0	26	14	0	14	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0
Telegraph corps.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Scouts, spies, &c.....	83	10	0	57	16	50	8	42	24	2	22	6	0	0	6	3	0	3	3
Total.....	1,550	535	1	841	173	788	195	593	531	243	288	124	65	59	107	83	74		

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.					
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.			
RECAPITULATION.																		
Total infantry		1, 238	603	1	467	107	827	406	421	166	106	60	97	79	18	148	73	75
Total staff officers, Mississippi militia brigade, and miscellaneous organizations.....		1, 550	535	1	841	173	788	195	593	531	243	288	124	65	59	107	33	74
Grand total		2, 788	1, 198	2	1, 308	280	1, 615	601	1, 014	697	349	348	221	144	77	255	106	149

UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

INFANTRY.	Total enlisted.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.	
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Pending.
First.....	384	174	0	169	41	209	109	88	37	51	13	74	51
Second.....	235	98	0	113	27	100	42	88	28	40	14	53	39
Third.....	237	84	0	147	28	129	28	82	29	35	11	30	15
Fourth.....	441	227	0	176	38	223	120	104	57	47	34	78	29
Fifth.....	431	240	0	172	39	269	135	89	54	35	44	49	15
Sixth.....	364	186	0	147	19	191	104	87	54	41	36	24	34
Seventh.....	379	161	0	183	35	162	82	103	48	55	27	42	16
Eighth.....	366	194	0	142	30	199	109	81	41	40	33	87	13
Ninth.....	404	157	0	186	49	191	79	110	61	49	16	53	22
Tenth.....	157	41	0	82	34	50	6	55	27	12	4	8	7
Eleventh.....	285	64	0	197	24	47	10	37	42	152	15	29	36
Twelfth.....	231	82	0	127	22	67	17	94	38	59	30	7	22
Thirteenth.....	242	80	0	130	32	81	32	80	31	49	20	37	7
Fourteenth.....	210	65	0	119	26	87	27	57	24	33	14	15	3
Fifteenth.....	198	76	0	94	28	57	8	82	47	40	11	46	8
Sixteenth.....	175	72	0	80	23	40	4	86	49	33	16	28	5
Seventeenth.....	218	86	0	110	22	63	18	83	45	26	13	27	6
Eighteenth.....	181	77	0	76	28	70	17	53	35	48	24	20	21
Nineteenth.....	303	122	0	142	39	133	55	65	30	28	32	21	16
													63

Twentyeth	225	116	0	91	18	70	8	62	84	68	16	24	17	7	47	23	24
Twenty-first	82	19	0	58	5	26	5	21	33	14	19	5	0	5	18	0	18
Twenty-second	363	203	0	183	27	210	111	66	81	54	27	25	20	9	48	17	29
Twenty-third	240	110	0	103	27	126	41	3	49	20	29	17	8	9	47	18	31
Twenty-fourth	80	17	0	47	16	17	3	38	21	8	13	23	4	1	13	2	11
Twenty-fifth	233	89	0	116	28	109	17	92	73	45	28	23	10	4	28	8	20
Twenty-sixth	223	106	0	87	30	126	43	83	55	35	20	13	12	1	29	16	13
Twenty-seventh	309	135	0	124	50	201	63	138	50	29	21	35	30	5	23	10	23
Twenty-eighth	289	108	0	125	38	148	52	94	59	23	36	31	23	8	33	10	23
Twenty-ninth	254	118	0	108	28	129	48	83	69	23	26	27	22	5	29	7	22
Thirtieth	329	159	0	136	34	142	76	66	99	55	44	26	19	7	62	9	53
Thirty-first	153	73	0	70	12	90	37	53	41	22	19	13	11	2	11	3	8
Thirty-second	271	146	0	90	35	104	77	87	63	42	21	15	14	1	29	13	16
Thirty-third	142	32	0	97	13	65	20	45	46	10	36	9	1	8	22	1	21
Thirty-fourth	112	34	0	79	9	55	7	48	38	13	25	5	3	2	14	1	13
Thirty-fifth	237	114	0	115	28	123	55	68	66	36	30	14	5	9	54	18	36
Thirty-sixth	201	87	0	150	24	100	42	58	92	31	61	21	6	15	48	8	40
Thirty-seventh	146	33	0	87	26	47	5	42	48	16	32	15	6	9	36	6	20
Thirty-eighth	246	96	0	134	16	88	39	49	83	34	49	25	16	9	50	7	43
Thirty-ninth	277	135	0	118	24	93	36	57	105	65	40	32	21	11	47	13	34
Fortieth	100	28	0	54	18	29	0	29	40	20	12	9	7	5	19	1	18
Forty-first	141	48	0	78	15	68	11	57	37	24	13	12	9	3	24	4	10
Forty-second	99	28	0	57	14	42	2	40	35	16	19	10	8	2	12	2	10
Forty-third	231	116	0	96	19	121	49	72	56	37	19	21	10	5	33	14	19
Forty-fourth	114	38	0	60	16	44	15	29	43	16	27	10	7	3	17	0	17
Forty-fifth	130	46	0	69	15	64	14	50	42	22	20	8	5	3	16	5	11
Forty-sixth	98	18	0	65	15	31	9	22	49	7	42	11	2	9	7	0	7
Forty-seventh	124	36	0	77	11	27	7	20	72	26	46	5	0	5	7	0	17
Forty-eighth	132	33	0	83	16	33	10	23	75	21	54	8	2	6	16	0	16
Forty-ninth	110	34	0	67	9	26	11	15	72	20	52	5	3	2	7	0	7
Fiftieth	115	49	0	56	10	22	6	16	79	41	38	7	2	5	7	0	7
Fifty-first	86	27	0	50	9	13	5	8	56	16	40	10	6	4	7	0	7
Fifty-second	107	22	0	69	16	15	0	15	60	19	41	16	3	13	16	0	16
Fifty-third	74	24	0	41	9	10	3	7	50	16	34	5	3	2	9	2	7
Fifty-fourth	95	20	0	57	18	27	2	25	43	13	30	10	4	6	15	1	14
Fifty-fifth	249	50	0	177	22	46	14	32	178	32	146	9	2	7	16	2	14
Fifty-sixth	255	95	0	122	38	55	13	42	105	55	50	47	19	28	48	8	40
Fifty-seventh	75	28	0	38	9	31	11	20	83	13	20	6	4	2	5	0	6
Fifty-eighth	197	60	0	120	8	16	2	14	134	51	83	37	14	23	10	2	8
Fifty-ninth	335	80	0	237	18	40	13	27	246	48	198	8	3	5	41	16	25
Sixtieth	186	70	0	88	19	65	21	44	47	24	73	32	22	10	42	12	80
Sixty-first	170	61	0	99	10	38	19	20	111	34	77	4	1	3	16	7	9
Sixty-second	214	97	0	93	24	47	13	34	77	50	27	42	30	12	48	4	44
Sixty-third	107	26	0	60	21	29	3	26	64	20	44	9	2	7	5	1	4
Sixty-fourth	152	44	0	94	14	31	4	27	104	35	69	17	4	9	4	1	3
Sixty-fifth	306	138	0	134	34	39	3	36	134	78	56	73	49	28	56	8	48
Sixty-sixth	21	57	0	32	4	12	2	10	40	19	21	1	0	1	34	2	4
Sixty-seventh	188	82	0	84	22	23	5	18	86	44	42	45	31	14	34	2	32
Sixty-eighth	295	141	0	116	38	78	85	43	110	57	53	67	45	22	40	4	36
Sixty-ninth	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Seventieth	56	18	0	34	4	12	3	9	33	12	21	6	3	3	5	0	5
Seventy-first	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.		Minors.			Dependents.			
			Entitled to ar- rivals.	Not entitled to arivals.	Entitled to ar- rivals.	Not entitled to arivals.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																		
Seventy-second	18	11	0	5	2	2	5	4	1	6	4	2	1	0	0	6	2	4
Seventy-third	97	36	0	53	8	8	27	16	11	41	17	24	3	0	0	26	1	25
Seventy-fourth	46	16	0	28	13	13	13	16	7	29	10	19	0	0	0	4	0	4
Seventy-fifth	85	26	0	51	8	8	25	10	15	47	16	31	3	0	3	10	0	10
Seventy-sixth	80	31	0	42	7	7	32	19	13	36	9	27	1	1	0	11	2	9
Seventy-seventh	21	4	0	15	2	2	3	0	3	12	4	8	1	0	1	5	0	7
Seventy-eighth	40	7	0	29	4	4	7	2	3	23	4	19	2	0	2	8	1	5
Seventy-ninth	134	75	0	91	28	28	92	38	54	48	17	31	26	15	11	28	5	23
Eightieth	67	15	0	45	7	7	19	7	12	32	7	25	5	1	4	11	0	11
Eighty-first	98	19	0	69	10	10	9	2	17	56	16	40	5	1	4	29	0	18
Eighty-second	166	26	0	82	8	8	19	9	10	25	14	11	4	3	1	18	0	18
Eighty-third	167	43	0	94	30	30	72	22	50	54	13	41	16	7	9	25	1	24
Eighty-fourth	40	12	0	27	1	1	12	3	3	23	6	15	1	0	1	4	1	3
Eighty-fifth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-sixth	56	23	0	26	7	7	23	10	13	26	11	15	1	1	0	6	1	0
Eighty-seventh	19	4	0	13	2	2	4	1	3	10	2	8	3	1	2	2	0	2
Eighty-eighth	37	9	0	22	6	6	10	2	8	22	7	15	4	0	4	1	0	0
Eighty-ninth	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth-first	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth-second	38	13	0	23	2	2	10	5	5	23	8	15	2	0	2	3	0	0
Ninth-third	17	12	0	5	0	0	2	2	0	12	9	3	1	1	0	2	0	0
Ninth-fourth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth-fifth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth-sixth	50	7	0	36	7	7	16	0	16	24	5	19	4	2	2	6	0	6
Ninth-seventh	48	17	0	23	8	8	15	8	7	21	7	14	3	2	1	9	0	9
Ninth-eighth	10	1	0	7	2	2	3	0	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Ninth-ninth	43	14	0	21	8	8	14	5	9	24	8	16	2	1	1	3	0	3
One hundred	236	84	0	103	49	49	92	24	68	73	42	31	27	14	13	44	4	40
One hundred and first	164	88	0	61	15	15	34	0	34	90	63	27	26	21	5	14	4	10
One hundred and second	225	83	0	122	20	20	101	52	109	28	12	16	17	10	7	19	3	10
One hundred and third	23	2	0	18	3	3	6	0	6	14	2	12	0	0	0	3	0	3
One hundred and fourth	18	4	0	13	1	1	4	1	3	11	3	8	0	0	0	3	0	3

[illegible]

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlisted.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
		Total applied.	Not admitted.		Not pending.		Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.											
CAVALRY—Continued.																	
Fifth	183	57	0	87	39	77	18	50	61	26	35	23	10	13	22	3	19
Sixth	121	37	0	61	23	48	8	40	47	18	29	10	9	1	16	2	14
Total	903	242	0	513	148	324	66	258	393	122	271	59	29	30	127	25	102
ARTILLERY.																	
Heavy artillery:																	
First	285	98	0	124	63	126	18	108	82	47	35	31	22	9	46	11	35
Second	6	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Third	294	57	0	209	28	50	7	43	197	28	169	14	11	3	83	11	22
Fourth	102	15	0	69	18	32	2	30	39	6	33	17	7	10	14	0	14
Fifth	240	64	0	158	18	47	5	42	146	46	100	20	10	16	21	3	18
Sixth	167	61	0	99	7	16	2	14	116	45	71	20	11	15	0	3	6
Seventh	102	5	0	94	3	12	1	11	76	2	74	0	0	0	14	2	12
Eighth	225	97	0	98	30	44	7	37	110	66	44	36	10	17	35	5	30
Ninth	31	13	0	12	6	9	0	9	12	5	7	6	6	0	4	2	3
Tenth	64	20	0	36	8	13	4	9	33	11	22	5	1	4	13	4	9
Eleventh	65	15	0	27	23	36	4	32	10	6	4	4	1	3	15	4	11
Twelfth	213	66	0	100	47	64	4	60	93	45	48	27	16	11	28	1	28
Thirteenth	130	31	0	72	27	37	2	35	55	14	41	22	13	9	16	2	14
Fourteenth	112	33	0	72	7	30	2	28	40	18	22	11	5	6	31	8	23
Light artillery:																	
First	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second	85	20	0	45	20	27	4	23	38	14	24	4	1	3	16	1	15
Longlass, Independent Battery	7	2	0	1	4	4	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Total	2,128	599	0	1,219	310	548	63	485	1,052	355	697	229	123	106	299	58	241
REGIMENTAL.																	
Total infantry	10,584	7,540	0	9,658	2,396	7,436	2,453	4,953	7,184	3,229	3,955	2,045	1,234	811	2,019	594	2,325
Total cavalry	903	242	0	513	148	324	66	258	393	122	271	59	29	30	127	25	102
Total artillery	2,128	599	0	1,219	310	548	63	485	1,052	355	697	229	123	106	299	58	241
Grand total	22,615	8,381	0	11,390	2,844	8,308	2,612	5,696	8,629	3,700	4,923	2,323	1,386	947	3,345	677	2,608

First Battalion.

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TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES ARMY—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.		Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
		Total applied.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to ar- rears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY—Continued.																
Twelfth:																
First Battalion	175	128	1	44	2	106	71	35	27	21	6	15	0	27	22	5
Second Battalion	59	36	0	21	2	31	16	15	6	5	1	9	0	13	6	7
Third Battalion	8	4	0	2	2	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Thirteenth:																
First Battalion	107	67	0	32	8	59	28	31	11	9	2	9	0	28	21	7
Second Battalion	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third Battalion	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Fourteenth:																
First	210	148	0	61	1	123	79	44	28	22	6	17	0	42	30	12
Second	101	49	1	41	10	65	31	34	11	7	4	5	0	20	7	13
Third	10	3	0	5	2	4	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	4	1	0
Fifteenth:																
First	110	80	0	25	5	67	45	22	16	11	5	7	0	20	17	3
Second	124	81	0	35	8	77	39	38	20	18	2	9	0	18	15	4
Third	74	44	0	24	6	40	22	18	11	7	4	4	3	19	12	7
Sixteenth:																
First	140	105	0	29	6	92	64	28	17	17	0	9	0	22	15	7
Second	98	63	0	35	10	56	18	38	16	14	2	9	0	17	13	4
Third	19	10	0	8	1	9	3	6	3	2	1	4	3	3	2	1
Seventeenth:																
First Battalion	100	75	0	23	2	57	36	21	9	8	1	3	2	31	20	2
Second battalion	46	28	0	18	0	20	12	14	10	8	2	5	0	5	3	1
Third battalion	3	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Eighteenth:																
First battalion	113	77	0	30	6	67	40	27	14	11	3	9	8	23	18	5
Second battalion	233	145	0	74	14	142	72	70	31	24	7	25	23	35	26	9
Third battalion	63	40	0	18	5	30	13	17	10	8	2	11	9	12	10	2
Nineteenth:																
First battalion	69	44	0	21	4	52	31	21	8	6	2	5	4	4	3	1
Second battalion	11	11	0	6	2	9	4	5	4	3	1	3	2	3	2	1
Third battalion	13	10	0	5	0	7	4	3	2	1	1	0	0	6	5	1
Total	8,450	4,387	40	3,174	849	5,022	2,796	2,826	1,117	659	458	431	325	1,280	617	633

CAVALRY.

First.....	446	252	0	150	44	327	103	134	36	19	17	27	14	13	56	26	30
Second.....	430	256	0	130	44	321	195	126	53	27	26	13	7	6	43	27	16
Third.....	391	148	0	109	34	217	111	106	36	16	10	11	5	6	47	16	11
Fourth.....	369	203	0	122	44	263	134	120	39	25	14	20	14	6	47	30	17
Fifth.....	397	207	0	133	57	263	148	135	52	24	22	16	12	4	46	22	24
Sixth.....	445	215	0	186	64	337	149	188	46	24	22	16	12	4	66	30	36
Seventh.....	272	171	0	74	27	163	104	59	32	29	3	22	15	7	55	23	32
Eighth.....	155	81	0	45	29	129	68	61	13	7	6	7	4	3	6	2	4
Ninth.....	120	51	0	26	43	84	39	45	15	5	10	4	2	2	17	5	12
Tenth.....	180	81	0	53	46	147	69	78	15	6	9	3	0	3	15	6	9
Detachment Military Academy Cavalry	10	6	0	2	2	6	3	3	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1
Permanent Depot, General Mounted	16	5	0	8	3	13	5	8	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Service.....	17	9	0	5	3	12	5	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
General Mounted Service.....	3,168	1,685	0	1,043	440	2,302	1,223	1,079	342	186	156	142	87	55	382	189	193
Total.....																	

ARTILLERY.

First.....	456	252	7	159	38	302	165	137	78	45	33	20	13	7	56	36	20
Second.....	432	212	13	159	48	327	161	166	56	32	24	13	11	1	37	21	16
Third.....	395	128	8	126	33	215	97	118	40	23	17	10	3	7	30	13	17
Fourth.....	474	246	5	172	51	329	163	166	61	34	27	30	23	7	54	31	23
Fifth.....	554	271	3	230	50	351	160	191	91	48	43	38	31	5	76	35	41
Artillery Detachment, United States	26	15	1	7	3	15	9	6	8	5	3	1	1	0	2	1	1
Military Academy.....																	
Total.....	2,237	1,124	37	853	223	1,539	755	784	334	187	147	109	82	27	255	137	118

RECAPITULATION.

Total infantry.....	8,450	4,387	40	3,174	849	5,622	2,796	2,826	1,117	659	458	431	325	106	1,280	647	633
Total cavalry.....	3,168	1,685	0	1,043	440	2,302	1,223	1,079	342	186	156	142	87	55	382	189	193
Total artillery.....	2,237	1,124	37	853	223	1,539	755	784	334	187	147	109	82	27	255	137	118
Total of infantry, cavalry and																	
artillery.....	13,855	7,196	77	5,070	1,512	9,463	4,774	4,689	1,793	1,032	761	682	494	138	1,917	973	944
Staff officers and miscellaneous organi-																	
zations.....	632	328	25	184	95	269	117	152	275	191	94	44	33	11	44	22	22
Grand total.....	14,487	7,524	102	5,254	1,607	9,732	4,891	4,841	2,068	1,213	855	726	527	199	1,961	995	966

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY.																		
Ex-confederates:																		
First.....		30	6	0	12	12	23	4	19	5	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Second.....		19	0	0	9	10	15	0	15	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Third.....		12	2	0	3	7	12	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth.....		7	0	0	5	2	4	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Fifth.....		9	1	0	4	4	7	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Sixth.....		24	0	0	13	11	21	0	21	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
First Independent Company, ex-confederates.....		2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veteran (infantry):																		
First.....		20	10	0	8	2	10	5	5	4	1	3	6	4	2	2	0	0
Second.....		24	8	0	14	2	8	0	8	10	6	4	4	4	2	2	0	0
Third.....		15	8	0	3	4	3	1	2	6	2	3	3	3	3	1	0	1
Fourth.....		25	7	0	17	1	17	4	13	7	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fifth.....		6	1	0	4	1	5	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sixth.....		16	7	0	5	4	13	6	7	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventh.....		8	1	0	5	2	3	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth.....		11	4	0	7	0	6	1	5	3	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Ninth.....		5	1	0	3	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unassigned.....		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
First Engineers.....		77	25	0	43	6	58	14	44	11	5	6	5	5	0	3	1	2
First Independent Company, pontooners.....		5	1	0	4	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sharpshooters:																		
First.....		458	233	1	161	13	303	177	126	60	46	14	37	32	5	58	29	29
Second.....		463	208	0	143	22	310	189	121	44	36	8	36	31	5	73	42	31
Third.....		1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	1,238	603	1	467	107	827	406	421	60	166	106	60	97	79	18	148	73	75
MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE.																		
Maxwell's Company.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reilly's Company.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mississippi Gunboat Flotilla.....	8	2	0	5	1	4	0	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
Headquarter Guards.....	6	5	0	1	6	29	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1
First Infantry.....	68	35	0	27	0	2	9	20	16	8	8	13	11	2	10	7	3
First Cavalry.....	27	17	0	8	2	14	3	7	7	7	0	2	2	0	4	2	1
Independent Battery.....	11	8	0	3	0	4	3	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	4	2	1
Ran Autocrat.....	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ran Mon arch.....	6	4	0	2	0	1	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ran Queen of the West.....	5	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
Ran Lionses.....	6	1	0	5	0	4	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ran Switzerland.....	4	0	0	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ran Xingo.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ran Lancaster.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ran Filton.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ran Hornet.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ran Samson.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marine Corps.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commissary department.....	79	45	0	26	8	39	16	23	32	25	7	7	4	3	1	0	1
Provost-marshal.....	77	29	0	39	9	33	9	24	38	17	21	5	3	2	1	0	1
Medical Department:																	
Surgeons.....	43	30	1	9	3	21	14	7	15	13	2	6	4	2	1	0	1
Assistant surgeons.....	15	7	0	3	5	6	3	3	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	1
Contract surgeons.....	178	85	0	78	15	74	31	43	85	41	44	12	11	1	7	2	5
Nurses, ambulance corps, &c.....	19	5	0	10	4	14	5	9	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1
Paymasters.....	57	39	0	16	2	16	6	10	35	28	7	5	4	1	1	0	0
Hospital chaplains.....	27	20	0	7	0	8	4	4	18	15	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Signal corps.....	158	59	0	92	7	98	35	63	18	8	10	21	5	16	21	11	10
Brigade bands.....	62	18	0	25	9	41	5	36	11	5	6	7	6	1	3	2	1
Miscellaneous.....	9	0	0	6	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	4
Major generals.....	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Brigadier-generals.....	12	11	0	1	0	4	3	1	7	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Aides-de-camp.....	21	16	0	4	1	11	7	4	8	7	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Assistant adjutant-generals.....	20	18	0	2	0	7	5	2	11	11	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Assistant inspector-generals.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Judge-advocates.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quartermaster's department:																	
Officers.....	80	51	0	21	8	31	15	16	41	31	10	6	4	2	1	1	1
Transfers.....	356	10	0	265	51	209	6	203	98	4	94	17	0	17	32	0	32
Transport service.....	33	4	0	28	3	16	1	15	15	3	12	0	0	0	2	0	2
Military railroads.....	22	0	0	19	3	13	0	13	8	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	0
Construction corps.....	43	0	0	29	14	26	0	26	14	0	14	0	0	1	2	0	2
Telegraph corps.....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Scouts, spies, &c.....	83	10	0	57	16	50	8	42	24	2	22	6	0	6	3	0	3
Total.....	1,550	635	1	841	173	788	195	593	531	243	288	124	65	59	107	33	74

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
RECAPITULATION.															
Total infantry		1, 238	603	1	467	107	827	406	421	166	106	60	97	18	75
Total staff officers, Mississippi militia, brigade, and miscellaneous organizations.....		1, 550	535	1	841	173	788	195	593	531	243	288	124	65	74
Grand total		2, 788	1, 198	2	1, 308	280	1, 615	601	1, 014	697	349	348	221	144	149

UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

INFANTRY.	Total enlisted.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
First.....	384	174	0	169	41	209	109	100	88	37	51	13	5	51
Second.....	238	98	0	113	27	100	42	58	68	28	40	14	11	17
Third.....	237	84	0	147	26	129	29	100	82	29	53	16	11	15
Fourth.....	441	227	0	176	38	225	120	105	104	57	47	34	21	30
Fifth.....	451	240	0	172	39	269	138	131	89	54	35	44	33	18
Sixth.....	364	198	0	147	19	191	104	87	95	54	41	36	24	26
Seventh.....	379	161	0	183	35	162	82	80	103	48	55	27	18	13
Eighth.....	366	194	0	142	30	199	109	90	81	41	40	33	22	11
Ninth.....	404	157	0	188	49	191	79	112	110	61	49	16	10	6
Tenth.....	157	41	0	82	34	50	6	44	55	27	28	12	4	8
Eleventh.....	285	64	0	197	24	47	10	37	184	42	152	15	5	10
Twelfth.....	231	82	0	127	22	67	17	50	97	38	59	30	20	7
Thirteenth.....	242	80	0	130	32	81	32	49	80	31	49	29	14	15
Fourteenth.....	210	65	0	119	26	87	27	60	57	24	33	20	11	9
Fifteenth.....	198	76	0	94	28	57	8	49	87	47	40	28	16	12
Sixteenth.....	175	72	0	80	23	40	4	36	82	49	33	26	13	13
Seventeenth.....	218	86	0	110	22	63	18	45	83	35	48	32	24	6
Eighteenth.....	181	77	0	76	28	70	17	53	58	30	28	32	24	8
Nineteenth.....	303	122	0	143	39	133	55	78	66	32	33	30	22	13

Twenty-first	225	116	0	91	18	70	8	62	84	68	16	24	17	7	47	28	24
Twenty-second	82	19	0	58	5	28	5	21	33	14	19	5	17	5	18	0	18
Twenty-third	363	203	0	133	27	210	111	90	81	54	27	25	20	5	47	17	20
Twenty-fourth	240	110	0	103	27	126	65	41	21	20	29	17	9	5	48	17	31
Twenty-fifth	80	17	0	47	14	101	6	38	21	13	13	5	4	4	13	7	11
Twenty-sixth	233	89	0	116	28	169	12	92	71	45	28	23	15	4	26	8	20
Twenty-seventh	232	168	0	87	28	120	43	82	55	35	20	13	12	1	28	16	13
Twenty-eighth	309	125	0	124	50	201	63	138	50	29	21	33	20	5	23	13	10
Twenty-ninth	269	108	0	125	56	141	52	124	58	23	36	31	23	8	33	23	23
Thirtieth	251	118	0	108	28	139	46	93	68	23	26	27	22	5	29	17	22
Thirty-first	220	159	0	136	21	143	76	96	99	55	44	28	19	7	42	9	58
Thirty-second	155	73	0	70	12	104	30	53	41	22	19	13	11	2	11	3	8
Thirty-third	271	148	0	97	13	161	20	97	63	42	21	15	14	1	29	13	16
Thirty-fourth	142	34	0	67	13	95	10	43	46	10	36	9	8	2	22	1	21
Thirty-fifth	117	114	0	71	28	123	55	48	38	13	25	5	5	3	14	1	13
Thirty-sixth	201	57	0	112	28	100	42	68	86	30	30	14	5	2	54	18	36
Thirty-seventh	146	53	0	157	24	170	5	82	92	31	61	21	6	15	48	8	40
Thirty-eighth	249	196	0	134	29	188	39	49	48	10	32	15	6	9	36	6	30
Thirty-ninth	277	133	0	118	24	93	36	57	105	65	40	32	21	11	50	7	43
Fortieth	100	28	0	114	18	24	0	29	40	20	50	42	7	5	19	1	18
Forty-first	141	48	0	75	15	68	11	57	37	16	19	10	7	3	24	4	20
Forty-second	89	116	0	57	14	42	2	40	35	16	19	10	8	2	12	2	10
Forty-third	251	116	0	66	19	121	49	72	56	37	19	21	10	5	33	14	19
Forty-fourth	130	46	0	60	10	44	15	29	43	16	27	10	7	3	17	0	17
Forty-fifth	36	18	0	65	15	64	14	50	42	22	20	8	5	3	16	5	11
Forty-sixth	124	36	0	77	11	27	7	22	49	7	42	11	2	9	7	0	7
Forty-seventh	152	86	0	83	16	33	10	23	75	26	46	6	0	6	20	3	17
Forty-eighth	110	34	0	57	9	28	11	15	72	20	52	5	2	6	16	0	16
Forty-ninth	115	49	0	56	10	22	6	16	79	41	38	7	2	2	7	0	7
Fiftieth	86	27	0	60	9	13	6	8	56	16	40	16	6	4	7	0	7
Fifty-first	107	22	0	69	16	15	3	15	60	16	40	16	3	13	16	0	16
Fifty-second	74	24	0	41	9	10	2	7	50	16	34	5	3	2	9	2	7
Fifty-third	95	20	0	57	18	27	14	25	43	13	30	10	4	6	15	1	14
Fifty-fourth	249	50	0	122	46	14	32	178	32	146	9	2	7	7	18	2	14
Fifty-fifth	255	95	0	177	38	55	13	42	105	65	50	47	19	28	48	8	40
Fifty-sixth	75	28	0	38	9	31	11	20	134	51	23	83	4	2	6	0	6
Fifty-seventh	197	69	0	120	8	16	12	14	134	31	23	37	14	23	10	2	8
Fifty-eighth	335	80	0	237	18	40	13	27	246	48	198	8	3	5	41	16	25
Fifty-ninth	166	70	0	88	19	65	21	44	47	24	23	32	22	10	42	12	30
Sixtieth	170	61	0	89	10	39	19	30	111	34	77	4	1	3	16	7	9
Sixty-first	214	97	0	93	24	47	13	34	77	60	27	42	9	2	4	44	4
Sixty-second	107	26	0	60	21	29	3	26	64	20	44	13	4	7	5	1	3
Sixty-third	152	138	0	134	34	31	4	27	104	35	69	77	49	28	56	8	48
Sixty-fourth	309	36	0	84	14	39	3	36	134	78	56	77	49	28	56	8	48
Sixty-fifth	37	21	0	32	4	12	2	10	40	19	21	1	0	1	4	0	4
Sixty-sixth	188	82	0	84	22	23	5	18	86	44	42	45	31	14	34	2	32
Sixty-seventh	295	141	0	116	38	78	35	43	110	57	53	67	45	22	40	4	36
Sixty-eighth	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sixty-ninth	56	18	0	34	4	12	3	9	33	12	21	6	3	3	5	0	5
Seventieth	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
Seventy-first																	

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																	
Seventy-second	18	11	0	5	2	5	4	1	9	4	2	1	1	0	6	2	4
Seventy-third	97	26	0	53	27	27	16	11	41	17	24	3	2	1	26	1	25
Seventy-fourth	40	16	0	28	12	12	6	7	29	10	19	0	0	0	4	0	4
Seventy-fifth	85	26	0	59	25	47	10	15	47	16	31	3	0	3	10	0	10
Seventy-sixth	80	31	0	42	7	32	19	13	36	9	27	1	1	0	11	2	9
Seventy-seventh	21	4	0	15	2	3	0	3	12	4	8	1	0	1	5	0	5
Seventy-eighth	40	7	0	29	4	7	2	5	23	4	19	2	0	2	8	1	7
Seventy-ninth	194	75	0	91	28	92	38	54	48	17	31	26	13	11	28	5	23
Eightieth	67	15	0	45	7	19	7	12	32	7	25	5	1	4	11	0	11
Eighty-first	98	19	0	69	10	9	2	7	56	16	40	5	1	4	38	0	28
Eighty-second	66	26	0	32	6	18	9	10	25	14	11	4	3	1	18	0	18
Eighty-third	167	43	0	94	30	72	22	50	54	13	41	16	7	9	25	1	24
Eighty-fourth	40	12	0	27	1	12	3	9	23	8	15	1	0	1	4	1	3
Eighty-fifth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-sixth	56	23	0	26	7	23	10	13	28	11	15	1	1	0	6	1	5
Eighty-seventh	19	4	0	13	2	4	1	3	10	2	8	3	1	0	2	0	1
Eighty-eighth	37	9	0	22	6	10	2	8	22	7	15	4	0	4	1	0	1
Eighty-ninth	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninetieth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-first	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-second	36	13	0	23	2	10	5	5	23	8	15	2	0	2	3	0	3
Ninety-third	17	12	0	5	0	2	2	0	12	9	3	1	1	0	2	0	2
Ninety-fourth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-fifth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-sixth	50	7	0	36	7	16	0	16	24	5	19	4	2	2	6	0	6
Ninety-seventh	48	17	0	23	8	13	8	7	21	7	14	3	2	1	9	0	9
Ninety-eighth	10	1	0	7	2	3	0	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
Ninety-ninth	43	14	0	21	8	14	5	9	24	8	16	2	1	1	3	0	3
One hundredth	236	84	0	103	49	92	24	68	73	42	31	27	14	13	44	4	40
One hundred and first	164	86	0	61	15	84	0	34	90	63	27	26	21	5	14	4	10
One hundred and second	225	83	0	122	20	161	52	109	28	12	16	17	10	7	19	0	10
One hundred and third	23	2	0	16	3	6	0	6	14	2	12	0	0	0	3	0	3
One hundred and fourth	18	4	0	13	1	4	1	3	11	3	8	0	0	0	3	0	3

[illegible]

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS—Continued.

Organizations.		Total enlisted.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.		
			Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
CAVALRY—Continued.															
	Fifth	183	57	0	87	39	77	18	59	26	35	23	16	22	3
	Sixth	121	37	0	61	23	48	8	40	18	29	10	9	16	2
	Total	303	242	0	513	148	324	66	258	122	271	59	29	127	25
ARTILLERY.															
Heavy artillery:															
	First	285	68	0	124	63	126	18	108	47	35	31	22	9	46
	Second	6	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1
	Third	294	57	0	209	28	50	7	43	197	28	14	11	3	23
	Fourth	102	15	0	69	18	32	2	30	39	6	33	7	10	14
	Fifth	240	64	0	158	18	47	5	42	146	46	100	26	10	16
	Sixth	167	61	0	94	7	16	2	14	116	45	71	26	11	15
	Seventh	102	5	0	94	3	12	1	11	76	2	74	0	0	14
	Eighth	225	97	0	98	30	44	7	37	110	66	44	36	19	35
	Ninth	31	13	0	12	6	9	0	9	12	5	7	6	2	4
	Tenth	64	20	0	36	8	13	4	9	33	11	22	5	1	4
	Eleventh	65	15	0	27	23	36	4	32	10	6	4	1	3	15
	Twelfth	213	66	0	100	47	64	4	60	93	45	48	27	16	11
	Thirteenth	130	31	0	72	27	37	2	33	55	14	41	22	13	9
	Fourteenth	112	33	0	72	7	30	2	28	40	18	22	11	5	6
Light artillery:															
	First	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Second	85	20	0	45	20	27	4	23	38	14	24	4	1	3
	Douglases, Independent Battery	7	2	0	1	4	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	1
	Total	2,128	599	0	1,219	310	548	63	485	1,052	697	229	123	299	58
REGIMENTAL.															
	Total infantry	19,584	7,540	0	9,658	2,395	7,436	2,483	4,953	3,229	3,955	2,045	1,234	2,919	594
	Total cavalry	903	242	0	513	148	324	66	258	122	271	59	29	30	23
	Total artillery	2,128	599	0	1,219	310	548	63	485	1,052	697	229	123	299	58
	Grand total	22,615	8,381	0	11,390	2,844	8,308	2,612	5,696	3,706	4,923	2,333	1,386	947	2,608

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

INFANTRY.																	
<i>First Battalion.</i>																	
First.....	1	4	2	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twelfth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirteenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourteenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifteenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixteenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventeenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighteenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nineteenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twentieth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-first.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-second.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Companies:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and eighty-seventh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two hundred and thirty-eighth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two hundred and thirty-ninth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two hundred and forty.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two hundred and forty-third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two hundred and forty-fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two hundred and forty-fifth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Two hundred and forty-sixth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Orleans companies:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twelfth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-first Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent companies:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.			Widows.	Minors.		Dependents.				
			Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to ar- rears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.		Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY—Continued.																	
First Battalion—Continued.																	
Independent companies—Continued.																	
Fifth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second Battalion.																	
Companies.																	
First		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Second		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifth	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventh	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eleventh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twelfth	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thirteenth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fourteenth	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fifteenth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sixteenth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventeenth	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighteenth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nineteenth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twentieth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-first	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-second	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-third	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fourth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

Twenty-fifth	
Twenty-sixth	
Twenty-seventh	
Twenty-eighth	
Twenty-ninth	
Thirtieth	
Thirty-first	
Thirty-second	
Thirty-third	
Thirty-fourth	
Thirty-fifth	
Thirty-sixth	
Thirty-seventh	
Thirty-eighth	
Thirty-ninth	
Fortieth	
Forty-first	
Forty-second	
Forty-third	
Forty-fourth	
Forty-fifth	
Forty-sixth	
Forty-seventh	
Forty-eighth	
Forty-ninth	
Fiftieth	
Fifty-first	
Fifty-second	
Fifty-third	
Fifty-fourth	
Fifty-fifth	
Fifty-sixth	
Fifty-seventh	
Fifty-eighth	
Fifty-ninth	
Sixtieth	
Sixty-first	
Sixty-second	
Sixty-third	
Sixty-fourth	
Sixty-fifth	
Sixty-sixth	
Sixty-seventh	
Sixty-eighth	
Sixty-ninth	
Seventieth	
Seventy-first	
Seventy-second	
Seventy-third	
Seventy-fourth	
Seventy-fifth	
Seventy-sixth	

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total applied.			Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.			Minors.			Dependents.		
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	
INFANTRY—Continued.																			
Second Battalion—Continued.																			
Seventy-seventh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Seventy-eighth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Seventy-ninth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eightieth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eighty-first	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eighty-second	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eighty-third	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eighty-fourth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eighty-fifth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eighty-sixth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eighty-seventh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eighty-eighth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Eighty-ninth	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninetieth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-first	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-second	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-third	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-fourth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-fifth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-sixth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-seventh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-eighth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ninety-ninth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
One hundred	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
One hundred and first	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
One hundred and second	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
One hundred and third	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
One hundred and fourth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
One hundred and fifth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
One hundred and sixth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
One hundred and seventh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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One hundred and eighth
One hundred and ninth
One hundred and tenth
One hundred and eleventh
One hundred and twelfth
One hundred and thirteenth
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One hundred and fifteenth
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One hundred and seventeenth
One hundred and eighteenth
One hundred and nineteenth
One hundred and twentieth
One hundred and twenty-first
One hundred and twenty-second
One hundred and twenty-third
One hundred and twenty-fourth
One hundred and twenty-fifth
One hundred and twenty-sixth
One hundred and twenty-seventh
One hundred and twenty-eighth
One hundred and twenty-ninth
One hundred and thirtieth
One hundred and thirty-first
One hundred and thirty-second
One hundred and thirty-third
One hundred and thirty-fourth
One hundred and thirty-fifth
One hundred and thirty-sixth
One hundred and thirty-seventh
One hundred and thirty-eighth
One hundred and thirty-ninth
One hundred and fortieth
One hundred and forty-first
One hundred and forty-second
One hundred and forty-third
One hundred and forty-fourth
One hundred and forty-fifth
One hundred and forty-sixth
One hundred and forty-seventh
One hundred and forty-eighth
One hundred and forty-ninth
One hundred and fiftieth
One hundred and fifty-first
One hundred and fifty-second
One hundred and fifty-third
One hundred and fifty-fourth
One hundred and fifty-fifth
One hundred and fifty-sixth
One hundred and fifty-seventh
One hundred and fifty-eighth
One hundred and fifty-ninth

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total applied.		Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.			
	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.
INFANTRY—Continued.																
Second Battalion—Continued.																
Seventy-seventh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventy-eighth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seventy-ninth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eightieth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-first.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-second.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-fifth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-sixth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-seventh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-eighth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighty-ninth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninetieth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-first.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-second.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-fifth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-sixth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-seventh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-eighth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ninety-ninth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and first.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and second.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and fifth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and sixth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One hundred and seventh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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One hundred and eighth
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One hundred and twenty-first
One hundred and twenty-second
One hundred and twenty-third
One hundred and twenty-fourth
One hundred and twenty-fifth
One hundred and twenty-sixth
One hundred and twenty-seventh
One hundred and twenty-eighth
One hundred and twenty-ninth
One hundred and thirtieth
One hundred and thirty-first
One hundred and thirty-second
One hundred and thirty-third
One hundred and thirty-fourth
One hundred and thirty-fifth
One hundred and thirty-sixth
One hundred and thirty-seventh
One hundred and thirty-eighth
One hundred and thirty-ninth
One hundred and fortieth
One hundred and forty-first
One hundred and forty-second
One hundred and forty-third
One hundred and forty-fourth
One hundred and forty-fifth
One hundred and forty-sixth
One hundred and forty-seventh
One hundred and forty-eighth
One hundred and forty-ninth
One hundred and fiftieth
One hundred and fifty-first
One hundred and fifty-second
One hundred and fifty-third
One hundred and fifty-fourth
One hundred and fifty-fifth
One hundred and fifty-sixth
One hundred and fifty-seventh
One hundred and fifty-eighth
One hundred and fifty-ninth

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS—Continued.

Organizations.	Total enlistments.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.					
		Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Entitled to arrears.	Not entitled to arrears.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.	Applied.	Admitted.	Pending.			
INFANTRY—Continued.																	
Second Battalion—Continued.																	
One hundred and sixtieth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and sixty-first.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and sixty-second.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		
One hundred and sixty-third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and sixty-fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and sixty-fifth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and sixty-sixth.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and sixty-seventh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and sixty-eighth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and sixty-ninth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and seventieth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and seventy-first.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and seventy-second.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and seventy-third.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
One hundred and seventy-fourth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Unassigned.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0		
Total.....	149	43	0	91	15	59	2	57	62	28	34	13	7	6	15	6	9

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY STATES, TERRITORIES, &c.

States, Territories, &c.	Total admitted.				Total pending.				Invalids.				Widows.				Minors.				Dependents.			
	Entitled to ar- rivers.		Not entitled to ar- rivers.		Entitled to ar- rivers.		Not entitled to ar- rivers.		Applied.		Admitted.		Applied.		Admitted.		Applied.		Admitted.		Applied.		Admitted.	
	Total applied.																							
Alabama.....	668	242	0	302	124	278	37	241	220	115	105	104	70	34	66	20	46							
Arkansas.....	2,071	896	0	904	271	884	188	696	593	329	264	435	326	109	159	53	106							
California.....	630	183	0	344	103	499	135	364	70	22	48	19	10	9	42	10	26							
Colorado.....	489	158	0	238	73	368	118	270	43	20	23	18	13	5	7	13	13							
Connecticut.....	10,330	5,950	0	3,554	796	6,261	3,043	3,218	1,982	1,474	508	855	753	102	1,232	680	552							
Delaware.....	1,610	917	0	564	129	1,030	544	486	256	166	90	105	89	17	218	118	100							
Florida.....	265	90	0	113	62	110	7	103	88	51	37	45	28	17	22	4	18							
Georgia.....	32	6	0	14	0	14	0	14	11	5	6	2	0	2	5	1	4							
Illinois.....	51,457	25,553	0	20,771	5,133	34,402	14,937	19,465	7,054	4,167	2,887	5,081	4,306	775	4,920	2,143	2,777							
Indiana.....	54,921	26,810	1	23,269	4,871	37,100	15,464	21,636	7,493	4,339	3,134	5,876	5,124	752	4,452	1,864	2,588							
Iowa.....	24,525	12,963	3	9,275	2,284	16,401	7,538	8,863	3,127	2,131	906	2,627	2,327	300	2,370	1,400	1,400							
Kansas.....	5,013	2,150	0	2,218	636	3,363	1,230	2,133	687	367	320	552	425	127	411	137	274							
Kentucky.....	20,410	8,042	0	10,335	2,033	12,548	3,575	8,973	3,324	1,895	1,429	1,982	1,544	438	2,556	1,028	1,528							
Louisiana.....	894	412	0	363	117	422	176	246	303	155	148	189	53	27	80	28	61							
Maine.....	22,130	13,862	2	7,063	1,203	13,648	7,472	6,176	2,795	2,120	675	1,594	1,424	170	4,003	2,848	1,245							
Maryland.....	5,915	2,827	0	2,435	653	3,845	1,650	2,195	1,001	575	428	356	275	81	713	327	386							
Massachusetts.....	20,816	18,594	0	9,567	1,655	18,207	10,138	8,069	5,452	4,004	1,448	2,207	1,991	216	3,950	2,461	1,489							
Michigan.....	26,341	13,586	0	10,817	1,938	17,047	7,248	9,799	3,597	2,528	1,069	2,919	2,597	322	2,778	1,213	1,565							
Minnesota.....	6,283	2,839	1	4,443	1,668	4,423	1,668	2,755	663	415	248	570	489	71	627	278	349							
Mississippi.....	93	13	0	59	21	41	2	39	34	7	27	11	3	8	1	6	6							
Missouri.....	20,726	8,889	0	9,618	2,219	12,401	3,895	8,506	3,835	2,121	1,714	2,737	2,162	575	1,753	711	1,042							
Nebraska.....	177	70	0	95	12	123	38	85	21	13	8	0	10	2	2	0	12							
Nevada.....	29	6	0	19	4	27	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
New Hampshire.....	10,441	6,372	1	3,494	574	6,451	3,476	2,975	1,734	1,331	403	790	718	72	1,486	848	618							
New Jersey.....	12,702	7,144	1	4,277	1,280	8,324	4,278	4,046	2,045	1,365	680	989	843	146	1,344	709	635							
New York.....	94,837	51,547	1	37,162	6,127	60,965	29,063	31,922	15,307	10,575	4,792	6,435	5,481	954	12,110	6,429	5,681							
North Carolina.....	836	349	0	461	126	521	117	404	216	125	91	89	68	21	110	39	71							
Ohio.....	72,237	34,700	0	31,464	6,067	49,776	20,206	29,570	9,955	6,294	3,669	5,641	4,583	758	6,867	3,333	3,534							
Oregon.....	55	18	0	25	12	48	10	32	5	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	0							
Pennsylvania.....	75,240	30,513	0	29,929	5,788	50,098	23,855	26,243	10,661	6,960	3,761	5,037	4,272	33	9,444	4,226	5,018							
Rhode Island.....	3,338	1,841	0	1,294	213	2,044	920	1,124	638	10	5	1	0	1	411	26	104							
South Carolina.....	27	9	0	15	3	14	4	10	10	5	5	1	0	1	1	1	2							
Tennessee.....	11,228	4,624	0	5,236	1,368	6,009	1,457	4,552	2,488	1,532	936	1,352	1,063	289	1,379	552	827							
Texas.....	95	30	0	56	9	66	23	43	19	3	16	3	3	1	7	2	5							

TABLE 12.—Statement of the number of applications filed, the number of pensions allowed, and claims pending, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY STATES, TERRITORIES, &c.—Continued.

States, Territories, &c.	Total applied.	Total admitted.		Total pending.		Invalids.		Widows.		Minors.		Dependents.	
		Entitled to ar. rears.	Not entitled to ar. rears.	Entitled to ar. rears.	Not entitled to ar. rears.	Applied.	Pending.	Applied.	Pending.	Applied.	Pending.	Applied.	Pending.
Vermont.....	12, 118	6, 672	0	4, 700	746	7, 942	3, 874	4, 068	1, 460	382	821	725	96
Virginia.....	70	31	0	29	10	39	15	24	10	4	6	4	2
West Virginia.....	9, 988	3, 961	0	5, 089	958	6, 984	2, 273	4, 721	1, 224	745	745	599	146
Wisconsin.....	24, 960	12, 803	2	9, 684	2, 405	16, 807	7, 396	9, 411	3, 032	2, 177	2, 380	2, 004	286
Wyoming.....	39	13	0	21	5	35	12	23	3	0	0	0	0
Dakota.....	616	286	0	247	83	339	119	220	154	81	44	36	8
District of Columbia.....	689	286	0	359	44	69	23	46	394	173	203	90	113
Indian Territory.....	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Montana.....	103	54	0	41	8	39	18	21	40	24	7	4	3
New Mexico.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah.....	13	4	0	5	4	11	4	7	1	0	0	0	0
Washington.....	14, 487	7, 524	102	5, 254	1, 607	9, 732	4, 891	4, 841	2, 068	726	726	527	199
United States Army.....	2, 788	1, 198	2	1, 308	280	1, 615	601	1, 014	897	348	221	144	77
United States Volunteers.....	22, 615	8, 381	0	11, 390	2, 844	8, 308	2, 612	5, 696	8, 629	4, 923	2, 333	1, 386	947
United States colored troops.....	22, 615	8, 381	0	11, 390	2, 844	8, 308	2, 612	5, 696	8, 629	4, 923	2, 333	1, 386	947
United States Veteran Reserve Corps.....	149	43	0	81	15	59	2	57	62	34	7	7	6
Total.....	654, 578	332, 497	122	266, 173	55, 786	419, 789	184, 315	235, 474	103, 659	38, 377	56, 271	47, 188	9, 083
												35, 834	39, 025

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners on the roll, the annual value of the roll, and amount paid, including the arrears of the pension, arranged by counties in each Congressional district and State, and by Congressional districts and States, and a comparative statement by States and Territories.*

ALABAMA.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
First.....	Choctaw	9	\$880	\$1,320
	Clarke	8	816	1,224
	Marengo	5	504	776
	Mobile	16	1,520	4,268
	Monroe	2	124	186
	Washington	3	376	564
		43	4,220	8,338
Second.....	Baldwin	2	252	378
	Butler	14	1,632	2,448
	Conecuh	8	928	1,392
	Covington	2	252	378
	Crenshaw	7	756	1,134
	Montgomery	12	1,156	1,734
	Pike	20	2,016	3,024
		65	6,992	10,488
Third.....	Barbour	9	944	1,416
	Bullock	3	316	474
	Coffee	2	252	378
	Dale	20	2,016	3,024
	Henry	2	124	186
	Lee	16	1,692	2,538
	Russell	7	756	4,134
		59	6,100	12,150
Fourth.....	Dallas	7	724	1,086
	Hale	4	404	606
	Lowndes	6	628	942
	Perry	4	376	564
	Wilcox	8	884	1,326
		29	3,016	4,524
Fifth.....	Autauga	7	700	1,050
	Bibb	11	1,256	1,884
	Chambers	20	2,136	3,204
	Chilton	12	1,352	4,088
	Clay	16	1,756	2,634
	Coosa	15	1,512	2,268
	Elmore	7	756	1,134
	Macon	10	1,012	1,518
	Tallapoosa	15	1,632	2,448
		113	12,112	20,228
Sixth.....	Fayette	21	2,244	3,366
	Jefferson	13	1,306	3,982
	Lamar	5	628	942
	Marion	18	1,956	2,924
	Pickens	13	1,284	2,076
	Sumter	5	600	900
	Tuscaloosa	12	1,244	1,866
	Walker	31	3,198	4,790
	Winston	12	1,256	1,884
		130	13,716	22,730
Seventh.....	Blount	16	1,784	2,676
	Calhoun	11	1,204	1,806
	Cherokee	8	884	1,326
	Cleburne	8	912	1,368
	DeKalb	23	2,416	4,698
	Etowah	15	1,682	2,448

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued

ALABAMA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Seventh—Continued...	Marshall.....	18	\$1,828	\$3,692
	Randolph.....	26	2,772	4,138
	Saint Clair.....	17	1,808	2,700
	Shelby.....	15	1,612	2,418
	Talladega.....	11	1,176	1,764
		168	18,028	29,254
Eighth.....	Colbert.....	7	828	1,242
	Cullman.....	31	3,326	5,415
	Franklin.....	10	1,176	1,764
	Jackson.....	44	4,676	7,014
	Lauderdale.....	18	1,992	4,482
	Lawrence.....	21	2,320	3,480
	Lincolnton.....	24	2,762	4,128
	Madison.....	55	5,680	11,056
	Morgan.....	53	5,456	8,964
		263	28,216	47,545

ARKANSAS.

First.....	Arkansas.....	10	1,080	
	Clay.....	15	1,683	
	Craighead.....	8	228	
	Crittenden.....	2	248	
	Deaha.....	1	64	
	Green.....	7	700	
	Independence.....	21	2,186	
	Jackson.....	10	1,032	
	Lee.....	5	560	
	Lawrence.....	15	1,532	
	Lonoke.....	6	731	
	Mississippi.....	10	1,112	
	Monroe.....	6	648	
	Phillips.....	14	1,296	
	Poinsett.....	2	156	
	Prairie.....	19	2,023	
	Randolph.....	9	1,022	
	Saint Francis.....	10	1,176	
	White.....	12	1,288	
	Woodruff.....	2	184	
		179	18,949	30,474
Second.....	Ashley.....	3	284	
	Bradley.....	3	384	
	Chicot.....	1	84	
	Columbia.....	5	568	
	Dallas.....	2	124	
	Dorsey.....	2	252	
	Drew.....	2	260	
	Grant.....	5	568	
	Hempstead.....	9	856	
	Howard.....	4	368	
	Jefferson.....	10	1,122	
	Müller.....	12	1,276	
	Nevada.....	16	1,704	
	Ouachita.....	9	1,052	
	Savies.....	2	124	
	Union.....	9	1,052	
		94	9,958	26,607
Third.....	Clark.....	26	2,696	
	Crawford.....	35	3,725	
	Faulkner.....	7	764	
	Franklin.....	40	4,464	
	Garland.....	70	7,117	
	Hot Springs.....	23	2,412	
	Johnson.....	30	3,236	
	Logan.....	31	3,819	
	Montgomery.....	22	2,485	

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued.

ARKANSAS—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Third—Continued	Perry.....	2	\$236	
	Pike.....	9	960	
	Polk.....	4	296	
	Pulaski.....	120	12,883	
	Saline.....	3	284	
	Scott.....	17	1,852	
	Sebastian.....	102	10,822	
	Yell.....	16	2,084	
		557	60,135	\$95,059
Fourth	Baxter.....	6	706	
	Benton.....	84	8,858	
	Boone.....	37	3,756	
	Carroll.....	107	11,515	
	Conway.....	25	2,640	
	Fulton.....	13	1,304	
	Izard.....	16	1,792	
	Madison.....	41	4,376	
	Marion.....	9	996	
	Newton.....	15	1,588	
	Pope.....	37	3,692	
	Searcy.....	22	2,300	
	Sharp.....	11	1,092	
	Stone.....	6	536	
	Van Buren.....	6	724	
	Washington.....	105	11,358	
		540	57,233	92,977

CALIFORNIA.

First	San Francisco	523	55,623	107,121
Second	Alameda.....	46	4,704	
	Amador.....	5	616	
	Calaveras.....	4	472	
	Contra Costa.....	2	176	
	Eldorado.....	3	356	
	Nevada.....	13	1,420	
	Placer.....	22	2,173	
	Sacramento.....	57	5,767	
	San Joaquin.....	26	2,794	
	Tuolumne.....	1	112	
		179	18,590	28,936
Third.....	Butte.....	26	2,693	
	Colusa.....	16	1,688	
	Del Norte.....	2	204	
	Humboldt.....	33	3,207	
	Lake.....	4	500	
	Lassen.....	5	556	
	Marin.....	2	232	
	Modoc.....	25	2,500	
	Mendocino.....	15	1,487	
	Napa.....	11	1,236	
	Plumas.....	1	148	
	Shasta.....	26	2,508	
	Sierra.....	2	190	
	Siskiyou.....	10	1,132	
	Solano.....	21	3,204	
	Sonoma.....	61	5,917	
	Sutter.....	2	204	
	Tehama.....	11	1,204	
	Trinity.....	2	171	
	Yolo.....	13	1,516	
	Yuba.....	13	1,356	
		291	31,853	47,565

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Fourth	Fresno	24	\$2,387	.....
	Inyo	3	315	.....
	Kern	1	191	.....
	Los Angeles	141	14,985	.....
	Mariposa	2	164	.....
	Merced	4	456	.....
	Mona	1	56	.....
	Monterey	7	784	.....
	San Mateo	2	264	.....
	San Louis Obispo	15	1,600	.....
	San Diego	31	3,239	.....
	San Bernardino	28	3,025	.....
	San Benito	3	412	.....
	Santa Barbara	35	4,300	.....
	Santa Clara	77	8,188	.....
	Santa Cruz	36	3,553	.....
	Stanislaus	13	1,336	.....
	Tulare	23	2,436	.....
	Ventura	10	980
		456	48,671	\$72,690

COLORADO—STATE AT LARGE.

First		274	28,568	234,640
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CONNECTICUT.

First	Hartford	837	88,771	234,556
	Tolland	231	24,348	62,536
		1,068	113,119	297,092
Second	Middlesex	205	21,281	49,678
	New Haven	1,060	111,969	268,192
		1,265	133,250	317,870
Third	New London	700	74,232	166,940
	Windham	388	41,558	90,984
		1,088	115,790	257,924
Fourth	Fairfield	806	84,640	212,878
	Litchfield	438	46,149	112,506
		1,244	130,789	325,384

DELAWARE.

First	Kent	150	15,744	33,319
	New Castle	466	49,434	112,427
	Sussex	120	12,740	28,003
		736	77,918	173,749

FLORIDA.

First	Escambia	19	2,028	.....
	Franklin	3	316	.....
	Gadsden	7	892	.....
	Hernando	9	1,040	.....
	Hillsborough	31	3,145	.....
	Holmes	1	124	.....
	Jackson	5	696	.....
	Jefferson	1	156	.....
	La Fayette	2	299	.....
	Levy	3	400	.....
	Manatee	4	500	.....
	Monroe	4	624	.....

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued.

FLORIDA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
First—Continued	Polk	4	\$432	.....
	Santa Rosa	14	1,656	.....
	Sumter	3	352	.....
	Taylor	5	548	.....
	Walton	18	1,436	.....
	Washington	3	316	.....
		136	14,960	\$22,911
Second	Alachua	32	3,372	.....
	Brevard	4	408	.....
	Bradford	7	844	.....
	Clay	3	344	.....
	Columbia	4	508	.....
	Duval	44	4,456	.....
	Madison	2	220	.....
	Marion	17	1,876	.....
	Nassau	7	772	.....
	Orange	19	2,293	.....
	Putnam	18	1,832	.....
	Saint John's	7	784	.....
	Suwannee	4	504	.....
	Volusia	17	1,948	.....
		185	20,161	31,129

GEORGIA.

First	Charlton	1	124	.....
	Chatham	37	3,844	.....
	Clutch	3	376	.....
	Effingham	2	248	.....
	Glynn	5	536	.....
	Liberty	7	760	.....
	McIntosh	1	124	.....
	Tattnall	1	124	.....
	Ware	1	32	.....
		58	6,168	9,912
Second	Brooks	1	124	.....
	Calhoun	1	124	.....
	Clay	5	536	.....
	Colquitt	3	376	.....
	Decatur	6	612	.....
	Dougherty	3	376	.....
	Early	1	124	.....
	Lowndes	3	376	.....
	Miller	3	376	.....
	Mitchell	2	252	.....
	Quitman	5	504	.....
	Randolph	9	884	.....
	Terrell	6	660	.....
	Thomas	8	764	.....
	Worth	2	288	.....
		58	6,376	9,564
Third	Coffee	2	252	.....
	Dodge	1	124	.....
	Macon	3	376	.....
	Montgomery	1	124	.....
	Pulaski	3	252	.....
	Schley	1	124	.....
	Stewart	2	252	.....
	Sumter	9	884	.....
	Taylor	2	252	.....
	Telfair	1	124	.....
	Webster	2	288	.....
		27	3,052	4,578
Fourth	Campbell	12	1,132	.....
	Coweta	13	1,256	.....
	Carroll	20	2,144	.....
	Douglas	2	252	.....
	Harris	2	252	.....

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued

GEORGIA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Fourth—Continued....	Heard	10	\$1,122	
	Marion	3	376	
	Meriwether	7	756	
	Muscogee	12	1,320	
	Talbot	14	1,380	
	Troup	13	1,384	
		108	11,384	\$17,076
Fifth	Clayton	6	628	
	Crawford	2	252	
	De Kalb	24	2,750	
	Fayette	10	1,132	
	Fulton	59	6,132	
	Henry	7	756	
	Houston	6	628	
	Milton	11	1,132	
	Monroe	14	1,516	
	Oconee	2	252	
	Pike	11	1,252	
	Spalding	15	1,516	
		167	17,955	28,462
Sixth	Baldwin	8	880	
	Bill	10	1,052	
	Butts	5	504	
	Jasper	9	1,008	
	Newton	13	1,476	
	Putnam	6	628	
	Rockdale	9	1,008	
	Walton	8	880	
	Wilkinson	4	504	
		72	7,940	11,910
Seventh	Bartow	17	1,912	
	Catoosa	5	536	
	Chattooga	19	1,948	
	Cherokee	8	880	
	Cobb	31	3,524	
	Dade	5	568	
	Floyd	22	2,448	
	Gordon	24	2,340	
	Haralson	7	756	
	Murray	9	1,008	
	Paulding	8	880	
	Polk	4	504	
	Walker	17	1,932	
	Whitfield	31	3,996	
		207	23,232	36,278
Eighth.....	Columbia	6	628	
	Elbert	6	628	
	Glascocock	1	124	
	Greene	10	1,132	
	Hancock	9	1,008	
	Hart	6	628	
	Jefferson	3	376	
	Johnson	1	124	
	Lincoln	5	504	
	McDuffie	2	248	
	Oglethorpe	3	376	
	Richmond	19	1,960	
	Taliaferro	3	376	
	Warren	3	376	
	Washington	6	628	
	Wilkes	7	756	
		90	9,872	14,808
Ninth.....	Banks	8	916	
	Clarke	11	1,256	
	Dawson	9	1,068	
	Fannin	40	4,148	
	Forsyth	9	1,068	
	Franklin	7	756	
	Gilmer	21	2,264	

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

GEORGIA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Ninth—Continued.....	Gwinnett	17	\$1,856	
	Habersham	27	2,856	
	Hall	15	1,668	
	Jackson	8	880	
	Lumpkin	15	1,640	
	Madison	2	252	
	Morgan	5	504	
	Pickens	24	2,590	
	Rabun	5	566	
	Townsa.	8	832	
	Union	18	2,097	
	White	12	1,228	
		261	28,385	\$43,413

ILLINOIS.

First	Part of Chicago	718	75,824	183,379
	Du Page.....	78	8,213	20,116
		796	84,037	203,495
Second.....	Part of Chicago	716	75,584	182,923
Third.....	Part of Chicago	417	43,964	103,190
	Lake	130	13,868	29,842
		547	57,832	133,032
Fourth	Boone.....	77	8,137	19,228
	De Kalb	223	23,770	49,734
	Kane	295	30,662	67,836
	McHenry	190	19,421	65,128
	Winnebago	283	30,312	68,593
		1,068	112,302	270,519
Fifth	Carroll.....	140	14,968	32,396
	Jo Daviess	178	18,916	42,018
	Ogle	315	34,058	101,132
	Stephenson	219	22,803	52,106
	Whitesides	262	26,963	83,637
		1,114	117,708	311,289
Sixth	Bureau	304	31,889	77,499
	Henry	185	20,422	50,494
	Lee	207	20,897	63,713
	Putnam	35	3,740	8,163
	Rock Island	264	28,401	62,189
		995	105,349	262,058
Seventh	Grundy.....	124	13,396	27,774
	Kendall	124	13,000	31,388
	La Salle	451	47,783	101,836
	Will	303	31,448	87,834
		1,002	105,627	248,832
Eighth	Ford	86	9,099	22,172
	Iroquois	204	20,956	60,054
	Kankakee	118	12,062	47,777
	Livingston	177	17,548	57,428
	Marshall	92	9,669	21,079
	Woodford	101	10,573	31,323
		778	79,907	239,833
Ninth.....	Fulton	357	37,635	95,760
	Knox	313	33,239	100,399
	Peoria	327	33,480	104,664
	Stark	64	6,808	18,401
		1,061	111,162	319,224

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Tenth	Hancock	292	\$30,925	\$76,959
	Henderson	64	6,614	17,453
	McDonough	342	35,579	100,860
	Mercer	162	17,271	42,560
	Schuyler	146	15,437	34,473
	Warren	159	15,783	56,930
		1,165	121,609	329,593
Eleventh	Adams	554	59,026	142,298
	Brown	150	15,560	46,296
	Calhoun	27	2,924	5,556
	Greene	133	13,677	33,509
	Jersey	75	7,928	17,522
	Pike	257	26,932	64,966
		1,196	126,047	310,217
Twelfth	Cass	93	10,000	25,366
	Christian	205	21,869	59,854
	Menard	98	10,789	27,472
	Morgan	241	25,277	55,863
	Sangamon	383	39,683	115,727
	Scott	135	14,216	35,623
		1,155	121,834	319,925
Thirteenth	De Witt	149	15,446	39,893
	Logan	189	19,937	44,899
	Mason	133	13,489	51,327
	McLean	443	46,449	119,897
	Tazewell	151	15,548	42,141
		1,065	110,869	296,157
Fourteenth	Champaign	362	38,249	98,535
	Coles	241	25,349	64,573
	Douglas	155	15,918	45,142
	Macon	269	28,085	63,490
	Piatt	159	16,225	47,566
	Vermillion	410	42,436	114,090
		1,596	166,262	433,966
Fifteenth	Clark	251	26,437	66,962
	Crawford	129	13,388	34,124
	Cumberland	122	12,790	33,642
	Edgar	226	23,956	64,748
	Effingham	163	17,180	47,510
	Jasper	131	13,667	36,527
	Lawrence	132	13,673	33,627
	Moultrie	88	9,231	21,966
	Shelby	315	32,692	97,296
		1,557	163,214	436,621
Sixteenth	Bond	146	15,286	36,311
	Clay	298	32,132	96,810
	Clinton	75	7,992	18,862
	Fayette	147	15,704	34,448
	Marion	235	25,133	60,527
	Montgomery	226	24,055	78,600
	Washington	140	14,806	42,980
		1,267	135,108	368,557
Seventeenth	Macoupin	261	26,690	74,654
	Madison	212	21,740	65,396
	Monroe	24	2,376	8,364
	Saint Clair	210	22,297	51,617
		707	73,103	199,451
Eighteenth	Alexander	44	4,592	12,247
	Jackson	267	28,104	76,023
	Johnson	171	18,699	43,431
	Massac	189	20,640	61,022
	Perry	213	21,793	68,390
	Pope	229	24,237	78,197

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Eighteenth—Cont'd ..	Pulaski	76	\$7,892	\$21,844
	Randolph	227	24,380	69,128
	Union	111	11,791	32,012
	Williamson	214	22,686	66,408
		1,741	184,804	519,709
Nineteenth	Edwards	50	4,802	17,122
	Franklin	271	29,457	87,382
	Gallatin	147	15,343	34,165
	Hamilton	229	24,364	57,238
	Hardin	70	7,472	14,175
	Jefferson	203	21,204	56,615
	Richland	255	26,726	82,563
	Saline	239	25,261	76,366
	Wabash	94	9,884	22,031
	Wayne	156	16,314	45,045
	White	258	26,367	77,654
		1,972	207,194	572,251

INDIANA.

First	Gibson	203	21,422	58,691
	Perry	195	20,179	60,303
	Pike	248	25,485	84,919
	Posey	179	17,609	51,494
	Spencer	231	23,608	93,469
	Vanderburg	246	25,777	63,359
	Warrick	139	14,047	43,543
		1,441	148,127	456,178
Second	Davies	192	19,101	51,615
	Dubois	108	10,830	34,774
	Greene	336	35,194	112,288
	Knox	209	20,595	84,996
	Lawrence	238	25,406	68,035
	Martin	176	18,246	44,351
	Orange	152	14,827	48,558
	Sullivan	206	22,512	79,282
		1,607	166,711	523,899
Third	Clarke	239	24,661	70,274
	Crawford	208	21,289	56,590
	Floyd	177	18,743	42,314
	Harrison	181	19,261	60,171
	Jackson	265	27,951	98,671
	Jennings	168	17,767	46,572
	Scott	82	9,006	24,805
	Washington	182	18,380	51,431
		1,502	157,058	453,828
Fourth	Dearborn	217	23,799	74,992
	Decatur	186	18,919	56,390
	Franklin	142	14,580	37,813
	Jefferson	247	25,812	58,977
	Ohio	58	5,656	12,668
	Ripley	241	23,546	92,541
	Switzerland	123	13,313	41,955
	Union	56	5,736	19,415
		1,270	131,361	394,751
Fifth	Bartholomew	259	26,911	47,428
	Brown	87	9,013	25,520
	Hendricks	149	15,916	53,779
	Johnson	149	15,368	46,513
	Monroe	141	14,913	29,312
	Morgan	186	19,732	68,242
	Owen	185	19,455	51,309
	Putnam	245	25,226	92,845
		1,401	146,533	414,948

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued.

INDIANA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Sixth	Delaware	186	\$19, 113	\$46, 513
	Fayette	71	7, 114	22, 588
	Henry	249	24, 905	87, 766
	Randolph	274	28, 095	98, 829
	Rush	121	12, 513	33, 253
	Wayne	288	30, 069	100, 768
		1, 189	121, 809	384, 717
Seventh	Hancock	146	15, 731	45, 956
	Marion	1, 041	109, 480	307, 066
	Shelby	237	24, 465	72, 013
		1, 424	149, 676	425, 027
Eighth	Clay	209	21, 862	69, 984
	Fountain	154	16, 422	53, 700
	Montgomery	211	22, 249	61, 522
	Parke	152	15, 820	41, 192
	Vermillion	156	16, 677	40, 332
	Vigo	431	44, 503	120, 950
	Warren	89	8, 962	25, 635
		1, 402	146, 555	413, 515
Ninth	Boone	236	23, 996	65, 016
	Clinton	172	17, 884	50, 000
	Hamilton	198	20, 470	56, 122
	Madison	181	18, 780	55, 380
	Tippecanoe	386	41, 404	116, 288
	Tipton	175	18, 320	51, 140
		1, 348	140, 854	393, 896
Tenth	Benton	67	6, 869	17, 733
	Carroll	99	10, 497	27, 500
	Cass	218	23, 181	69, 452
	Fulton	115	11, 974	32, 236
	Jasper	116	11, 258	57, 433
	Lake	84	8, 481	21, 896
	Newton	77	8, 321	20, 627
	Porter	114	12, 012	31, 306
	Pulaski	125	12, 973	42, 701
	White	161	16, 629	44, 684
		1, 176	122, 195	365, 879
Eleventh	Adams	79	8, 086	23, 967
	Blackford	50	5, 312	11, 461
	Grant	187	18, 908	58, 178
	Howard	203	21, 433	60, 581
	Huntington	125	13, 165	38, 703
	Jay	156	16, 197	37, 179
	Miami	179	18, 897	56, 565
	Wabash	234	24, 071	65, 024
	Wells	112	11, 428	29, 932
		1, 325	137, 497	379, 560
Twelfth	Allen	267	28, 416	69, 737
	De Kalb	869	89, 694	101, 712
	Lagrange	162	17, 073	42, 087
	Noble	249	26, 406	61, 250
	Steuben	237	24, 421	88, 012
	Whitley	83	8, 507	23, 299
		1, 367	144, 607	386, 197
Thirteenth	Elkhart	190	19, 971	51, 482
	Kosciusko	182	18, 680	53, 655
	La Porte	181	18, 407	53, 177
	Marshall	171	17, 444	51, 254
	Saint Joseph	183	19, 830	45, 630
	Starke	41	4, 324	8, 566
		948	98, 746	263, 764

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

IOWA.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pension.	Annual payment, with arrears.
First	De Moines	539	\$57,328	\$117,145
	Henry	185	19,508	41,256
	Jefferson	191	20,190	46,066
	Lee	347	37,219	90,577
	Louisa	181	19,374	44,281
	Van Buren	176	18,867	43,426
	Washington	174	18,499	39,605
		1,793	190,985	422,346
Second	Cedar	84	8,776	20,807
	Clinton	254	27,285	52,921
	Jackson	212	22,704	45,871
	Jones	156	16,350	39,399
	Muscatine	233	24,221	63,628
	Scott	162	17,075	39,667
		1,101	116,361	262,296
Third	Allamakee	99	10,635	25,597
	Buchanan	174	17,809	60,152
	Clayton	118	12,460	29,967
	Delaware	99	10,456	22,200
	Dubuque	169	17,837	38,750
	Fayette	155	16,176	40,937
	Winneshek	131	14,180	38,129
		945	99,553	255,752
Fourth	Black Hawk	178	18,755	41,968
	Bremer	94	9,972	23,198
	Rutler	126	13,382	32,361
	Cerro Gordo	81	8,900	21,994
	Chickasaw	136	14,704	44,467
	Floyd	84	8,771	20,198
	Franklin	91	9,596	23,344
	Grundy	33	3,476	7,969
	Hancock	16	1,694	3,206
	Hardin	155	16,487	35,011
	Howard	97	10,116	46,108
	Mitchell	67	7,163	19,612
	Winnebago	37	3,734	9,878
	Wright	39	4,123	7,801
		1,234	130,943	337,110
Fifth	Benton	153	15,902	38,273
	Iowa	117	12,244	26,176
	Johnson	137	13,953	33,322
	Linn	347	36,854	99,465
	Marshall	192	19,802	58,198
	Poweshiek	114	11,966	28,333
	Tama	101	10,561	24,282
		1,161	121,302	308,050
Sixth	Appanoose	169	17,625	43,518
	Davis	115	12,481	30,683
	Jasper	194	20,157	62,806
	Keokuk	213	20,260	71,389
	Mahaska	233	24,452	65,642
	Marion	256	27,269	63,444
	Monroe	130	13,549	29,141
	Wapello	259	27,320	59,264
		1,569	163,113	425,837
Seventh	Adair	46	4,654	14,878
	Clarke	112	11,859	28,376
	Dallas	90	9,708	26,992
	Decatur	147	16,104	39,756
	Guthrie	74	8,003	19,012
	Lucas	114	12,030	27,158
	Madison	114	12,184	24,267
	Polk	126	11,962	42,953
	Warren	118	12,276	28,882
	Wayne	202	20,640	59,590
		1,143	119,420	311,864

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

IOWA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Eighth	Adams.....	83	\$8,444	\$19,472
	Audubon	30	4,008	8,668
	Cass	107	10,815	27,312
	Fremont	107	11,624	35,269
	Harrison	128	13,704	27,969
	Mills.....	62	6,508	26,357
	Montgomery.....	150	15,514	35,517
	Page.....	106	17,086	60,801
	Pottawattamie.....	128	12,747	39,671
	Ringgold	87	8,870	25,774
	Shelby	44	4,220	11,879
	Taylor	113	11,681	28,077
	Union	116	12,332	31,746
		1,330	136,553	368,524
Ninth.....	Boone.....	114	11,652	31,289
	Buena Vista	47	5,230	13,041
	Calhoun	43	4,761	8,992
	Carroll.....	58	6,159	13,765
	Cherokee	71	7,532	17,449
	Clay	50	5,404	12,725
	Crawford	42	4,510	9,934
	Dickinson	29	3,112	5,888
	Greene.....	118	11,908	44,501
	Hamilton	102	10,464	26,956
	Humboldt	27	2,876	7,282
	Kossuth	81	8,844	19,023
	Lyon	8	820	2,545
	Monona.....	43	4,566	10,373
	O'Brien	72	7,784	17,886
	Osceola.....	49	5,201	13,690
	Palo Alto	28	3,130	8,328
	Plymouth	63	6,544	14,931
	Pocahontas	17	1,766	4,068
	Sac	45	5,618	10,716
	Sioux	16	1,747	3,259
	Story	169	17,419	53,719
	Webster	75	6,688	18,421
	Woodbury	89	9,534	21,157
		1,456	153,267	386,923

KANSAS.

First	Atchison	125	13,046	31,590
	Brown	51	5,268	12,934
	Clay	71	7,452	19,262
	Cloud	157	16,862	41,968
	Davis.....	80	8,453	19,239
	Dickinson	110	11,532	27,595
	Decatur	25	2,564	7,540
	Doniphan	117	12,011	31,328
	Elk	95	10,067	20,151
	Ellsworth	64	6,712	14,488
	Ellis.....	54	5,730	13,193
	Gove	7	731	1,872
	Jackson	66	6,991	14,658
	Jefferson	85	8,901	25,559
	Jewell	89	9,399	22,705
	Kansas	1	52	102
	Kingman	8	872	1,657
	Leavenworth	253	27,065	61,784
	Lincoln	59	6,212	14,736
	Marshall	130	13,907	33,048
	Mitchell	107	11,316	30,551
	Nemaha	110	11,372	28,507
	Norton	57	5,777	16,856
	Neos	41	4,567	10,126
	Osborne	133	14,362	37,978
	Ottawa	127	14,455	30,997
	Phillips	114	12,219	28,465
	Pottawattamie	130	13,604	28,653
	Republic	108	11,724	24,306
	Riley	61	6,572	15,990
	Rawlins	6	533	1,011

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
First—Continued	Rush	35	\$3,658	\$13,129
	Rooks	82	8,792	22,749
	Russell	77	8,199	17,645
	Saline	64	6,854	15,265
	Sheridan	22	2,328	6,739
	Smith	118	12,540	27,588
	Washington	88	8,902	22,408
		3,141	331,630	791,973
Second	Allen	116	12,188	34,550
	Anderson	143	15,963	43,199
	Bourbon	157	16,413	38,563
	Cherokee	139	14,398	35,008
	Crawford	131	19,489	44,784
	Douglas	222	26,205	58,005
	Franklin	145	15,432	37,835
	Johnson	96	10,378	27,216
	Hodgeman	8	833	1,575
	Kearney	2	204	384
	Labette	211	22,449	55,471
	Lane	2	223	408
	Linn	138	14,502	32,812
	Meade	2	226	449
	Miami	100	10,888	23,220
	Montgomery	230	23,129	64,935
	Morris	99	10,432	23,716
	Neosho	125	13,376	29,117
	Wilson	150	15,990	38,447
	Wyandotte	130	13,585	29,300
	Wallace	5	554	3,266
		2,401	255,856	622,155
Third	Barton	103	10,910	29,789
	Butler	150	16,031	39,073
	Barbour	25	2,749	5,151
	Buffalo	4	440	836
	Chase	45	4,428	13,015
	Chautauqua	104	11,537	30,300
	Coffey	102	10,888	24,388
	Comanche	1	104	197
	Cowley	129	13,916	27,524
	Ford	25	2,579	5,721
	Ford	25	2,656	5,046
	Graham	97	9,842	28,836
	Greenwood	38	4,043	8,326
	Harper	105	10,957	15,294
	Harvey	116	12,548	30,072
	Lyon	87	9,392	21,046
	Marion	114	12,225	25,990
	McPherson	132	14,011	32,218
	Osage	94	9,975	18,473
	Pawnee	94	9,655	6,930
	Pratt	141	15,182	30,651
	Reno	135	13,220	35,752
	Rice	141	15,150	33,432
	Sedgwick	4	436	828
	Sequoyah	253	27,004	63,160
	Shawnee	27	2,747	7,723
	Stafford	179	18,602	42,206
	Sumner	1	84	160
	Thomas	88	3,891	9,743
	Trego	87	3,946	7,474
	Wabunsee	67	7,036	15,286
	Woodson			
		2,558	270,133	608,654

KENTUCKY.

First	Ballard	13	1,276	2,424
	Caldwell	38	4,036	10,325
	Calloway	31	3,352	6,309
	Crittenden	17	1,748	3,666
	Fulton	7	602	2,180
	Graves	22	2,472	4,697

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
First—Continued	Hickman	17	\$1,760	\$3,344
	Livingston	16	1,676	3,873
	Lyon	14	1,496	2,842
	McCracken	45	4,796	8,817
	Marshall	19	2,056	3,906
	Trigg	24	2,484	7,831
		262	27,944	60,304
Second	Christian	63	6,504	17,121
	Daviess	81	8,404	24,724
	Hancock	20	2,102	5,213
	Henderson	48	4,774	14,384
	Hopkins	27	2,844	8,746
	McLean	36	3,740	9,282
	Muhlenburg	75	7,446	21,057
	Ohio	110	11,643	27,707
	Union	16	2,524	10,456
	Webster	12	1,188	2,168
		488	51,169	136,866
Third	Allen	60	6,232	18,570
	Barren	84	6,138	12,751
	Butler	60	6,232	18,570
	Clinton	100	10,648	22,446
	Cumberland	111	11,845	25,761
	Edmonson	25	2,600	4,585
	Logan	46	4,649	14,941
	Metcalfe	82	8,875	20,965
	Monroe	110	11,720	27,391
	Simpson	25	2,732	7,091
	Todd	31	3,345	7,963
	Warren	82	9,168	26,996
		826	85,184	208,076
Fourth	Breckinridge	82	8,584	19,046
	Bullitt	30	3,200	10,153
	Grayson	87	8,850	23,229
	Green	79	8,301	19,678
	Hardin	52	5,284	14,126
	Hart	103	10,467	23,925
	La Rue	19	2,020	3,838
	Marion	100	10,318	23,824
	Meade	26	2,756	5,236
	Nelson	54	5,762	11,215
	Spencer	15	1,688	7,929
	Washington	80	8,540	16,891
		727	75,770	180,002
Fifth	Jefferson	995	99,913	218,811
	Oldham	18	1,968	3,739
		1,013	101,881	222,550
Sixth	Boone	36	3,832	7,584
	Campbell	135	14,044	30,540
	Carroll	36	3,653	9,003
	Gallatin	21	2,156	4,463
	Grant	50	5,211	12,644
	Harrison	58	6,016	13,861
	Kenton	142	14,966	41,085
	Pendleton	64	6,465	15,108
	Trimble	18	1,888	3,632
		560	58,263	140,220
Seventh	Bourbon	47	5,268	14,752
	Clark	30	2,947	9,675
	Fayette	100	10,336	27,030
	Franklin	84	8,828	18,275
	Henry	71	7,568	16,332
	Jessamine	30	3,222	6,141
	Owen	30	3,152	6,263
	Scott	34	3,552	8,667

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued.
KENTUCKY—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Seventh—Continued	Shelby.....	52	\$5,304	\$11,290
	Woodford.....	23	2,436	5,351
		501	52,643	124,215
Eighth.....	Adair.....	111	12,034	22,870
	Anderson.....	37	3,904	11,611
	Boyle.....	66	7,019	15,133
	Casey.....	70	7,400	17,015
	Garrard.....	48	5,168	16,187
	Lincoln.....	125	12,821	31,577
	Madison.....	80	8,182	22,380
	Mercer.....	75	7,868	16,130
	Pulaski.....	101	10,640	21,311
	Russell.....	58	6,643	19,210
	Taylor.....	81	8,490	20,941
	Wayne.....	39	4,044	12,206
		891	94,213	226,561
Ninth.....	Bell.....	19	2,028	3,453
	Breathitt.....	7	764	1,432
	Clay.....	50	5,449	13,030
	Elliott.....	7	740	2,952
	Estill.....	59	6,189	15,353
	Floyd.....	28	2,990	6,351
	Harlan.....	23	2,968	5,639
	Jackson.....	29	3,080	7,382
	Knox.....	55	5,908	13,688
	Laurel.....	102	11,042	25,908
	Lee.....	23	2,624	6,012
	Letcher.....	2	236	448
	Magoffin.....	24	2,569	5,924
	Menifee.....	3	352	609
	Montgomery.....	54	5,814	12,317
	Morgan.....	10	1,158	3,371
	Owsley.....	78	8,427	21,262
	Perry.....	1	116	220
	Pike.....	33	3,412	8,725
	Powell.....	27	2,869	6,138
	Rockcastle.....	52	5,476	11,161
	Whitley.....	73	7,779	16,325
	Wolfe.....	14	1,456	2,596
		778	83,436	190,778
Tenth.....	Bath.....	42	4,401	9,083
	Boyd.....	52	5,086	14,288
	Bracken.....	48	4,392	9,214
	Carter.....	74	7,808	18,606
	Fleming.....	87	9,077	20,118
	Greenup.....	65	6,841	13,693
	Johnson.....	41	4,198	13,579
	Lawrence.....	38	3,759	11,485
	Lewis.....	91	9,074	24,329
	Martin.....	33	3,571	7,477
	Mason.....	78	8,165	18,451
	Nicholas.....	42	4,617	17,280
	Robertson.....	25	2,572	5,636
	Rowan.....	16	1,582	4,662
		727	75,088	187,882

LOUISIANA.

First.....	Part of New Orleans.....	280	29,645	.....
	Saint Bernard.....	6	564	.....
		285	30,209	52,925
Second.....	Part of New Orleans.....	296	31,323	.....
	Jefferson.....	7	676	.....
	Saint James.....	5	564	.....
	Saint John Baptist.....	12	1,256	.....
		320	33,829	59,203

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

LOUISIANA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Third	Ascension	21	\$2,200	.....
	Assumption	4	428	.....
	Calcasieu	1	124	.....
	Cameron	2	252	.....
	Iberville	5	504	.....
	Iberia	3	268	.....
	La Fourche	12	1,352	.....
	Saint Martin's	1	124	.....
	Saint Mary's	5	484	.....
	Terre Bonne	4	380	.....
	Vermillion	6	628	.....
		64	6,744	\$11,121
Fourth	Caddo	2	252	.....
	De Soto	5	564	.....
	Bienville	1	124	.....
	Natchitoches	1	124	.....
	Rapides	2	156	.....
	Red River	1	128	.....
	Sabine	1	124	.....
	Webster	3	268	.....
	Winn	1	234	.....
		17	1,974	2,906
Fifth	Caldwell	6	628	.....
	Catahoula	6	588	.....
	Claiborne	5	504	.....
	Concordia	15	1,512	.....
	East Carroll	10	1,036	.....
	Franklin	2	252	.....
	Jackson	1	124	.....
	Lincoln	6	628	.....
	Morehouse	2	252	.....
	Ouachita	1	124	.....
	Richland	3	292	.....
	Tensas	2	252	.....
	Union	1	124	.....
		60	6,316	10,618
Sixth	Avoyelles	7	756	.....
	Baton Rouge, East	14	1,528	.....
	Felicianas, East	6	628	.....
	Felicianas, West	4	380	.....
	Livingston	12	1,228	.....
	Pointe Coupee	4	380	.....
	Saint Helena	1	124	.....
	Saint Landry	12	1,256	.....
	Saint Tammany	9	940	.....
	Tangipahoa	9	1,088	.....
	Washington	6	628	.....
		84	8,936	13,540

MAINE.

First	Cumberland	1,084	115,656	262,145
	York	671	73,024	165,847
		1,755	188,680	427,992
Second	Androscoggin	724	76,090	182,761
	Franklin	380	40,225	92,406
	Oxford	721	76,575	181,245
	Sagadahoc	324	34,950	82,094
		2,149	228,440	538,506
Third	Kennebec	1,210	216,000	437,362
	Lincoln	493	52,875	123,042
	Somerset	635	68,870	167,177
	Knox, half of	277	29,600	63,836
		2,615	267,345	796,357

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TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued.

MAINE—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Fourth	Aroostook	406	\$45,500	\$93,493
	Penobscot	1,606	170,600	348,637
	Piscataquis	334	32,550	69,506
		2,346	248,650	511,636
Fifth	Hancock	584	57,042	105,637
	Waldo	777	80,872	159,563
	Washington	835	87,031	171,735
	Knox, half of	281	30,428	64,438
		2,477	255,373	501,373

MARYLAND.

First	Caroline	39	3,749	7,976
	Dorchester	54	5,217	10,975
	Kent	38	3,625	7,840
	Queen Anne	47	4,421	9,633
	Somerset	28	2,641	5,876
	Talbot	64	6,317	12,755
	Wicomico	35	3,289	6,702
	Worcester	30	5,557	11,811
		335	34,816	73,568
Second	Carroll	156	16,190	36,603
	Cecil	237	24,960	55,734
	Harford	115	11,920	27,268
	Baltimore, part of	95	9,548	10,952
		603	62,624	130,567
Third	Baltimore, part of	850	89,244	193,040
Fourth	Baltimore, part of	1,031	107,236	230,849
Fifth	Baltimore, part of	70	7,534	16,258
	Anne Arundel	53	5,418	11,386
	Calvert	11	1,122	2,675
	Charles	16	1,706	4,560
	Howard	50	5,042	10,523
	Prince George's	79	8,426	17,500
	Saint Mary's	21	2,310	5,500
		300	31,558	68,292
Sixth	Alleghany	100	10,504	22,365
	Frederick	211	22,700	48,500
	Garrett	32	3,421	7,500
	Montgomery	45	4,798	12,500
	Washington	177	18,830	41,500
		565	60,253	132,365

MASSACHUSETTS.

First	Barnstable, &c.	1,343	143,388	324,037
Second	Norfolk, &c.	1,481	158,164	353,113
Third	Boston, &c.	1,387	147,752	332,329
Fourth	Boston, &c.	1,240	131,392	304,145
Fifth	Middlesex, &c.	1,616	172,476	379,300
Sixth	Essex, &c.	1,426	150,926	341,250
Seventh	Essex and Middlesex, &c.	1,392	147,660	334,054
Eighth	Boston, &c.	1,556	165,220	368,418

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Ninth.....	Worcester, &c.....	1,384	\$141,096	\$321,582
Tenth.....	Franklin, &c.....	1,360	145,096	326,472
Eleventh.....	Berkshire, &c.....	1,337	142,275	322,123

MASSACHUSETTS, BY COUNTIES.

Barnstable.....	256	27,165	50,598
Berkshire.....	515	54,180	117,985
Bristol.....	895	95,082	207,354
Dukes.....	33	8,512	8,967
Essex.....	2,584	274,312	597,102
Franklin.....	877	89,721	95,009
Hampden.....	614	64,947	145,909
Hampshire.....	424	44,389	119,482
Middlesex.....	2,775	296,056	652,121
Nantucket.....	68	7,275	13,808
Norfolk.....	785	83,198	193,641
Plymouth.....	960	105,132	248,315
Suffolk.....	3,073	328,249	732,633
Worcester.....	2,093	222,807	514,893

MICHIGAN.

First.....	Wayne.....	963	104,827	231,526
Second.....	Hilledale.....	338	35,780	77,851
	Lenawee.....	464	48,902	119,544
	Monroe.....	276	29,369	65,550
	Washtenaw.....	283	30,978	63,041
		1,361	144,729	325,995
Third.....	Barry.....	295	30,817	63,007
	Branch.....	301	31,984	77,760
	Calhoun.....	314	33,741	81,668
	Eaton.....	387	41,281	88,749
	Jackson.....	331	34,902	75,794
		1,628	172,725	406,973
Fourth.....	Berrien.....	301	31,982	78,686
	Cass.....	140	14,558	39,542
	Kalamazoo.....	310	32,583	75,697
	Saint Joseph.....	217	22,932	57,830
	Van Buren.....	371	39,099	105,122
		1,339	141,104	256,878
Fifth.....	Allegan.....	255	26,354	63,817
	Ionis.....	351	37,968	89,481
	Kent.....	491	51,610	122,412
	Muskegon.....	166	17,639	45,917
	Ottawa.....	193	20,252	51,515
		1,456	153,623	373,142
Sixth.....	Clinton.....	299	32,256	73,657
	Genesee.....	473	51,193	131,286
	Ingham.....	435	46,211	101,796
	Livingston.....	210	22,178	51,772
	Oakland.....	357	38,454	88,998
	Shiawassee.....	252	26,918	64,131
		2,026	217,210	511,651
Seventh.....	Huron.....	66	7,131	14,503
	Lapeer.....	140	14,784	34,132
	Macomb.....	189	20,180	39,606
	Saint Clair.....	216	22,676	50,601

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Seventh—Continued ..	Sanilac	83	\$8,850	\$23,233
	Tuscola.....	257	27,932	64,964
		951	101,753	227,100
Eighth	Alcona	4	444	844
	Alpena	29	3,035	7,365
	Bay	127	13,144	29,803
	Cheboygan	48	5,172	9,827
	Clare	59	6,195	13,684
	Emmet	107	11,641	22,630
	Gladwin	1	108	205
	Gratiot	205	21,742	49,540
	Iosco	31	3,316	7,002
	Isabella	100	11,006	27,890
	Midland	63	6,594	13,843
	Montcalm	287	30,603	70,332
	Presque Isle.....	2	180	1,050
	Rosecommon	19	1,989	4,822
	Saginaw	279	30,294	65,267
		1,361	145,463	324,113
Ninth.....	Antrim	55	5,863	11,888
	Benzie	27	2,808	6,398
	Charlevoix	89	9,635	19,340
	Chippewa	7	784	1,490
	Crawford	18	2,047	3,829
	Delta	15	1,648	3,169
	Grand Traverse	64	6,651	16,202
	Houghton	3	192	2,075
	Kalkaska	42	4,529	10,193
	Keweenaw	6	660	1,254
	Lake	23	2,292	6,556
	Leelanaw	19	1,912	5,140
	Mackinac	25	2,696	4,948
	Manistee	34	3,436	7,556
	Manitou	4	396	1,822
	Marquette	22	2,244	4,634
	Mason	78	8,178	16,562
	Mecosta	104	10,906	27,530
	Menominee	35	3,669	8,713
	Missaukee	7	620	1,532
	Newaygo	86	9,031	19,167
	Oceana	100	10,670	26,624
	Ontonagon	7	776	1,474
	Osceola	98	10,284	23,806
	Otsego	32	3,490	6,531
	Schoolcraft	3	281	526
	Wexford	69	7,343	16,045
		1,072	118,031	255,066

MINNESOTA.

First	Blue Earth	145	15,389	43,412
	Cottonwood	40	4,196	10,113
	Dodge	58	6,305	10,886
	Faribault	92	9,845	23,308
	Fillmore	140	15,203	43,200
	Freeborn	102	10,947	28,089
	Houston	41	4,458	8,418
	Jackson	20	2,129	4,019
	Martin	50	5,360	10,184
	Mower	121	17,097	32,853
	Murray	15	1,640	3,091
	Nobles	67	7,219	16,161
	Olmstead	114	12,212	23,206
	Pipe Stone	42	4,269	9,234
	Rock	23	2,626	4,869
	Steele	81	8,504	17,477
	Waseca	79	8,416	15,960
	Watsonwan	30	3,176	7,278
	Winona	130	13,451	34,845
		1,390	152,462	357,629

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Second.....	Brown.....	44	\$4,828	\$11,802
	Carver.....	77	8,248	22,304
	Chippewa.....	19	2,040	6,205
	Dakota.....	45	4,718	12,784
	Goodhue.....	82	8,576	20,000
	Kandiyohi.....	20	1,996	6,570
	Le Sueur.....	98	10,382	23,741
	Lincoln.....	19	2,079	5,331
	Lyon.....	48	4,944	10,480
	McLeod.....	62	6,548	18,211
	Nicollet.....	50	5,577	10,379
	Redwood.....	41	4,326	11,430
	Renville.....	54	5,783	13,150
	Rice.....	127	13,444	30,834
	Scott.....	52	5,287	11,540
	Sibley.....	26	2,670	7,541
	Swift.....	27	2,724	6,697
	Wabasha.....	90	9,554	11,238
		981	103,724	241,063
Third.....	Anoka.....	91	9,626	22,220
	Becker.....	33	3,662	10,640
	Benton.....	19	1,924	5,077
	Big Stone.....	32	3,352	7,853
	Carlton.....	7	752	1,429
	Cass.....	7	716	1,360
	Chisago.....	28	3,048	6,329
	Clay.....	14	1,456	3,772
	Crow Wing.....	12	1,324	2,516
	Douglas.....	69	7,340	13,946
	Grant.....	8	828	1,573
	Hennepin.....	477	49,908	123,106
	Isanti.....	1	116	220
	Kanabec.....	3	376	714
	Kittson.....	1	60	114
	Lac qui parle.....	7	606	1,300
	Marshall.....	9	960	1,824
	Meeker.....	58	6,012	14,916
	Mille Lacs.....	32	3,176	8,529
	Morrison.....	42	4,385	8,758
	Otter Tail.....	96	9,923	23,061
	Pine.....	4	464	882
	Polk.....	35	3,773	9,307
	Pope.....	16	1,716	3,260
	Ramsey.....	259	27,649	60,467
	Saint Louis.....	25	2,658	7,738
	Sherburne.....	22	2,363	4,473
	Stearns.....	113	12,029	29,279
	Stevens.....	26	2,585	11,050
	Todd.....	23	2,456	7,794
	Traverse.....	9	972	1,847
	Wadena.....	53	5,675	11,767
	Washington.....	72	7,712	16,272
	Wilkin.....	11	1,147	4,015
	Wright.....	104	10,968	28,471
	Yellow Medicine.....	26	2,779	5,241
		1,834	194,606	470,156

MISSISSIPPI.

First.....	Alcorn.....	6	564	.....
	Chickasaw.....	3	312	.....
	Clay.....	3	316	.....
	Lee.....	6	628	.....
	Lowndes.....	9	880	.....
	Monroe.....	9	884	.....
	Oktibbeha.....	6	628	.....
	Pontotoc.....	4	252	.....
	Prentiss.....	6	660	.....
	Tishomingo.....	10	1,104	.....
		62	6,228	9,226

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Second	Benton	7	\$660	.....
	De Soto	1	124	.....
	La Fayette	9	940	.....
	Marshall	9	1,008	.....
	Panola	5	504	.....
	Tallahatchee	1	124	.....
	Tate	4	344	.....
	Tippah	7	660	.....
	Union	4	380	.....
	Yalobusha	8	788	.....
		55	5,532	\$8,298
Third	Attala	9	816	.....
	Calhoun	9	940	.....
	Carroll	5	532	.....
	Choctaw	6	628	.....
	Grenada	4	486	.....
	Kemper	4	380	.....
	Montgomery	4	380	.....
	Neshoba	5	480	.....
	Noxubee	5	520	.....
	Sumner	6	628	.....
	Winston	1	124	.....
		58	5,864	8,796
Fourth	Clarke	9	884	.....
	Holmes	2	252	.....
	Jones	10	1,104	.....
	Lauderdale	4	380	.....
	Leake	2	252	.....
	Madison	24	2,636	.....
	Newton	4	380	.....
	Scott	7	756	.....
	Smith	1	124	.....
	Wayne	4	380	.....
	Yazoo	1	102	.....
		68	7,340	11,122
Fifth	Amite	13	1,420	.....
	Copiah	9	820	.....
	Covington	4	408	.....
	Franklin	4	380	.....
	Greene	1	64	.....
	Hancock	15	1,672	.....
	Harrison	10	900	.....
	Hinds	11	1,244	.....
	Jackson	9	916	.....
	Jasper	4	380	.....
	Lawrence	16	1,764	.....
	Lincoln	21	2,176	.....
	Marion	4	352	.....
	Perry	12	1,260	.....
	Pike	9	852	.....
	Rankin	10	1,104	.....
	Simpson	1	124	.....
		153	15,836	24,138
Sixth	Adams	122	11,940	.....
	Bollivar	1	64	.....
	Claiborne	1	156	.....
	Coahoma	1	124	.....
	Issaquena	6	536	.....
	Jefferson	9	600	.....
	Sharkey	6	575	.....
	Warren	13	9,788	.....
	Wilkinson	4	348	.....
		163	24,131	36,644

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
First	Part of Saint Louis.....	357	\$37,960	\$98,800
	Jefferson	54	5,516	16,156
	Madison	16	1,728	3,284
	Saint Francis	61	5,093	22,514
	Saint Genevieve	23	2,472	4,697
	Washington	61	6,406	16,729
		562	59,175	157,279
Second	Part of Saint Louis.....	358	38,408	96,885
Third.....	Part of Saint Louis.....	356	37,511	88,900
Fourth	Bollinger	40	4,852	14,917
	Butler	18	1,856	5,222
	Cape Girardeau.....	77	7,876	21,926
	Carter	2	216	411
	Dunklin	22	2,377	4,468
	Iron	39	4,015	9,284
	Mississippi	8	876	1,163
	New Madrid	3	332	631
	Oregon	14	1,504	2,859
	Pemiscot	2	216	411
	Perry	39	4,041	9,113
	Reynolds	6	600	1,140
	Ripley	17	1,752	4,363
	Scott	25	2,420	8,002
	Stoddard	38	4,113	7,789
	Wayne	45	4,932	8,892
		395	41,478	100,626
Fifth	Christian	70	7,248	17,238
	Crawford	55	5,845	11,779
	Dent	65	6,844	16,462
	Douglas	35	3,629	8,322
	Franklin	84	9,097	26,193
	Howell	47	5,028	10,353
	Laclede	70	7,629	19,473
	Marion	17	1,864	3,542
	Ozark	12	1,316	2,500
	Phelps	88	9,357	23,671
	Pulaski	48	4,778	12,420
	Shannon	8	342	637
	Stone	19	2,001	5,319
	Taney	22	2,348	5,131
	Texas	61	6,432	13,799
	Wright	43	5,324	13,890
		739	79,082	189,220
Sixth	Barry	54	5,677	11,695
	Barton	83	8,941	17,535
	Bates	121	12,462	30,405
	Cedar	35	3,757	7,115
	Date	57	6,048	12,074
	Greene	117	12,313	25,467
	Henry	96	10,128	22,871
	Jasper	164	17,289	52,110
	Lawrence	149	15,917	34,453
	McDonald	43	4,440	9,147
	Newton	89	9,357	23,775
	Saint Clair	62	6,672	14,225
	Vernon	81	8,727	16,543
	Webster	78	8,417	20,449
		1,229	130,145	297,764
Seventh	Benton	60	6,559	16,496
	Camden	24	2,284	7,863
	Cole	72	7,636	15,644
	Cooper	78	8,433	17,641
	Dallas	57	6,050	12,581
	Hickory	41	4,124	10,831
	Johnson	174	18,385	50,211
	La Fayette	34	3,784	7,752
	Miller	46	4,764	10,486
	Moniteau	86	9,259	23,028

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued

MISSOURI—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Seventh—Continued ...	Morgan	64	\$6,988	\$20,151
	Pettis	117	12,444	27,890
	Polk	98	10,070	25,966
		961	100,769	246,045
Eighth	Cass	175	18,697	45,377
	Clay	45	4,852	9,219
	Jackson	843	86,199	91,893
	Platte	45	4,656	10,192
		608	64,404	156,681
Ninth	Andrew	99	10,479	27,171
	Atchison	39	4,127	9,810
	Buchanan	135	14,428	35,079
	Caldwell	115	11,861	30,826
	Clinton	79	8,421	21,831
	De Kalb	55	5,744	13,758
	Gentry	91	9,337	20,971
	Holt	104	10,787	24,731
	Nodaway	170	17,536	49,101
	Ray	99	10,405	22,081
	Worth	47	4,848	11,450
		1,023	107,973	266,289
Tenth	Charlton	81	8,388	20,275
	Davies	104	10,582	24,249
	Grundy	147	14,779	48,152
	Harrison	145	15,192	34,070
	Linn	154	16,326	38,972
	Livingston	104	10,798	32,752
	Mercer	115	12,153	27,967
	Putnam	128	13,344	32,870
	Sullivan	105	10,899	27,273
	Randolph	91	9,663	35,887
		1,174	122,124	332,467
Eleventh	Boone	61	6,401	17,024
	Carroll	80	8,353	18,955
	Callaway	50	5,264	13,487
	Gasconade	16	1,556	32,850
	Howard	33	3,240	14,767
	Osage	45	9,695	12,820
	Saline	69	7,304	16,111
		354	41,813	124,514
Twelfth	Adair	136	14,419	38,249
	Clarke	96	10,260	23,308
	Knox	63	6,738	20,954
	Lewis	132	14,506	40,283
	Macon	507	54,740	120,943
	Marion	132	14,028	33,840
	Schuyler	74	7,998	16,185
	Scotland	81	8,603	19,918
	Shelby	112	12,200	25,659
		1,333	143,402	339,309
Thirteenth	Audrain	59	6,204	14,366
	Lincoln	37	3,780	9,947
	Monroe	41	4,340	8,951
	Montgomery	68	7,211	16,525
	Pike	88	9,297	21,096
	Ralls	18	1,844	4,301
	Saint Charles	28	2,958	8,389
	Warren	23	2,452	5,396
		362	38,026	87,971

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued.

NEBRASKA—STATE AT LARGE.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment with arrears.
	Sixty-four counties	484	\$325, 362	\$634, 618

NEVADA—STATE AT LARGE.

State at large.....	66	6, 840	10, 490
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

First	Belknap and Carroll	606	64, 550	143, 012
	Rockingham and Strafford	1, 182	119, 041	262, 996
		1, 788	183, 591	405, 998
Second	Hillsborough	969	102, 367	237, 375
	Merrimack	840	88, 692	196, 470
		1, 809	191, 059	435, 845
Third.....	Cheshire and Coos	644	68, 652	163, 344
	Grafton	623	65, 955	154, 768
	Sullivan	260	27, 635	64, 467
		1, 527	162, 242	382, 579

NEW JERSEY.

First	Camden.....	524	55, 865	124, 505
	Cape May.....	96	7, 050	16, 514
	Cumberland.....	350	36, 292	87, 288
	Gloucester.....	152	15, 746	37, 602
	Salem.....	183	18, 957	50, 110
		1, 275	133, 910	316, 109
Second	Atlantic.....	156	16, 730	36, 444
	Burlington.....	524	54, 792	124, 680
	Mercer.....	626	66, 396	153, 207
	Ocean.....	135	14, 546	33, 503
		1, 441	152, 464	347, 844
	Middlesex.....	293	30, 939	74, 202
	Monmouth.....	344	36, 495	88, 634
Fourth	Union.....	278	29, 418	66, 458
		915	96, 852	229, 294
Fourth	Hunterdon.....	178	18, 625	53, 415
	Somerset.....	91	9, 334	24, 322
	Sussex.....	112	11, 920	26, 000
	Warren.....	206	21, 589	50, 373
		587	61, 468	154, 110
Fifth	Bergen.....	78	8, 603	16, 556
	Morris.....	245	25, 693	60, 945
	Passaic.....	382	40, 325	94, 161
		705	74, 621	171, 661
Sixth.....	Essex.....	1, 141	120, 736	255, 065
Seventh	Hudson.....	560	58, 925	124, 742

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

NEW YORK.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
First.....	Queens.....	344	\$36,514	\$73,807
	Richmond.....	121	12,927	27,826
	Suffolk.....	304	32,214	66,788
		769	81,655	167,921
Second.....	Brooklyn, part of.....	634	67,616	147,510
Third.....	Brooklyn, part of.....	847	90,270	203,786
Fourth.....	Brooklyn, part of.....	685	73,079	161,699
Fifth.....	New York, part of.....	466	49,354	110,838
Sixth.....	New York, part of.....	471	49,862	111,803
Seventh.....	New York, part of.....	454	48,058	108,376
Eighth.....	New York, part of.....	588	62,043	145,186
Ninth.....	New York, part of.....	404	42,791	94,943
Tenth.....	New York, part of.....	591	62,355	145,779
Eleventh.....	New York, part of.....	477	50,264	112,565
Twelfth.....	Westchester.....	467	49,838	108,948
Thirteenth.....	Columbia.....	240	25,284	52,301
	Dutchess.....	474	50,850	110,465
	Putnam.....	68	7,350	14,783
		782	83,484	177,549
Fourteenth.....	Orange.....	814	86,352	180,999
	Rockland.....	131	13,994	31,693
	Sullivan.....	291	31,112	65,747
		1,236	131,458	278,439
Fifteenth.....	Greene.....	241	25,602	53,414
	Schoharie.....	215	22,616	47,740
	Ulster.....	517	54,788	121,168
		973	103,006	222,322
Sixteenth.....	Albany.....	1,003	107,204	210,885
Seventeenth.....	Rensselaer.....	758	80,235	168,581
	Washington.....	370	39,446	92,796
		1,128	119,681	261,377
Eighteenth.....	Clinton.....	563	60,122	123,533
	Essex.....	523	56,108	115,524
	Warren.....	327	34,427	74,379
		1,413	150,657	313,436
Nineteenth.....	Franklin.....	384	40,908	84,293
	Saint Lawrence.....	960	102,562	206,154
		1,344	143,470	290,447
Twentieth.....	Fulton.....	414	43,814	92,617
	Hamilton.....	44	4,852	13,548
	Montgomery.....	282	30,268	64,847
	Saratoga.....	454	47,716	109,686
	Schenectady.....	123	13,014	25,281
		1,317	139,664	305,979
Twenty-first.....	Chenango.....	528	55,549	137,258
	Delaware.....	378	40,463	89,031
	Otsego.....	471	47,588	115,418
		1,377	143,600	341,707

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued.
NEW YORK—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions,	Annual payment, with arrears.
Twenty-second	Herkimer	451	\$47,884	\$107,643
	Jefferson	816	86,979	206,442
	Lewis	229	24,338	53,062
		1,496	159,201	367,167
Twenty-third	Oneida	1,027	108,930	236,458
Twenty-fourth	Madison	460	49,028	108,213
	Oswego	971	103,934	216,129
		1,431	152,962	324,342
Twenty-fifth	Cortland	252	27,016	60,025
	Onondaga	1,103	116,925	237,172
		1,355	143,941	297,197
Twenty-sixth	Cayuga	672	71,718	151,290
	Seneca	251	26,744	61,154
	Wayne	517	54,849	122,633
		1,440	153,311	335,067
Twenty-seventh	Livingston	433	46,128	94,472
	Ontario	487	51,644	110,927
	Yates	225	23,630	50,679
		1,145	121,402	256,078
Twenty-eighth	Broome	577	62,489	144,870
	Schuyler	204	21,608	46,845
	Tioga	369	39,030	84,896
	Tompkins	417	44,861	111,835
		1,567	167,988	388,466
Twenty-ninth	Allegany	553	59,052	130,402
	Chemung	387	40,692	94,428
	Steuben	968	102,084	232,027
		1,908	201,828	456,857
Thirtieth	Monroe	895	96,506	197,670
	Orlean	259	27,434	54,891
		1,154	123,940	252,561
Thirty-first	Genesee	303	32,307	67,744
	Niagara	409	43,342	92,827
	Wyoming	314	33,680	75,051
		1,026	109,329	235,622
Thirty-second	Erie	805	85,379	177,918
Thirty-third	Cattaraugus	613	64,542	147,613
	Chautauqua	760	81,114	177,286
		1,373	145,656	324,899

NORTH CAROLINA.

First	Beaufort	28	3,016	
	Bertie	11	1,328	
	Camden	12	1,276	
	Chowan	1	124	
	Currituck	8	812	
	Dave	2	252	
	Gates	8	840	
	Hertford	12	1,340	
	Hyde	4	364	
	Martin	5	476	
	Pamlico	13	1,400	
	Pasquotank	24	2,372	
	Perquimans	6	688	
	Pitt	6	624	

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
First—Continued	Tyrrell	3	\$284	.....
	Wilson	9	976	.....
	Washington	2	210	.....
		144	16,282	\$24,162
Second	Craven	65	6,732	.....
	Edgecombe	3	866	.....
	Halifax	6	688	.....
	Jones	5	504	.....
	Lenoir	15	1,508	.....
	Northampton	2	252	.....
	Warren	5	504	.....
	Wayne	10	1,132	.....
		111	11,676	18,460
Third	Bladen	9	988	.....
	Brunswick	3	316	.....
	Carteret	28	2,892	.....
	Columbus	7	752	.....
	Cumberland	12	1,256	.....
	Duplin	8	752	.....
	Harnett	4	380	.....
	Moore	5	504	.....
	New Hanover	11	1,240	.....
	Onslow	7	724	.....
	Pender	6	632	.....
	Sampson	5	504	.....
		105	10,940	17,110
Fourth	Chatham	5	575	.....
	Franklin	5	504	.....
	Granville	9	868	.....
	Johnston	12	1,316	.....
	Nash	4	380	.....
	Orange	12	1,256	.....
	Wake	25	2,448	.....
		72	7,347	11,100
Fifth	Alamance	9	880	.....
	Caswell	9	1,098	.....
	Davidson	4	380	.....
	Guilford	15	1,620	.....
	Person	7	628	.....
	Randolph	14	1,508	.....
	Rockingham	19	1,904	.....
	Stokes	17	1,604	.....
		94	9,532	15,000
Sixth	Anson	6	628	.....
	Cabarrus	13	1,492	.....
	Catawba	5	504	.....
	Gaston	9	980	.....
	Lincoln	7	688	.....
	Mecklenburg	10	1,168	.....
	Montgomery	4	380	.....
	Richmond	4	380	.....
	Robeson	14	1,632	.....
	Stanly	1	124	.....
	Union	2	220	.....
		75	8,196	12,294
Seventh	Alexander	6	628	.....
	Ashe	10	1,196	.....
	Davie	5	472	.....
	Forsyth	10	1,260	.....
	Iredell	6	656	.....
	Rowan	6	628	.....
	Surry	16	1,939	.....
	Watauga	7	752	.....
	Wilkes	24	2,588	.....
	Yadkin	7	724	.....
		97	10,843	17,148

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Eighth	Buncombe	17	\$1,728	.....
	Burke	9	1,072	.....
	Caldwell	8	752	.....
	Cherokee	19	2,044	.....
	Clay	2	252	.....
	Cleveland	9	1,072	.....
	Graham	4	380	.....
	Haywood	1	124	.....
	Henderson	15	1,668	.....
	Jackson	3	252	.....
	Macon	20	606	.....
	Madison	45	4,836	.....
	McDowell	6	537	.....
	Mitchell	17	1,656	.....
	Polk	9	916	.....
	Rutherford	4	348	.....
	Swain	1	124	.....
	Transylvania	8	752	.....
	Yancey	15	1,587	.....
		212	20,706	\$32,400

OHIO.

First	Hamilton, part of	648	67,887	173,987
Second	Hamilton, part of	690	72,215	182,211
Third	Butler	281	29,515	75,539
	Clermont	315	31,981	95,381
	Clinton	251	26,395	85,928
	Fayette	171	17,924	42,304
	Warren	246	26,420	58,155
		1,264	132,235	357,307
Fourth	Darke	180	18,744	41,704
	Greene	254	26,409	71,524
	Montgomery	2,357	253,458	472,202
	Preble	165	17,245	42,967
		2,956	315,856	628,397
Fifth	Allen	228	23,185	68,527
	Auglaize	156	16,370	38,491
	Defiance	188	19,931	51,478
	Mercer	122	12,472	30,918
	Paulding	148	15,889	48,436
	Putnam	206	21,915	58,650
	Shelby	115	11,892	27,795
	Van Wert	227	29,275	61,925
		1,390	150,929	386,220
Sixth	Fulton	198	20,976	46,590
	Henry	206	21,681	51,767
	Lucas	450	47,745	119,277
	Ottawa	153	16,144	35,777
	Williams	239	25,259	59,043
	Wood	443	45,826	120,983
		1,698	177,631	433,446
Seventh	Adams	350	36,543	84,062
	Brown	311	32,044	74,001
	Highland	251	26,604	62,600
	Pike	162	16,995	42,755
	Ross	388	40,484	100,726
		1,462	153,570	364,153
Eighth	Champaign	238	25,849	65,032
	Clarke	252	26,538	55,295
	Logan	242	25,213	70,278

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

OHIO—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Eighth—Continued	Madison	155	\$16,590	\$68,582
	Miami	328	34,440	88,888
		1,215	128,630	348,095
Ninth	Delaware	273	28,331	77,687
	Hardin	317	32,795	84,428
	Knox	252	27,260	62,087
	Marion	144	14,946	38,959
	Morrow	200	20,972	48,155
	Union	183	19,435	48,182
		1,369	143,739	359,498
Tenth	Erie	210	22,346	46,674
	Hancock	233	24,576	53,654
	Huron	368	38,879	88,754
	Sandusky	239	25,276	52,402
	Seneca	517	54,797	129,115
		1,567	165,874	370,601
Eleventh	Gallia	268	22,488	65,446
	Hocking	169	17,865	38,057
	Jackson	212	22,282	46,840
	Lawrence	320	33,060	84,874
	Scioto	303	31,697	75,241
	Vinton	120	12,548	30,041
		1,392	139,940	340,499
Twelfth	Fairfield	327	35,162	78,509
	Franklin	777	89,418	201,262
	Perry	226	23,834	60,070
	Pickaway	179	12,408	34,705
		1,449	160,822	374,546
Thirteenth	Coshocton	179	18,821	32,064
	Licking	370	39,076	94,690
	Muskingum	386	40,274	107,630
	Tuscarawas	207	21,742	45,327
		1,142	119,913	279,621
Fourteenth	Ashland	232	24,132	61,840
	Crawford	121	12,617	35,296
	Holmes	141	15,336	37,917
	Richland	385	40,285	204,810
	Wyandot	280	29,716	75,090
		1,159	122,066	414,953
Fifteenth	Athens	314	32,885	81,178
	Meigs	359	37,687	103,895
	Mourne	275	28,949	64,430
	Morgan	193	20,553	50,320
	Washington	485	52,186	127,834
		1,626	172,260	427,657
Sixteenth	Belmont	322	34,054	78,971
	Guernsey	280	29,653	64,152
	Harrison	189	19,496	42,862
	Jefferson	250	26,200	57,518
	Noble	184	19,296	45,804
		1,225	128,699	289,307
Seventeenth	Carroll	131	13,789	31,660
	Columbiana	335	35,387	82,300
	Mahoning	229	24,063	53,435
	Stark	242	24,569	96,055
		937	107,808	263,440
Eighteenth	Lorain	284	30,551	65,261
	Medina	133	14,303	27,159

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

OHIO—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Eighteenth—Cont'd	Summit	288	\$30,180	\$68,154
	Wayne	249	26,239	60,329
		954	101,273	228,903
Nineteenth	Ashtabula	382	39,956	110,899
	Geauga	134	13,955	35,122
	Lake	202	21,282	44,672
	Portage	236	25,044	59,734
	Trumbull	354	37,291	90,015
		1,308	137,528	340,442
Twentieth	Cuyahoga	874	98,053	213,770

OREGON—STATE AT LARGE.

State at large		342	36,221	71,712
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PENNSYLVANIA.

First	Philadelphia, part of	1,234	129,891	311,832
Second	Philadelphia, part of	1,165	123,364	273,415
Third	Philadelphia, part of	852	90,291	197,567
Fourth	Philadelphia, part of	1,541	162,768	374,297
Fifth	Philadelphia, part of	1,563	165,116	378,758
Sixth	Chester	461	48,259	114,708
	Delaware	282	30,028	71,090
		743	78,287	185,728
Seventh	Bucks	81	8,116	27,765
	Montgomery, part of	484	51,144	110,794
		565	59,260	138,559
Eighth	Berks	675	71,558	173,509
Ninth	Lancaster	1,104	119,052	305,543
Tenth	Bucks, part of	227	23,484	45,489
	Lehigh	211	22,076	51,043
	Northampton	411	43,410	99,071
		843	88,970	195,594
Eleventh	Carbon	250	26,640	67,946
	Columbia	176	18,745	42,709
	Monroe	112	11,613	29,498
	Montour	96	10,246	26,189
	Pike	38	3,899	8,464
	Luzerne, part of	155	16,251	42,305
		827	87,431	212,091
Twelfth	Luzerne, part of	477	49,882	140,477
	Lackawanna	300	31,855	73,479
		777	81,737	213,956
Thirteenth	Schuylkill	580	61,205	136,209
Fourteenth	Dauphin	523	54,167	118,908
	Lebanon	324	34,422	82,309
	Northumberland	315	33,555	75,633
		1,161	122,144	287,079

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Fifteenth	Bradford	841	\$88,552	\$226,084
	Susquehanna	447	47,801	112,378
	Wayne	169	17,669	43,765
	Wyoming	175	18,758	49,754
		1,632	172,780	431,961
Sixteenth	Cameron	25	2,508	7,220
	Lycoming	337	35,057	81,473
	McKean	261	27,449	68,406
	Potter	299	32,624	87,519
	Sullivan	38	4,236	7,941
	Tioga	580	60,995	162,428
		1,540	162,869	414,987
Seventeenth	Bedford	340	36,259	84,780
	Blair	445	47,437	102,610
	Cambria	314	33,332	72,045
	Somerset	360	38,082	99,183
		1,459	155,110	358,618
Eighteenth	Franklin	310	32,900	70,318
	Fulton	72	7,330	20,194
	Huntingdon	426	44,735	97,854
	Juniata	156	16,528	42,386
	Perry	255	26,619	61,750
	Snyder	185	19,636	42,663
		1,404	147,748	385,165
Nineteenth	Adams	137	14,219	32,609
	Cumberland	319	33,235	72,167
	York	465	49,200	108,010
		921	96,654	212,786
Twentieth	Centre	465	49,441	111,194
	Clearfield	221	22,954	56,205
	Clinton	157	16,324	41,043
	Elk	50	5,892	13,298
	Mifflin	175	18,395	43,361
	Union	127	13,436	29,840
		1,195	126,442	294,941
Twenty-first	Fayette	384	40,857	88,523
	Green	258	25,774	72,197
	Westmoreland	500	52,854	118,919
		1,142	119,485	279,639
Twenty-second	Allegheny, part of	985	103,900	227,482
Twenty-third	Allegheny, part of	984	103,899	227,482
Twenty-fourth	Beaver	385	40,970	95,357
	Lawrence	328	34,071	90,666
	Washington	330	34,626	91,270
		1,043	109,667	277,293
Twenty-fifth	Armstrong	382	39,834	95,268
	Clarion	346	36,310	83,000
	Forest	52	5,523	12,939
	Indiana	416	44,090	104,974
	Jefferson	359	37,855	90,999
		1,555	163,612	397,180
Twenty-sixth	Butler	342	35,426	104,144
	Crawford	618	64,615	180,127
	Mercer	495	51,790	130,356
		1,455	151,831	414,627

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Twenty-seventh	Erie	679	\$71, 671	\$178, 765
	Venango	282	29, 716	68, 612
	Warren	179	18, 473	51, 966
		1, 140	119, 860	299, 375

RHODE ISLAND.

First	Bristol	64	6, 785	16, 122
	Newport	106	11, 370	21, 874
	Providence	975	101, 364	249, 221
		1, 145	119, 519	287, 227
Second	Kent	100	10, 469	23, 844
	Washington	169	17, 715	40, 519
		269	28, 184	63, 668

SOUTH CAROLINA.

First	Chesterfield	9	\$1, 008	.....
	Darlington	8	880	.....
	Holly	4	376	.....
	Marion	9	1, 008	.....
	Marlborough	7	760	.....
	Sumter	4	400	.....
	Williamsburg	5	504	.....
		46	4, 936	7, 404
Second	Charleston	30	3, 140	.....
	Clarendon	9	912	.....
	Lexington	9	1, 008	.....
	Orangeburg	12	1, 328	.....
		60	6, 388	10, 240
Third	Abbeville	15	1, 652	.....
	Anderson	20	2, 136	.....
	Laurens	10	1, 192	.....
	Newberry	8	848	.....
	Oconee	14	1, 512	.....
	Pickens	15	1, 512	.....
	Richland	20	1, 958	.....
		102	10, 790	16, 180
Fourth	Chester	15	1, 600	.....
	Fairfield	9	1, 080	.....
	Greenville	12	1, 224	.....
	Kershaw	9	944	.....
	Lancaster	4	464	.....
	Spartanburg	19	2, 000	.....
	Union	3	376	.....
	York	15	1, 512	.....
		86	9, 200	14, 276
Fifth	Aiken	11	1, 186	.....
	Barnwell	7	756	.....
	Beaufort	33	3, 575	.....
	Colleton	12	1, 288	.....
	Edgefield	23	2, 452	.....
	Hampton	6	624	.....
		92	9, 831	15, 120

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

TENNESSEE.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
First	Carter	143	\$15,208	\$33,095
	Claborn	57	6,004	11,942
	Cocke	65	6,980	13,721
	Grainger	64	6,880	12,001
	Greene	235	25,247	65,441
	Hamblin	65	6,912	13,164
	Hancock	79	8,232	17,623
	Hawkins	164	17,804	40,299
	Johnson	95	10,046	19,140
	Sullivan	64	6,876	12,716
	Unicol.	34	3,526	11,176
	Washington	269	28,534	68,834
		1,334	142,244	319,143
Second	Anderson	122	12,882	28,775
	Blount	128	13,348	33,916
	Campbell	37	3,912	8,667
	Jefferson	151	16,176	31,263
	Knox	292	30,869	72,824
	Loudon	84	9,043	15,775
	Monroe	51	5,488	10,164
	Morgan	40	4,355	12,539
	Roane	167	17,732	44,639
	Scott	43	4,544	9,050
	Sevier	93	9,864	18,706
	Union	78	7,956	17,079
		1,286	136,169	303,388
Third	Bledsoe	24	2,564	4,487
	Bradley	84	8,868	17,751
	Cannon	23	2,516	4,403
	Cumberland	13	1,401	2,427
	De Kalb	43	4,552	7,966
	Grundy	6	644	1,127
	Hamilton	89	9,387	19,347
	James	69	7,292	15,398
	Marion	48	5,179	9,049
	McMinn	86	9,259	19,219
	Meigs	41	4,380	8,802
	Polk	38	4,024	8,138
	Rhea	40	4,292	8,959
	Sequatchie	10	1,104	3,308
	Van Buren	6	628	1,099
	Warren	26	2,512	8,312
	White	20	2,216	3,878
		666	70,818	143,666
Fourth	Clay	12	1,251	3,973
	Fentress	28	2,900	5,417
	Jackson	39	4,004	8,105
	Macon	60	6,360	11,139
	Overton	26	3,020	5,285
	Putnam	31	3,240	5,679
	Robertson	37	3,804	8,249
	Smith	35	3,771	8,122
	Sumner	42	4,428	7,605
	Trousdale	9	980	3,959
	Wilson	29	3,176	5,686
		348	36,934	73,201
Fifth	Bedford	51	5,456	9,548
	Coffee	34	3,572	6,251
	Franklin	20	2,224	8,138
	Lincoln	41	4,340	7,585
	Marshall	22	2,140	5,973
	Moore	8	380	665
	Rutherford	51	5,512	9,646
		222	23,624	47,816
Sixth	Cheatam	10	1,072	1,876
	Davidson	201	26,116	48,895
	Dickson	30	3,152	6,260
	Houston	7	524	1,267

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Sixth—Continued.....	Humphrey.....	9	\$940	\$1,645
	Montgomery.....	73	7,939	13,879
	Stewart.....	3	380	665
		333	40,123	74,487
Seventh	Giles	65	6,888	16,102
	Hickman	15	1,604	2,807
	Lawrence	20	2,136	2,738
	Lewis	7	756	1,323
	Maury	63	6,768	11,844
	Wayne	47	4,828	17,396
	Williamson	26	2,764	4,837
		243	25,744	58,047
Eighth	Benton	11	1,228	3,359
	Carroll	69	7,428	14,219
	Decatur	20	2,032	12,022
	Hardin	21	2,316	4,017
	Henderson	56	5,940	13,391
	Henry	28	3,008	5,264
	Madison	22	2,356	4,123
	McNairy	55	5,815	11,396
	Perry	7	748	4,003
		289	30,871	71,004
Ninth.....	Crockett.....	15	1,632	2,854
	Dyer	4	472	836
	Gibson	36	3,800	6,755
	Haywood	11	1,324	2,188
	Lake	2	188	329
	Lauderdale	4	440	770
	Obion	21	2,280	3,900
	Tipton	4	440	770
	Weakley	40	4,292	7,511
		137	14,928	25,905
Tenth	Fayette.....	9	993	2,369
	Hardeman	4	440	770
	Shelby.....	126	13,302	30,306
		139	14,735	33,347

TEXAS.

First.....	Anderson	6	548	
	Cherokee	4	380	
	Hardin	1	124	
	Henderson	8	788	
	Jasper	8	788	
	Jefferson	1	124	
	Nacogdoches	1	124	
	Orange	3	280	
	Panola	4	380	
	Rush	3	321	
	Sabine	2	252	
	San Augustine	2	252	
	Shelby	4	380	
	Smith	9	1,056	
	Trinity	2	172	
		58	5,969	8,577
Second.....	Bowie	5	476	
	Cass	1	124	
	Camp	1	124	
	Delta	1	124	
	Fannin	20	2,188	
	Harrison	5	536	
	Hopkins	9	861	
	Hunt	17	1,800	
	Lamar	11	1,013	

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued

TEXAS—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Second—Continued	Marion	6	\$564	
	Rains	4	408	
	Red River	7	672	
	Wood	3	276	
	Van Zandt	4	380	
	Upshur	3	252	
		97	9,858	\$16,159
Third	Baylor	1	124	
	Callahan	8	820	
	Clay	8	668	
	Collins	12	1,312	
	Cooke	17	1,841	
	Cooke	56	5,904	
	Dallas	15	1,682	
	Denton	2	252	
	Eastland	18	1,896	
	Ellis	2	252	
	Erath	68	6,912	
	Grayson	6	564	
	Hill	13	1,376	
	Hood	5	444	
	Jack	9	964	
	Johnson	17	1,899	
	Kaufman	12	1,208	
	Montague	1	124	
	Nolan	1	616	
	Palo Pinto	15	1,592	
	Parker	1	124	
	Somerville	3	320	
	Stephens	39	4,202	
	Tarrant	1	64	
	Taylor	11	1,240	
	Wheeler	11	1,261	
	Wise	1	152	
	Young			
		358	37,993	57,512
Fourth	Bell	8	820	
	Bosque	1	64	
	Brazos	6	624	
	Comanche	5	480	
	Coryell	8	776	
	Falls	6	624	
	Grimes	4	408	
	Hamilton	4	608	
	Harris	18	2,000	
	Leon	1	124	
	Limestone	1	124	
	Liberty	1	124	
	Madison	2	280	
	McKenna	20	2,280	
	Montgomery	2	192	
	Morris	1	124	
	Navarro	4	380	
	Newton	2	252	
	Robertson	5	520	
	Waller	5	472	
		106	11,276	17,634
Fifth	Bastrop	5	504	
	Brazoria	3	252	
	Burleson	3	312	
	Burnet	5	504	
	Coleman	7	688	
	Brown	9	1,064	
	Colorado	7	772	
	Fayette	1	124	
	Galveston	17	1,944	
	Lampasas	4	380	
	Milan	12	1,424	
	Travis	22	2,496	
	Washington	8	864	
	Williamson	11	1,248	
		114	12,612	19,691

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TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

TEXAS—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Sixth	Atascosa	5	\$468	.....
	Bandera	1	96	.....
	Bexar	64	7,020	.....
	Blanco	9	836	.....
	Caldwell	9	992	.....
	Cameron	11	1,128	.....
	Comal	6	608	.....
	De Witt	1	124	.....
	Dimmit	4	452	.....
	El Paso	6	556	.....
	Gillespie	1	32	.....
	Goliad	2	252	.....
	Gonzales	5	524	.....
	Guadalupe	6	624	.....
	Hays	5	536	.....
	Jackson	1	124	.....
	Karnes	1	64	.....
	Kendall	3	316	.....
	Kerr	14	1,520	.....
	Kinney	6	592	.....
	Lee	8	396	.....
	Medina	2	188	.....
	Presidio	1	156	.....
	Tom Green	6	616	.....
	Uvalde	2	252	.....
	Victoria	4	380	.....
	Webb	11	1,216	.....
	Wilson	8	316	.....
	Zapata	1	124	.....
		193	20,508	\$31,688

VERMONT.

First	Addison and Bennington	597	63,468	159,812
	Rutland and Washington	994	105,025	229,345
		1,591	168,493	389,157
Second	Caledonia	378	39,707	94,796
	Orange	301	32,227	75,499
	Windham	267	28,471	60,605
	Windsor	480	50,742	118,883
		1,426	151,147	349,764
Third	Chittenden and Essex	435	46,777	104,081
	Franklin and Grand Isle	371	39,492	90,314
	Lamoille	293	31,014	70,928
	Orleans	445	47,224	120,529
		1,544	164,507	385,852

VIRGINIA.

First	Accomack	65	6,920	10,348
	Essex	13	1,500	3,250
	Gloucester	7	756	1,134
	King and Queen	7	756	1,134
	King George	9	1,072	1,608
	King William	9	912	1,368
	Lancaster	4	376	564
	Mathews	19	2,016	3,024
	Middlesex	8	756	1,134
	Northampton	14	1,416	3,604
	Northumberland	6	624	936
	Prince William	29	3,144	4,716
	Richmond	2	252	378
	Spottsylvania	69	7,140	10,710
	Stafford	18	1,920	2,880
	Westmoreland	11	1,132	1,696
		290	30,692	48,486

PENSIONS.

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TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Second	Charles City.....	19	\$2, 008	\$3, 012
	Elizabeth City.....	725	79, 446	122, 917
	Isle of Wight.....	14	1, 536	2, 304
	James City.....	6	624	936
	Nansemond.....	17	1, 848	2, 772
	New Kent.....	7	676	1, 014
	Norfolk.....	20	19, 450	33, 560
	Princess Anne.....	2	228	342
	Southampton.....	12	1, 488	2, 232
	Surry.....	3	343	2, 201
	Sussex.....	12	1, 428	2, 142
	Warwick.....	2	252	378
	York.....	10	1, 136	1, 704
		849	110, 463	175, 514
Third	Caroline.....	24	2, 668	4, 002
	Chesterfield.....	87	3, 924	5, 886
	Hanover.....	31	3, 896	5, 094
	Henrico.....	131	13, 199	23, 867
	Louisa.....	43	4, 684	7, 026
		266	27, 871	45, 875
Fourth	Amelia.....	14	1, 480	2, 220
	Brunswick.....	21	2, 264	3, 396
	Charlotte.....	27	2, 946	4, 400
	Cumberland.....	16	1, 632	2, 448
	Dinwiddie.....	49	5, 124	7, 686
	Greenville.....	9	944	1, 416
	Lunenburg.....	10	1, 180	1, 770
	Mecklenburg.....	25	2, 776	4, 164
	Nottoway.....	8	756	1, 134
	Powhatan.....	11	1, 260	1, 890
	Prince Edward.....	16	1, 732	2, 598
		206	22, 094	33, 122
Fifth	Carroll.....	13	1, 324	1, 986
	Floyd.....	16	1, 704	2, 556
	Franklin.....	42	4, 400	6, 300
	Grayson.....	9	1, 008	1, 512
	Halifax.....	57	5, 940	8, 910
	Henry.....	18	1, 916	2, 874
	Patrick.....	24	2, 612	3, 906
	Pittsylvania.....	45	4, 776	7, 164
		224	23, 680	37, 382
Sixth	Alleghany.....	10	1, 176	1, 764
	Amherst.....	57	6, 036	9, 054
	Appomattox.....	37	3, 904	5, 856
	Bedford.....	57	5, 904	8, 856
	Botetourt.....	11	1, 260	1, 890
	Buckingham.....	24	2, 692	4, 038
	Campbell.....	63	6, 628	9, 942
	Nelson.....	37	3, 800	5, 700
	Rockbridge.....	29	3, 068	4, 602
		325	34, 468	51, 702
Seventh	Albemarle.....	68	7, 104	10, 656
	Augusta.....	70	7, 412	11, 106
	Bath.....	6	552	1, 552
	Fluvanna.....	29	3, 144	4, 716
	Goochland.....	20	2, 296	3, 444
	Greene.....	3	380	570
	Highland.....	11	1, 156	2, 128
	Rockingham.....	50	5, 356	8, 034
	Shenandoah.....	83	8, 556	12, 834
		290	30, 956	47, 540
Eighth	Alexandria.....	37	3, 973	5, 955
	Clarke.....	8	816	1, 224
	Culpeper.....	21	2, 372	3, 558
	Fairfax.....	78	8, 092	12, 138
	Fauquier.....	35	3, 740	5, 610

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Eighth—Continued	Frederick	41	\$4,524	\$6,786
	Loudon	67	7,217	10,609
	Madison	13	1,424	2,136
	Orange	23	2,504	3,756
	Page	28	2,912	4,368
	Rappahannock	20	2,332	3,496
	Warren	18	2,016	3,024
		389	41,932	62,862
Ninth	Bland	5	504	756
	Buchanan	1	124	186
	Craig	8	816	1,224
	Giles	8	880	1,320
	Lee	17	1,948	2,922
	Montgomery	20	2,232	3,348
	Pulaski	9	944	1,416
	Roanoke	14	1,512	2,268
	Russell	14	1,512	2,268
	Scott	14	1,512	2,268
	Smyth	9	1,048	1,572
	Tazewell	9	1,192	1,788
	Washington	24	2,684	4,026
	Wise	2	252	378
	Wythe	12	1,304	1,956
		166	18,464	27,686

WEST VIRGINIA.

First	Brooke	26	2,772	4,156
	Calhoun	32	3,501	5,299
	Doddridge	67	7,261	12,965
	Gilmer	51	5,455	9,601
	Hancock	22	2,104	3,934
	Harrison	140	14,810	29,327
	Lewis	85	8,812	20,092
	Marshall	158	16,308	32,046
	Ohio	150	16,000	25,048
	Pleasants	55	5,865	10,149
	Ritchie	147	15,427	33,733
	Tyler	136	13,320	30,544
	Wetzel	66	6,824	11,974
	Wirt	60	6,225	15,527
	Wood	279	29,521	74,235
		1,474	154,205	319,152
Second	Barbour	66	6,698	10,040
	Berkeley	49	5,192	7,788
	Grant	26	2,736	4,856
	Hampshire	25	2,676	4,014
	Hardy	9	1,008	1,512
	Jefferson	51	5,304	9,756
	Marion	106	11,120	19,696
	Mineral	41	4,319	14,247
	Monongalia	103	10,934	17,486
	Morgan	28	2,964	4,476
	Pendleton	19	2,012	3,018
	Pocahontas	6	624	936
	Preston	140	14,880	24,106
	Randolph	14	1,414	2,891
	Taylor	46	4,700	8,094
	Tucker	11	1,142	2,068
	Upshur	76	8,096	16,076
	Webster	16	1,696	2,544
		832	87,537	153,226
Third	Boone	6	584	888
	Braxton	56	6,089	9,049
	Cabell	57	5,960	14,094
	Clay	4	477	711
	Fayette	15	1,624	4,696
	Greenbrier	30	3,124	5,006

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Third—Continued	Jackson	124	\$13,151	\$25,085
	Kanawha	119	12,664	24,392
	Lincoln	10	1,136	1,704
	Logan	9	936	2,456
	Mason	164	17,437	31,041
	Mercer	7	736	1,104
	Monroe	26	2,744	4,116
	McDowell	16	504	756
	Nicholas	5	1,741	3,687
	Putnam	50	5,300	10,088
	Raleigh	22	2,358	4,244
	Roane	75	7,944	14,240
	Summers	13	1,388	2,060
	Wayne	51	5,276	12,438
	Wyoming	1	64	96
		511	91,175	174,541

WISCONSIN.

First	Kenosha	59	6,252	15,176
	Racine	117	12,440	26,350
	Rock	309	32,556	72,039
	Walworth	264	28,231	64,833
	Waukesha	173	18,422	38,043
		922	97,907	216,441
Second	Columbia	246	26,038	54,240
	Dane	373	39,179	100,305
	Jefferson	269	28,712	63,612
	Sauk	368	39,816	91,290
		1,256	133,745	309,447
Third	Crawford	112	11,932	24,096
	Grant	469	50,175	120,646
	Green	236	29,274	62,194
	Iowa	122	12,912	28,808
	La Fayette	143	32,672	67,121
	Richland	321	33,816	79,949
		1,403	170,981	388,814
Fourth	Milwaukee	1,132	120,188	224,110
	Ozaukee	27	2,844	5,404
	Washington	82	8,740	20,124
		1,241	131,772	249,638
Fifth	Dodge	156	16,992	35,232
	Fond du Lac	302	31,654	79,898
	Manitowoc	99	10,416	21,360
	Sheboygan	205	21,889	44,311
		762	80,951	180,801
Sixth	Brown	197	20,820	45,630
	Calumet	114	11,896	26,538
	Door	23	2,458	4,661
	Green Lake	228	24,084	47,886
	Kewaunee	32	3,324	7,381
	Lanai	9	1,004	1,908
	Marquette	19	1,986	5,282
	Outagamie	176	18,732	41,734
	Waupaca	179	18,810	38,988
	Waushara	188	19,908	49,074
	Winnebago	830	35,086	77,560
		1,495	158,108	346,592
Seventh	Buffalo	38	3,916	9,533
	Clark	116	12,286	26,266
	Eau Claire	203	21,714	52,630
	Jackson	71	7,354	16,781

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Congressional district.	County.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Seventh—Continued	La Crosse.....	121	\$12,668	\$26,436
	Monroe.....	231	24,144	57,747
	Peplin.....	49	5,220	13,013
	Pierce.....	134	14,220	32,334
	Saint Croix.....	108	11,418	29,959
	Taylor.....	38	3,517	9,144
	Trempealeau.....	96	9,999	27,633
	Vernon.....	164	17,332	38,296
		1,364	143,738	339,752
Eighth.....	Adams.....	59	6,362	13,296
	Ashland.....	18	1,936	3,678
	Barron.....	59	6,290	14,034
	Bayfield.....	1	60	114
	Chippewa.....	113	11,990	31,348
	Burnett.....	4	388	737
	Dunn.....	127	13,600	32,948
	Douglas.....	6	600	1,140
	Juneau.....	198	21,080	44,961
	Lincoln.....	19	2,044	3,894
	Marathon.....	62	6,742	13,466
	Marquette.....	5	498	6,906
	Oconto.....	36	3,774	8,723
	Polk.....	66	6,986	17,175
	Portage.....	190	20,062	49,274
	Price.....	7	671	2,962
	Shawano.....	43	4,476	11,187
	Wood.....	63	6,628	16,328
		1,076	114,187	272,195

TERRITORIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Districts.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Alaska.....	1	\$176	\$176
Arizona.....	58	6,253	13,643
Dakota.....	804	85,132	146,687
District of Columbia.....	3,150	322,004	645,972
Idaho.....	46	4,832	9,348
Indian Territory.....	56	5,829	9,394
Montana.....	103	11,017	25,389
New Mexico.....	31	3,226	7,509
Utah.....	64	6,748	12,276
Washington.....	228	24,158	51,069
Wyoming.....	65	6,885	11,869
Foreign countries.....	268	25,528	53,190

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

ALABAMA.			
First.....	43	4,220	8,338
Second.....	65	6,992	10,498
Third.....	59	6,100	12,159
Fourth.....	29	3,016	4,534
Fifth.....	113	12,112	20,228
Sixth.....	130	13,716	22,739
Seventh.....	168	18,028	29,254
Eighth.....	263	28,216	47,546
	870	92,400	155,257
ARKANSAS.			
First.....	179	18,949	30,474
Second.....	94	9,958	26,007
Third.....	537	60,135	95,689
Fourth.....	540	57,233	92,977
	1,370	146,275	245,117

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Districts.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
CALIFORNIA.			
First.....	523	\$55,623	\$107,121
Second.....	179	18,560	28,926
Third.....	301	31,853	47,565
Fourth.....	456	48,671	72,690
	1,459	154,737	256,313
COLORADO.			
First.....	274	28,568	234,640
CONNECTICUT.			
First.....	1,068	113,119	297,062
Second.....	1,265	133,250	317,870
Third.....	1,088	115,790	257,924
Fourth.....	1,244	130,789	325,384
	4,665	492,948	1,198,270
DELAWARE.			
First.....	726	77,918	178,749
FLORIDA.			
First.....	136	14,900	22,911
Second.....	185	20,161	31,129
	321	35,121	54,040
GEORGIA.			
First.....	58	6,168	9,912
Second.....	58	6,376	9,564
Third.....	27	3,052	4,578
Fourth.....	108	11,384	17,076
Fifth.....	167	17,955	28,462
Sixth.....	72	7,940	11,910
Seventh.....	207	23,232	36,278
Eighth.....	90	9,872	14,808
Ninth.....	261	28,385	43,418
	1,048	114,364	176,001
ILLINOIS.			
First.....	796	84,037	203,496
Second.....	716	75,584	182,923
Third.....	547	57,832	133,082
Fourth.....	1,068	112,302	270,519
Fifth.....	1,114	117,708	311,280
Sixth.....	966	105,349	262,058
Seventh.....	1,002	105,627	248,832
Eighth.....	778	79,907	239,833
Ninth.....	1,061	111,162	319,224
Tenth.....	1,165	121,609	329,568
Eleventh.....	1,196	126,047	310,217
Twelfth.....	1,155	121,834	319,925
Thirteenth.....	1,065	110,869	296,157
Fourteenth.....	1,566	166,262	433,986
Fifteenth.....	1,557	163,214	436,621
Sixteenth.....	1,267	135,108	368,557
Seventeenth.....	707	73,103	199,451
Eighteenth.....	1,741	184,804	519,709
Nineteenth.....	1,972	207,194	572,251
	31,496	3,250,552	5,950,672
INDIANA.			
First.....	1,441	148,127	456,178
Second.....	1,607	166,711	523,890
Third.....	1,502	137,038	453,828
Fourth.....	1,370	131,361	394,751
Fifth.....	1,401	146,533	414,948
Sixth.....	1,189	121,809	384,717
Seventh.....	1,424	149,676	425,637
Eighth.....	1,402	146,555	418,515
Ninth.....	1,348	140,354	398,896

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Districts.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
INDIANA—Continued.			
Tenth	1,176	\$122,195	\$365,879
Eleventh	1,325	137,497	379,560
Twelfth	1,367	144,607	380,087
Thirteenth	948	98,746	263,764
	17,400	1,811,729	5,256,069
IOWA.			
First	1,793	190,985	422,346
Second	1,101	116,361	262,293
Third	945	90,553	255,752
Fourth	1,234	130,943	337,110
Fifth	1,161	121,302	308,050
Sixth	1,569	163,113	425,837
Seventh	1,143	119,420	311,894
Eighth	1,330	136,553	368,524
Ninth	1,456	153,267	389,936
	11,732	1,281,497	3,061,714
KANSAS.			
First	3,141	331,630	791,973
Second	2,461	255,856	622,155
Third	2,552	270,049	668,494
	8,094	857,535	2,022,622
KENTUCKY.			
First	262	27,944	60,364
Second	438	51,169	136,860
Third	828	85,184	208,070
Fourth	727	75,770	190,002
Fifth	1,013	101,881	322,550
Sixth	560	58,263	146,230
Seventh	501	52,643	124,215
Eighth	891	94,213	226,561
Ninth	778	83,436	186,778
Tenth	727	75,088	187,661
	6,773	705,501	1,677,441
LOUISIANA.			
First	285	30,209	52,925
Second	320	33,629	59,368
Third	64	6,744	11,121
Fourth	17	1,974	9,006
Fifth	60	6,316	16,618
Sixth	84	8,936	13,540
	890	88,008	167,313
MAINE.			
First	1,755	188,680	427,962
Second	2,149	228,440	538,506
Third	2,615	267,345	796,857
Fourth	2,346	248,650	511,636
Fifth	2,477	255,373	561,878
	11,342	1,288,488	2,775,864
MARYLAND.			
First	335	34,816	73,588
Second	603	62,694	130,587
Third	850	89,244	193,040
Fourth	1,081	107,236	230,849
Fifth	300	31,558	68,292
Sixth	565	60,252	122,365
	3,684	385,781	826,691
MASSACHUSETTS.			
First	1,843	143,388	324,037
Second	1,481	158,164	353,112
Third	1,387	147,752	323,339
Fourth	1,240	131,862	304,145

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Districts.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.			
Fifth.....	1, 616	\$172, 476	\$379, 300
Sixth.....	1, 426	150, 926	341, 259
Seventh.....	1, 392	147, 660	334, 054
Eighth.....	1, 556	165, 220	368, 418
Ninth.....	1, 334	141, 096	321, 582
Tenth.....	1, 360	145, 096	326, 472
Eleventh.....	1, 337	142, 275	322, 123
	15, 472	1, 645, 445	3, 706, 831
MICHIGAN.			
First.....	983	104, 827	231, 526
Second.....	1, 361	144, 739	325, 995
Third.....	1, 628	172, 725	406, 978
Fourth.....	1, 339	141, 104	358, 878
Fifth.....	1, 456	153, 623	373, 142
Sixth.....	2, 026	217, 210	511, 651
Seventh.....	951	101, 753	227, 100
Eighth.....	1, 361	145, 463	324, 118
Ninth.....	1, 072	113, 031	255, 066
	12, 177	1, 294, 465	3, 012, 444
MINNESOTA.			
First.....	1, 390	152, 462	357, 629
Second.....	981	103, 724	241, 063
Third.....	1, 834	194, 606	470, 156
	4, 205	450, 792	1, 068, 848
MISSISSIPPI.			
First.....	62	6, 228	9, 226
Second.....	55	5, 532	8, 296
Third.....	58	5, 864	8, 796
Fourth.....	68	7, 340	11, 122
Fifth.....	151	15, 836	24, 138
Sixth.....	163	24, 131	36, 644
	557	64, 931	96, 224
MISSOURI.			
First.....	562	59, 175	157, 279
Second.....	358	38, 403	98, 585
Third.....	356	37, 511	89, 900
Fourth.....	395	41, 478	100, 626
Fifth.....	739	79, 082	189, 230
Sixth.....	1, 229	130, 145	297, 764
Seventh.....	951	100, 769	246, 045
Eighth.....	608	64, 404	156, 681
Ninth.....	1, 023	107, 973	266, 289
Tenth.....	1, 174	122, 124	332, 467
Eleventh.....	354	41, 818	124, 514
Twelfth.....	1, 333	143, 402	339, 809
Thirteenth.....	362	38, 086	87, 971
	9, 444	1, 004, 365	2, 485, 960
NEBRASKA.			
First.....	484	825, 362	634, 618
NEVADA.			
First.....	66	6, 840	10, 490
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
First.....	1, 738	183, 591	405, 996
Second.....	1, 809	191, 050	435, 845
Third.....	1, 527	162, 242	382, 579
	5, 074	536, 892	1, 224, 422
NEW JERSEY.			
First.....	1, 275	133, 910	316, 109
Second.....	1, 441	152, 464	347, 844

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Districts.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
NEW JERSEY—Continued.			
Third	915	\$96,852	\$229,294
Fourth	587	61,468	154,110
Fifth	705	74,621	171,661
Sixth	1,141	120,796	255,605
Seventh	560	58,925	124,742
	6,624	698,976	1,569,365
NEW YORK.			
First	769	81,655	167,921
Second	634	67,616	147,510
Third	847	90,270	208,796
Fourth	685	73,079	161,699
Fifth	466	49,354	110,838
Sixth	471	49,862	111,803
Seventh	454	48,058	108,376
Eighth	588	62,043	145,186
Ninth	404	42,791	94,943
Tenth	591	62,355	145,779
Eleventh	477	50,264	112,505
Twelfth	467	49,898	108,948
Thirteenth	782	83,484	177,549
Fourteenth	1,296	131,458	278,439
Fifteenth	973	103,006	223,322
Sixteenth	1,003	107,204	210,885
Seventeenth	1,128	119,681	261,377
Eighteenth	1,418	150,657	313,436
Nineteenth	1,344	143,470	290,447
Twentieth	1,317	139,664	305,979
Twenty-first	1,377	143,600	341,707
Twenty-second	1,496	159,201	367,167
Twenty-third	1,027	108,930	236,458
Twenty-fourth	1,431	152,962	324,342
Twenty-fifth	1,355	143,941	297,197
Twenty-sixth	1,440	153,311	335,067
Twenty-seventh	1,145	121,402	256,078
Twenty-eighth	1,567	167,968	328,466
Twenty-ninth	1,908	201,628	456,837
Thirtieth	1,154	123,940	252,561
Thirty-first	1,026	106,329	225,622
Thirty-second	805	85,379	177,918
Thirty-third	1,373	145,656	324,899
	33,153	3,523,276	7,674,127
NORTH CAROLINA.			
First	144	16,282	24,163
Second	111	11,676	18,469
Third	105	10,940	17,110
Fourth	72	7,347	11,100
Fifth	94	9,532	15,000
Sixth	76	8,196	12,234
Seventh	97	10,843	17,143
Eighth	212	20,706	32,400
	910	95,522	147,669
OHIO.			
First	648	67,887	173,967
Second	690	72,215	182,311
Third	1,264	132,235	357,307
Fourth	2,956	315,856	623,387
Fifth	1,390	150,929	386,230
Sixth	1,698	177,631	433,446
Seventh	1,462	153,570	394,153
Eighth	1,215	128,630	348,065
Ninth	1,369	143,739	358,486
Tenth	1,567	165,874	376,601
Eleventh	1,392	139,940	340,489
Twelfth	1,449	160,822	374,546
Thirteenth	1,142	119,913	279,621
Fourteenth	1,159	122,086	314,963
Fifteenth	1,625	172,280	437,657
Sixteenth	1,225	128,669	298,397
Seventeenth	937	107,808	263,440

TABLE 13.—Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Districts.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
OHIO—Continued.			
Eighteenth	954	\$101, 273	\$220, 903
Nineteenth	1, 308	137, 528	340, 443
Twentieth	874	98, 053	213, 770
	26, 325	2, 793, 048	6, 769, 053
OREGON.			
First	342	36, 221	71, 712
PENNSYLVANIA.			
First	1, 234	129, 891	311, 832
Second	1, 185	123, 364	273, 415
Third	852	90, 281	197, 567
Fourth	1, 641	162, 768	374, 297
Fifth	1, 563	165, 116	375, 758
Sixth	743	78, 287	185, 728
Seventh	565	59, 260	138, 556
Eighth	675	71, 558	175, 500
Ninth	1, 104	119, 052	305, 543
Tenth	843	83, 970	195, 594
Eleventh	827	87, 431	215, 091
Twelfth	777	81, 737	213, 956
Thirteenth	580	61, 205	136, 380
Fourteenth	1, 161	122, 144	287, 079
Fifteenth	1, 832	172, 780	431, 961
Sixteenth	1, 540	162, 869	414, 387
Seventeenth	1, 459	155, 110	358, 618
Eighteenth	1, 404	147, 748	335, 165
Nineteenth	921	96, 654	212, 786
Twentieth	1, 195	126, 442	294, 941
Twenty-first	1, 142	119, 485	279, 339
Twenty-second	985	103, 900	227, 482
Twenty-third	984	103, 890	227, 482
Twenty-fourth	1, 043	109, 067	277, 203
Twenty-fifth	1, 555	163, 612	397, 180
Twenty-sixth	1, 455	151, 831	414, 627
Twenty-seventh	1, 140	119, 860	299, 375
	30, 085	3, 174, 931	7, 555, 635
RHODE ISLAND.			
First	1, 145	119, 519	287, 227
Second	269	28, 184	63, 603
	1, 414	147, 703	350, 830
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
First	46	4, 986	7, 404
Second	90	6, 388	10, 240
Third	102	10, 790	16, 139
Fourth	86	9, 200	14, 276
Fifth	92	9, 331	15, 120
	396	41, 145	63, 229
TENNESSEE.			
First	1, 394	142, 244	319, 143
Second	1, 236	136, 169	302, 333
Third	666	70, 808	143, 665
Fourth	348	36, 934	73, 201
Fifth	222	23, 624	47, 516
Sixth	333	40, 123	74, 437
Seventh	243	25, 744	53, 047
Eighth	239	30, 871	71, 604
Ninth	137	14, 928	25, 995
Tenth	139	14, 735	32, 347
	4, 997	536, 180	1, 150, 693
TEXAS.			
First	58	5, 900	8, 377
Second	97	9, 856	16, 152
Third	358	37, 993	57, 512
Fourth	106	11, 276	17, 634

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.—Continued.*

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—Continued.

Districts.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
TEXAS—Continued.			
Fifth.....	114	\$12,612	\$19,661
Sixth.....	193	20,508	31,688
	926	96,216	151,554
VERMONT.			
First.....	1,561	168,493	399,157
Second.....	1,428	151,147	349,764
Third.....	1,544	164,507	385,852
	4,561	484,147	1,134,773
VIRGINIA.			
First.....	290	30,692	48,496
Second.....	849	110,463	175,514
Third.....	266	27,871	45,875
Fourth.....	206	22,094	33,122
Fifth.....	224	23,680	37,382
Sixth.....	325	34,468	51,702
Seventh.....	290	30,956	47,540
Eighth.....	389	41,932	62,862
Ninth.....	166	18,464	27,696
	3,005	340,620	530,169
WEST VIRGINIA.			
First.....	1,474	154,205	319,152
Second.....	832	87,537	153,226
Third.....	860	91,175	174,541
	3,166	332,917	646,919
WISCONSIN.			
First.....	922	97,907	216,441
Second.....	1,256	133,745	309,447
Third.....	1,403	170,981	388,814
Fourth.....	1,241	131,772	249,638
Fifth.....	762	80,951	180,801
Sixth.....	1,495	158,108	346,592
Seventh.....	1,364	143,738	339,752
Eighth.....	1,076	114,187	272,195
	9,519	1,031,889	2,303,680
TERRITORIES.			
Alaska.....	1	176	176
Arizona.....	58	6,253	13,643
Dakota.....	804	85,132	146,687
District of Columbia.....	3,150	322,004	645,972
Idaho.....	46	4,832	9,348
Indian Territory.....	56	5,829	9,384
Montana.....	103	11,017	25,380
New Mexico.....	31	3,226	7,500
Utah.....	64	6,748	12,276
Washington.....	228	24,158	51,009
Wyoming.....	65	6,885	11,809
Foreign countries.....	268	25,528	53,131
	4,874	501,788	996,315

CONSOLIDATION OF STATES.

States.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Alabama.....	870	\$22,400	\$155,257
Arkansas.....	1,370	146,275	245,117
California.....	1,459	154,737	256,312
Colorado.....	274	28,568	284,640
Connecticut.....	4,665	492,948	1,198,270

TABLE 13.—*Number of pensioners, by Congressional districts and States, &c.*—Continued.

CONSOLIDATION OF STATES—Continued.

States.	Number of pensioners.	Annual value of pensions.	Annual payment, with arrears.
Delaware.....	736	\$77,918	\$173,749
Florida.....	321	35,121	54,040
Georgia.....	1,048	114,864	176,001
Illinois.....	21,496	2,259,552	5,959,672
Indiana.....	17,400	1,811,729	5,256,089
Iowa.....	11,732	1,281,497	3,081,714
Kansas.....	8,094	857,535	2,022,622
Kentucky.....	5,773	705,591	1,677,441
Louisiana.....	830	88,008	157,313
Maine.....	11,342	1,088,488	2,775,864
Maryland.....	3,684	385,731	823,691
Massachusetts.....	15,472	1,645,445	3,706,831
Michigan.....	12,177	1,294,465	3,012,444
Minnesota.....	4,205	450,792	1,068,248
Mississippi.....	557	64,931	98,224
Missouri.....	9,444	1,004,365	2,485,960
Nebraska.....	484	25,362	634,618
Nevada.....	66	6,840	10,490
New Hampshire.....	5,074	386,892	1,224,422
New Jersey.....	6,624	98,976	1,596,365
New York.....	33,153	3,623,276	7,674,127
North Carolina.....	910	95,522	147,669
Ohio.....	26,325	2,796,948	6,769,053
Oregon.....	342	36,221	71,712
Pennsylvania.....	30,085	3,174,931	7,555,835
Rhode Island.....	1,414	147,703	350,890
South Carolina.....	386	41,145	63,229
Tennessee.....	4,997	36,180	1,150,693
Texas.....	926	98,216	151,554
Vermont.....	4,561	484,147	1,134,773
Virginia.....	3,005	340,629	530,169
West Virginia.....	3,166	32,917	646,919
Wisconsin.....	9,519	1,031,389	2,303,680
Alaska.....	1	176	176
Arizona.....	58	6,253	13,643
Dakota.....	804	85,132	146,687
District of Columbia.....	3,150	322,004	645,972
Idaho.....	46	4,832	9,348
Indian Territory.....	56	5,829	9,384
Montana.....	103	11,017	25,389
New Mexico.....	31	3,226	7,500
Utah.....	64	6,748	12,276
Washington.....	228	24,158	51,009
Wyoming.....	65	6,885	11,809
Foreign countries.....	268	25,528	53,131
Total.....	269,892	28,939,533	67,630,612

There are about 16,000 pensioners who are not included in the above, some 12,000 of whom are those affected by section 4719 of the Revised Statutes, who have not been paid for one, two, and three years, and the balance are those who have no fixed residence, mostly those following the sea.

TABLE 14.—Names of the surviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers and sailors who are pensioners, and their place of residence, as shown by the roll June 30, 1882.

Name.	Town.	County.	State.
Curtis, Susan	Topsham	Sagadahoc	Maine.
Lancaster, Mary	Bath	do	Do.
Smith, Mary	Week's Mills	Kennebec	Do.
Spraul, Mary	Bristol	Lincoln	Do.
Foster, Lydia	Troy	Cheshire	New Hampshire.
Mansur, Susan	Manchester	Hillsborough	Do.
Wadleigh, Nancy	Laconia	Bellknop	Do.
Damen, Esther S.	Bridgewater Corners	Windser	Vermont.
Gorham, Louisa	Castleton	Rutland	Do.
Morse, Lucy	East Barnard	Windser	Do.
Richardson, Patsy	Bethel	do	Do.
Vradenburgh, Fanny	Warren	Washington	Do.
Cutler, Margaret	Townshend	Middlesex	Massachusetts.
Buckalew, Nancy	Northumberland	Northumberland	Pennsylvania.
Belts, Elizabeth	Harrisburg	Dauphin	Do.
Beach, Margaret	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Do.
Dickey, Mary M.	Towanda	Bradford	Do.
Gunter, Elizabeth	Lancaster	Lancaster	Do.
Mulligan, Margaret	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Do.
Linn, Elizabeth	Dewart	Northumberland	Do.
Cline, Catharine	Cincinnati	Hamilton	Ohio.
Riley, Nancy	Hamilton	Butler	Do.
Davis, Elizabeth	Morganville	Morgan	Do.
Fletcher, Marian	Little Hocking	Washington	Do.
Halden, Mary	New York	New York	New York.
Pump, Sally	Nelson	Madison	Do.
McIntyre, Catharine	Brooklyn	Kings	Do.
Turner, Asenath	Manchester	Ontario	Do.
Dunmore, Jane	Broadalbin	Fulton	Do.
Brown, Mary	Maine	Broome	Do.
Mitchell, Margaret	Penn Yan	Yates	Do.
Northway, Abigail	Cardiff	Osondaga	Do.
Tyner, Hannah	Nashville	Chautauqua	Do.
White, Anna	Auburn	Cayuga	Do.
Acree, Father	Kingson	Ray	Tennessee.
Brown, Mary	Knoxville	Knox	Do.
Jones, Nancy	Jonesborough	Washington	Do.
Nunneke, Mary A.	Centreville	Hickman	Do.
Rains, Nancy	Union Depot	Sullivan	Do.
Robertson, Nancy	Henry's Cross-Roads	Savner	Do.
Richards, Sarah	Lenox	London	Do.
Williamson, Cynthia	Nashville	Davidson	Do.
Williams, Nancy	Clear Springs	Granger	Do.
Boston, Elizabeth	Aquone	Macon	North Carolina.
Gragg, Nancy	Morganton	Berk	Do.
Hawkins, Catharine	Mockville	Davie	Do.
Hough, Elizabeth	Wadesborough	Anderson	Do.
Harris, Judah	New Light	Wake	Do.
Hoagland, Mahala	Charlotte	Mecklenburg	Do.
Weatherman, Nancy	Kearsville	Mitchell	Do.
Pritchett, Nancy	McLeansville	Gulford	Do.
Parrish, Theodosia	Kinston	Lenoir	Do.
Riggabee, Cynthia	Raleigh	Wake	Do.
Brown, Lavina	Aquila	Franklin	Georgia.
Brooks, Margaret T.	Cedartown	Folk	Do.
Mann, Mahinda	Jasper	Pickens	Do.
Russell, Nancy	Thomson	McGuiffy	Do.
Smith, Meridy	Newman	Coweta	Do.
Smith, Peggy	Cobbville	Telfair	Do.
Whitmond, Lucinda	Marlette	Cobb	Do.
Cyrus, Phoebe	Appomattox Court-House	Appomattox	Virginia.
Lumpkin, Catharine	Penhook	Franklin	Do.
Lowe, Eleanor	Abingdon	Washington	Do.
Lipford, Elizabeth	Chatham	Pittsylvania	Do.
Meacham, Frances	Christiansburg	Montgomery	Do.
Mayo, Rebecca	Newbern	Pulaski	Do.
Owens, Sarah	Bristol	Prince William	Do.
Sneed, Mary	Accomack	Accomack	Do.
Tulloch, Susan	Mount Carmel	Halifax	Do.
Bayne, Sally	News Ferry	do	Do.
Booth, Rebecca	Marion	Marion	South Carolina.
Jones, Rebecca	Camden	Kershaw	Do.
Neal, Sarah	Timpanville	Darlington	Do.
McAllister, Sarah	Can Town	Lee	Mississippi.
Campbell, Sarah S.	Big Clear Creek	Greenbrier	West Virginia.
Fuller, Elizabeth	Furgitaville	Hampshire	Do.
Kimble, Mary	Saint Mary's	Pleasant	Do.
Martin, Jane	Clarksburg	Harrison	Do.
Mallory, Sally	Ainsworth	Holt	Nebmaka.
Burch, Rebecca	Halstead	Harvey	Kansas.
Eubank, Nancy	Vermont	Cooper	Missouri.

TABLE 14.—*Names of the surviving widows of Revolutionary soldiers, &c.*—Continued.

Name.	Town.	County.	State.
Moody, Sarah	Hopkins	Nodaway	Missouri.
Wetmore, Mehitable	Topeka	Shawnee	Kansas.
Chance, Fanny	Winalow	Pike	Indiana.
Lindsay, Clarissa	Vincennes	Knox	Do.
Walters, Nancy	Clarksburg	Decatur	Do.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHITECT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report, showing the progress made since the last annual report in the various works under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, and a statement of the expenditures made on account of the same during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

THE CAPITOL.

At the beginning of the present Congress several additional rooms were required for the use of committees. So urgent was this demand, that rooms formerly occupied for storage and even ends of corridors have been fitted up to meet this want.

Rooms are now being made, as provided by law, in the crypt for the storing of books connected with the Library of Congress.

The file-room connected with the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives has been extended in a fire-proof manner and furnished with iron shelving and metallic file-cases.

Bathing-rooms, as provided by a joint resolution, have been fitted up in the basement of the south wing, and the space formerly occupied by them has been annexed to the restaurant and put in condition for use. As many members have expressed a desire to have the marble tubs which were taken from the old bathing-rooms again brought into use, I have caused the two most free from cracks to be placed in the basement, in rooms constructed for that purpose.

The elevator in the House wing has been completed, and that in the Senate is being rebuilt so as to insure additional safety and speed. A warehouse lift, controlled by steam-power, is being put in the Senate wing for the convenient handling of documents connected with the folding-room at the basement.

A large amount of painting and other repairs have been made throughout the building.

The condition of the iron-work of the dome was found to be such that much of the old paint had to be taken off by mechanical and chemical means to get rid of the cracks, many of which had exposed the iron and caused rust stains. This condition appeared mostly confined to that part of the work which during its construction was primed with "plumbago" paint.

The old portion of the copper roof near the dome and over the rooms occupied by the Library of Congress has been so injured by materials

falling upon it when the dome was in course of construction that it can no longer be kept weather-tight, and I recommend that a new roof be placed over this portion of the structure the coming building season.

The heating apparatus of both wings has been kept in good running order. Of that of the House of Representatives—the running of which the Architect has more immediate charge—Mr. Lannan, the engineer, in his report, says:

Through the entire session of the last Congress the daily observations commenced last year were continued, accompanied by accurate instrumental tests and measurements. Of that which pertained to the heating and ventilating of the hall of the House of Representatives they have been carefully taken, tabulated, and preserved. They show for the period embraced in the months of December, January, February, March, and April the following results, viz:

Average relative humidity, per cent	46.75
Average revolution fan per minute	53
Volume of air carried to hall by each revolution of fan, cubic feet	833
Volume of air carried to hall per minute by each revolution of fan, cubic feet	47,872
Volume for each person present, per minute, cubic feet	68
Volume removed for each person present, per minute, cubic feet	72

It will be observed that the volume of air removed was somewhat greater than that delivered. This fact is largely due to the expansion of the air, as the measurements of the air delivered was made at its temperature at the outside, while that of the air expelled was made at the point of exit of the building, where it was heated and consequently increased in volume. During the Garfield memorial services, when there were 2,400 persons present in the hall, the machinery and appliances of this department were severely tested and with most satisfactory results. There were forced into the hall 113,885 cubic feet of air per minute, that being nearly 48 feet to each person per minute. The temperature of the hall was likewise under easy control, as there was but one degree variation of temperature during this whole ceremony, the thermometer ranging between 69° and 70°.

The small fan has been taken down and reset, and the boilers have been repaired and placed in good order. As these boilers have now been in use twenty-four years, they have been stripped of all their coverings, thoroughly examined, and, to all appearances, are perfectly strong and secure; but during the next recess I am of the opinion that extensive repairs will have to be made to them. I am gratified that as a further measure of precaution you have requested the Secretary of the Navy to detail some of the engineer officers of his department to make a further test and inspection of these boilers.

The boilers above referred to have, in conformity with an order from the Navy Department, been inspected by Messrs. John Lowe and W. B. Bailey, passed assistant engineers United States Navy, who report as follows:

The boilers, four in number, were entirely stripped of their brick jackets, thus wholly exposing their exterior surfaces. The fire-boxes were first carefully inspected; during the time each was undergoing inspection the boiler was subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 110 pounds per square inch, none of the flat surfaces in the fire-boxes showing any signs of weakness.

The following defects were found, however:

In furnace No. 1, three patches about the water-legs and one small blister.

In furnace No. 2, one small crack in the tube sheet and one patch on the water-leg.

In furnace No. 3, two patches and one blister on the water-legs.

In furnace No. 4, one blister, three patches, and one crack.

These defects do not materially impair the efficiency of the boilers, but we would recommend that the blisters be carefully watched and cut out if they are found to increase.

The water was then let out of the boilers, manhole plates removed, and the interior of the boilers examined. The boilers are well and sufficiently braced; the iron, such as can be seen, presents no signs of corrosion, mud deposit, or incrustation.

These boilers were built by Ellis & Sons, of Washington, in 1857, and are consequently twenty-five years old. Notwithstanding their great length of service, owing to good material and workmanship in construction, careful management, and the use of pure fresh water, we find them in good condition, and in our opinion perfectly safe for a working pressure of forty pounds per square inch.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

As relates to the machinery for electric lighting, Mr. A. B. Talcott, electrician of the House of Representatives, states that on entering upon his duties February 1, 1882, he found the coils and burners over the Hall of Representatives in excellent condition, and says in his report that—

Through long use the switches had become so burned and oxydized as to be wholly unreliable. It being impossible to make the necessary repairs while Congress was in session, a temporary system of connections was improvised which proved satisfactory for the time being. New switches, less expensive and more readily accessible, will be put in before the reassembling of Congress.

The electric valves, by which the gas is turned on and shut off the burners, have become worn, causing slight leaks. These are now being changed so as to place them under control of the operator at the switch board, and prevent leakage. From long use and frequent temporary repairs the connections between the burners in the Rotunda have become bared so as to form ground connections on the slightest movement of the glass globe. These will be renewed with new coils and supports for the same during the coming month.

The engine, dynamo-machine, and other apparatus are in good condition. During the months of March, April, and May a series of experiments was made by the American Electric Light Company in connection with their incandescent light, but through imperfections in their machinery no results were reached that would furnish data of any value. These experiments were conducted at their own expense, the use of the government engine being allowed them for motive power.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Relating to the Capitol grounds, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect, furnishes the following report accompanied with an appendix, forming an index to trees about the Capitol, with advice to visitors interested in them. He says:

The principal construction works upon the Capitol grounds during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1882, have been the following:

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

- (1.) The southeast entrance-way, which is now completed, except in respect to lighting arrangements.
- (2.) The entrance to the southern system of wheel-ways and walks from Maryland avenue, the stone work of which is complete.
- (3.) The wall and coping on the east and south border by which the inclosure of the ground is completed.
- (4.) The walls, coping, stairs, and drainage arrangements of the direct approach from Maryland avenue to the west entrance of the Capitol.
- (5.) Foundation work of the parapet wall bounding the platform between the base of the Capitol and the central field of turf on the west.
- (6.) Twenty-four thousand square feet of plain and 10,000 square feet of "mosaic" artificial stone flagging.

The ground adjoining the several new works of masonry, heretofore temporarily prepared, has been broken up, regraded, with improved modeling of the surface, and sodded or planted.

INCOMPLETE WORK.—THE TERRACE.

In reviewing the present aspect of the Capitol it should be borne in mind that the area within a distance of from 100 to 150 feet of the Capitol, including the slopes beyond the high earth works, remains as it was temporarily prepared twenty years ago pending the design of a general plan for the improvement of the ground. The more nearly the improvement beyond this space is brought to realize its local intention, the more unsuitable, shabby, and disorderly must the central and more conspicuous ground appear, so that the better the work done the less satisfactory is the result as a whole. The anomaly will be more and more marked until the terrace and western stairway shall have been completed and the adjoining ground graded and finished in adaptation to them.

The present Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have reviewed the plans for these structures adopted seven years ago by Congress, on the recommendation of their predecessors, and it is understood that all its members are convinced that

they should be carried out without needless delay. Until Congress adopts this conclusion the Capitol grounds must both be seen at disadvantage and produce impressions unjust to the general design incorporating them.

For the convenience of the committee a brief statement, with illustrative sketches of the plan of the terrace, was prepared last winter.

The construction of the terrace will involve no breaking up of ground or roads or walks already finished, and need cause no inconvenience to the ordinary business of the Capitol.

PROGRESS OF PLANTATIONS.

At the beginning of the year the effect of a summer of extraordinary heat and drought followed by a winter of unprecedented cold, was still marked in the condition of the plantations; with the exception of a few broad-leaved evergreens, they have since recovered and are now growing vigorously. The death of certain shrubs the present year has been traced to gas leaks, and it is to be hoped that the time is near when through the introduction of an improved economical method of electric lighting the danger attending the use of illuminating gas in planted grounds may be avoided.

The four lines of plane trees on the west of the Capitol are growing very thriftily, but are checked and given lop-sided forms by the interference of what remains of the old avenue trees they are designed to supersede.

This will be obvious on comparing the crowded trees with others of their kind not so affected. The injury is not, as yet, so great that it may not be remedied, but the final removal of the remaining old trees, nearly all of which are plainly diseased or dilapidated, should not be delayed more than another year.

The temporary loss of shade will soon be amply compensated by the overarching of the new trees.

INDEX TO TREES.

There being trees on the ground unknown to many visitors from distant parts of the country, upon a suggestion kindly made by members of Congress, labels have been placed before a large number, giving their names, and a map, index, and references prepared for the use of strangers. To further foster, meet, and lead on to more useful fields any disposition of inquiry that might occur upon the ground in respect to silviculture, especially with those having little knowledge of the subject, an explanatory account of the plantations has been added, with advice as to opportunities of fuller information. Copies of all are appended.

EXTENSION TO COURT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The extension to this building as authorized by the act of Congress approved February 23, 1881, is now approaching completion. The principal story for the use of the courts and offices connected therewith will be ready for occupation during the present season, and the other portions of the building will be completed during the coming winter.

THE COURT HOUSE.

As the repairs made to the old portion of this building immediately after the storm of June 27, 1881, were only such as were necessary to protect the building and its contents from further injury from storms, many repairs in the interior of the building, such as plastering, painting, &c., occasioned by the storm, were not made at that time. These repairs, together with many others, renewing and repairing heating furnaces, and repairs to tin roof of old portion of building, &c., have been made and paid for out of the appropriation of \$800 made for annual repairs to City Hall.

EXTENSION TO GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BUILDINGS AND STABLES.

In accordance with the provisions of the act approved March 30, 1881, an extension has been erected to this building 95 feet by 60 feet, four stories high, and a stable for the accommodation of twenty horses, with a shelter for wagons, at a cost within that prescribed by law. The stable, wagon sheds, and fences connected cost \$5,346.26.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

During the present year these grounds have been much improved by cutting down the mound over the "Tiber" sewer, and with the earth from the same filling the lawns to the grade required for the walks.

The heating apparatus, to which two new boilers have been added, has been put in good order for the winter and the necessary painting and reglazing has been done. The concrete walks have been extended. The buildings at the south side of Maryland avenue have been put in a good condition, principally by adding new rafters to the "rose" house and new staging in two of the other houses. Next year it will become necessary to paint the entire conservatory, as much of the iron work is now exposed to the weather.

Statement showing amounts expended from June 30, 1881, to June 30, 1882.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

For amount of pay rolls, mechanics, laborers, &c.....	\$35,623 68
For amount of labor not on rolls, paid by vouchers.....	508 80
For amount paid for painting material.....	2,287 13
For amount paid for salary of architect.....	4,500 00
For amount paid for plumbers' and steam fitting material.....	2,452 43
For amount paid for hardware and iron.....	1,249 36
For amount paid for disbursing agent.....	1,000 00
For amount paid for lumber.....	1,324 76
For amount paid for marble and granite.....	42 76
For amount paid for freight and express charges.....	150 88
For amount paid for winding and repairing clocks.....	100 00
For amount paid for stationery.....	109 75
For amount paid for forage.....	92 00
For amount paid for fresco painting.....	2,520 00
For amount paid for nickel plating.....	90 00
For amount paid for cement, lime, brick, &c.....	1,487 30
For amount paid for brushes, soaps, sponges, &c.....	354 83
For amount paid for grate bars and castings.....	949 57
For amount paid for tile.....	389 57
For amount paid for rolled iron bars.....	1,082 74
For amount paid for photographs.....	56 56
For amount paid for miscellaneous bills.....	181 25
Amount available July 1, 1882.....	146 63
	<hr/>
	57,000 00
Amount appropriated June 16, 1881.....	\$50,000 00
Amount appropriated for Capitol and general repairs, August 15, 1882.....	2,000 00
Amount appropriated for fitting up bath rooms, July 8, 1882...	3,000 00
Amount appropriated for completion of iron shelving, file room, August 5, 1882.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	57,000 00

LIGHTING UNITED STATES CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

For amount paid for pay rolls, lamplighters and superintendent of meters.....	\$4,692 50
For amount paid for gas consumed.....	23,403 23
For amount paid for electric bells and material for electric lighting.....	251 76
For amount paid for chandeliers, globes, and gas fitting.....	855 57
For amount paid for posts, lamps, and lanterns.....	360 10
For amount available July 1, 1882.....	436 84
	<hr/>
	30,000 00
Amount appropriated March 3, 1881.....	30,000 00

912 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

For amount of pay rolls, mechanics, &c.....	\$31,452 95
For amount paid for labor by vouchers, not on rolls.....	481 08
For amount paid for lime, sand, and cement.....	2,177 49
For amount paid for bricks.....	663 99
For amount paid for lumber.....	683 75
For amount paid for hardware.....	321 88
For amount paid for granite and Ohio stone work.....	11,255 29
For amount paid for soil and hauling.....	464 36
For amount paid for artificial stone pavement.....	5,818 07
For amount paid for services of draughtsman.....	1,076 11
For amount paid for moving and repairing engineer's office.....	168 68
For amount paid for miscellaneous items.....	232 09
For amount paid for services of landscape architect.....	2,000 00
For amount paid for traveling expenses of landscape architect.....	217 97
For amount paid for stationery.....	24 25
For amount paid for rent of lot, engineer's office.....	30 00
For amount paid for galvanized iron pipe.....	58 70
For amount paid for plumbing material.....	112 67
For amount paid for photographic copies of grounds.....	15 00
For amount paid for painting material.....	35 40
For amount paid for manure.....	200 00
For amount paid for rubble stone.....	57 12
For amount paid for trees, shrubs, and plants.....	670 20
For amount available July 1, 1882.....	1,782 95
	<hr/>
	60,000 00
Amount appropriated June 16, 1880.....	<hr/> 60,000 00

EXTENSION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

For amount expended prior to July 1, 1880.....	\$7,305 18
For amount of pay rolls.....	5,271 47
For amount of labor paid by vouchers, not on rolls.....	1,068 93
For amount for lime, sand, and cement.....	1,033 17
For amount for building stone.....	609 00
For amount for laying building stone.....	1,346 75
For amount for tin work.....	687 46
For amount for laying bricks.....	2,717 87
For amount for bricks.....	4,692 52
For amount for concreting.....	678 12
For amount for plastering and materials.....	269 28
For amount for material for plumbing and gas fitting.....	1,240 00
For amount for cut-stone work.....	609 84
For amount for painting and glazing.....	700 93
For amount for iron beams.....	8,434 20
For amount for lumber, frames, and sash.....	2,277 01
For amount for lightning rods.....	104 00
For amount for stationery.....	32 10
For amount for moving old shop.....	38 50
For amount for rent of shop.....	72 50
For amount available July 1, 1882.....	637 17
	<hr/>
	40,000 00
Amount appropriated March 3, 1881.....	<hr/> 40,000 00

ENLARGING COURT-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For amount expended prior to July 1, 1880.....	\$8,465 39
For amount for pay-rolls.....	6,226 72
For amount for plumbing material.....	1,151 64
For amount for brick-laying.....	7,573 05
For amount for rubble-stone work.....	163 00
For amount for cut-stone work.....	16,135 32
For amount for advertising.....	22 17
For amount for plastering.....	18 00

For amount for steam-heating	\$2,000 00
For amount for transportation	16 00
For amount for rolled-iron beams	14,892 59
For amount for painting material	563 58
For amount for bricks	12,311 22
For amount for tin roofing	2,944 55
For amount for hardware	390 19
For amount for labor not on rolls paid by voucher	648 56
For amount for cement and sand	808 50
For amount for lumber	2,742 98
For amount available July 1, 1882	39,926 54

117,000 00

Amount appropriated February 23, 1881, \$117,000.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect United States Capitol.

APPENDIX.

INDEX TO TREES ABOUT THE CAPITOL, WITH ADVICE TO VISITORS INTERESTED IN THEM.

The interest shown by many visitors in the young growth about the Capitol and the character of the inquiries made by them is a gratifying evidence of the growing preparation of the public mind to give economic forestry its due national importance, and also of a rising disposition to study the choice of trees and methods of using them as aids to public health and comfort, and as means for the decoration of homes and the improvement of scenery.

As to citizens from all parts of the country and to visitors from abroad the Capitol is often the first and a more continuous attraction than any other in Washington, it is not surprising that its small plantations should receive more than their due share of attention relatively to other expositions of silviculture near by. It is for this reason desired not only that such information about them as is more commonly wanted may be made readily attainable and that misleading impressions of the purposes they are meant to serve may be guarded against, but that visitors may be advised of

THE ADVANTAGES OTHERWISE OFFERED IN WASHINGTON FOR THE STUDY AND THE ENJOYMENT OF TREES.

The climate of Washington is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, but, for some not clearly established reasons, it seems to admit of an unusual range of vegetation, and allows of the growth in a more or less vigorous or depressed way of numerous woody plants not known far to the northward, and of some not common to the southward, except at considerable elevations. It is hospitable, also, to a larger number of foreign trees than the climate of most other parts of the country.

The Capitol ground is not planted with the least purpose to show what is possible in either respect; the aim in the larger part of it has been to avoid exciting interest through the exhibition of strange qualities in trees, especially of such as might be suggestive of unnatural or forced conditions, or of stratagems of horticulture, nor have the trees to be found in it been given position with a view to conspicuously presenting their individual qualities; rather, for reasons that will be later given, it has been designed to obscure these.

But, as visitors to the Capitol often find trees that happen to be new to them, and about which they wish to be better informed, labels have been placed before a large number, giving names under which inquiries can be made. With these as memoranda, and such other facilities as are supplied by the maps and tables herewith, it is hoped that the Capitol ground may serve to many as an introduction to such better opportunities as are offered in the city, there being few trees within it of which more instructive, because older, examples are not to be seen near by and better exhibited because planted with the design of exhibition.

The several government plantations in which they may be looked for are unfortunately divided, fragmentary, and, each by itself, incomprehensive and incomplete.

thus marking the result of sporadic and unsustained legislative efforts, and even of efforts in some cases a little at cross purposes one with another. Yet, taken together and with the natural growths accidentally available to supplement them, these plantations promise to be of no little value with respect to the long course of patient study upon which the infant science of American forestry has yet to be brought up. Young as they are, no where else in the country can as wide a range of trees be found equally advanced, and this is of the more national value because of the close dependence of the science of forestry upon that of meteorology and the fact that nowhere else in the country are as full, accurate, precise, and scientifically collated local meteorological records accessible as in Washington.

Of the government plantations referred to, that of the National Botanic Garden adjoins the Capitol ground on the west. Its germ was a collection made by the Wilkes Exploring Expedition in 1842, of which but one hardy tree remains alive, an invalid Jujube (*Zizyphus*). The site was and is unsuitable and inadequate for the purpose, and the curator has had and still has to contend with obstacles of many kinds, the deadliest being a lack of intelligent public interest in the scientific objects of a botanic garden, and an excess of interest in its adventitious and recreative incidents.

Among the exposed trees, visitors from the North may be glad to have their attention called to those named below.*

The Botanic Garden is managed directly by Congress through its Library Committees.†

Half a mile westward is another national collection, managed by the Agricultural Bureau of the Department of the Interior. It includes several hundred sorts of hardy trees and shrubs, most of which were planted between 1865 and 1870. The trees cannot yet, of course, begin to exhibit their mature character, but they are well grown for their age and generally of excellent promise, forming the most instructive collection in the country. As the first step toward a national forestry system it must be regretted that the bureau could not have been allowed more space and means. In twenty years, if thrifty, the trees will in many cases be crowding one another. An official list of the trees can be procured. The curator is Mr. William Saunders.

The ground between the botanic and the agricultural collections, originally planned during the administration of the elder President Adams as a public promenade, under the name of "The Mall," but neglected, and its design gradually lost sight of, is now provisionally divided into two widely different plantations. That nearest the Capitol was laid out and planted between 1872 and 1878, by Orville Babcock, colonel of military engineers. It consists of small sections of mixed forestry, with borders of shrubbery framed within formal lines of standard trees, the different sections separated in one direction by straight streets retained from the earlier design, and in the other by roads of formal curvature with decorative planting near the junctions. The surface is generally low, the soil better than that of the other grounds, the trees at present well cared for, and, except a few conifers, the removal of which will be a gain, of promising appearance. They are under the office of the Commissioner of Buildings, attached to the Executive Mansion, at present Colonel A. F. Rockwell, U. S. A.

West of Colonel Babcock's work is what has been called the Smithsonian Park, but though originating in the impulse to which the founding of the Institution of that name gave rise, and contiguous to its building, it has unfortunately never been under the same enlightened management. It should have special and reverent attention, as representing the only essay, strictly speaking, yet made under our government in landscape gardening, for though the aim of the Capitol ground planting is more than decorative, it is necessarily too prim and niggling, and is too much controlled by engineering and architectural considerations to be entitled to that full rank. This of the Smithsonian was the last and the only important public work of Downing, who was not only a master of the art, but distinctly a man of genius, of whom his country should always be proud. It was designed as a composition of natu-

*The Bull Bay, or great evergreen Magnolia of the South (*Magnolia grandiflora*); the Pecan (*Carya oliviformis*); the Whahoo (*Ulmus alata*); the Black Maple (*Acer saccharinum nigrum*), a variety of the sugar maple growing better in the South than the common Northern kind; good sized specimens of the Colchican Maple (*Acer colchicum*), from Armenia; the Pride of China, the common avenue tree of the cotton States (*Melia azederach*); the Asiatic nettle tree (*Celtis orientalis*); the Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus Libani*); the Cedar of Mount Atlas (*C. Atlantica*); the Cedar of the Sierras (*Libocedrus decurrens*); Christ's Thorn (*Zizyphus vulgaris*); European and Japanese Yews (*Taxus baccata stricta*, *T. adpressa* and *Podocarpus taxifolia*); the Chinese Water Pine (*Glyptostrobus sinensis*); the Soapberry (*Sapindus marginata*); and *Sterculia platifolia*.

†"A library filled with volumes written by Nature, and which those who have learned the language of Nature can read and enjoy with a satisfaction as much keener than anything that man-made books can give as it is nearer to the source of all truth."—L. F. Ward, Bulletin of the National Museum, No. 22.

ral scenery appropriate to be associated with a national seat of learning, and was regarded by him as the first step in a scheme of planting to be extended in one connected design to the White House and the Potomac. Upon Downing's untimely death, in 1852, the larger design was suspended, gradually lost sight of, and the ground has since been in considerable part laid out under successive acts of Congress by parcels, with a variety of local motives, none of which have as yet been fully realized. As to that actually planted under Downing's instructions, those to whom he gave them soon dropped off; neglect and ill-usage followed; it is in parts stuffy and crowded, and in others run down and poverty-stricken, but in no other planted ground near Washington is there, or does there promise to be, any tree beauty to compare with what has been already attained in it.

Under its shades government has allowed a modest memorial of the artist to be placed by private subscription. Nowhere will a monument be found commemorating a riper fruit of the Republic, more honorable aspirations, or devotion to a higher standard of patriotic duty.

Near the Agricultural ground there is an interesting collection of hardy aquatic plants in the inclosure of the Government Fish Commission, and in adjoining buildings of the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum there are collections of woods and of tree products and of fossil woods and plants.

The public streets of Washington have been planted, mainly between 1870 and 1880, with upwards of fifty thousand (56,000) trees of twenty different sorts. A list showing where rows of each may be observed can be found in the report of the Parking Commission. Though a considerable proportion are of quick-growing kinds, to which most experts object as too straggling in mature habit, too fragile, liable to accident, and short-lived, and though the amount and quality of soil provided is seldom adequate to a long-continued vigorous growth, the work on the whole is the best and most instructive example of town-planting to be seen on the continent. If well followed up in the care of the trees, the results will give Washington a distinction among the capital towns of the world—a distinction original, representative, and historic; natural, racy of the soil, congenial with the climate, in unquestionable good taste, indisputably excellent and admirable; little of which can be claimed of the results of most outlays that have been made by government for the improvement of the city.

The work thus far has been done with even over-strained economy, under the unbroken superintendence of three professional tree-masters, William R. Smith, curator of the Botanic Garden, William Saunders, of the Agricultural Tree Collection, and John Saul, who, under Downing, thirty years ago, planted the Smithsonian Park, of either of whom information may be obtained, and to whom thanks for a service to the nation, as yet too little appreciated, may well be given.

In the woods of natural growth about Washington, many sorts of trees may be found that are not indigenous in the extreme north. Among them there is the Liquid Amber or Sweet Gum (*L. styraciflua*); the Willow Oak (*Quercus Phellos*); the Laurel Oak (*Quercus imbricaria*); the Per-immon (*Diospyros Virginiana*); the American Holly (*Ilex opaca*); the Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*); the Swamp Magnolia (*M. glauca*); the Red Birch (*Betula nigra*), (a strikingly rustic beauty of extreme grace, as commonly observed on water banks hereabouts); and the Catalpa (*C. bignonioides*).

The first two may be found in low grounds, often in association with the Tupelo or Sour Gum (*Nyssa multiflora*); the White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*); the Scarlet Maple (*Acer rubrum*); the Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*); the Sassafras (*S. officinale*), which, rarely seen except as a shrub in the far north, is here a stout and lofty tree, richly furnished, very sportive in its forms of foliage, and often excelling all other deciduous trees in picturesqueness; and the Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), growing with a dense spreading head to a height of thirty feet. These, with other cornels, several of the shrubby sumacs (*Rhus*), the Climbing Sumac (*R. toxicodendron*), Bitter Sweet (*Celastrus scandens*), and Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), all being remarkable for their autumnal tints, and each in a different way, form combinations novel and delightful to the northern eye. In a favorable season, near the fall of the leaf, visitors from over sea will nowhere find a more gorgeous sylvan spectacle than is thus presented within a mile of the city, and this without a stroke of intentional aid from any human hand. The effect is often augmented by lower growths than any that have been named, as of huckleberries and brambles, by bright fruits and haws, and by golden and purple blooms of herbaceous plants.

Of trees to which Europeans may like to have their attention directed, in addition to those already named, there are growing wild, and of frequent occurrence, two American Elms; the Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*), different examples of which vary much, but often a remarkably elegant and graceful tree near Washington; the American Beech (*Fagus ferruginea*), a neater and more delicate tree than the European; the Tulip (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), growing to great height and in perfection; the Chestnut (*Castanea vesca Americana*), always, when well grown, a noble tree, but when early in June in bloom, the most glorious object of our woods; the Hickories (*Carya*); the Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*); and eighteen (indigenous) sorts of oaks, at

the head of which the White Oak (*Q. alba*) is, under favorable conditions, fully as noble a monarch of the forest as its European brother, the Sacred Oak of the Druids (*Q. robur pedunculata*). Yet, perhaps, for broad landscape values others are of more consequence, and of these some, from their more feminine beauty, reward close observation also. The best scenery about Washington depends for its character chiefly on oaks. The Capitol ground has good examples of several (see list appended), of which the best were grown from acorns upon it or in the adjoining Botanic Garden. The largest, standing alone on the turf northeast of the Washington Elm, was transplanted from a distance when eighteen inches in diameter.

A number of shrubs, known only as garden plants in the North, grow wild in profusion about Washington, the most striking and beautiful, both in leaf and flower, being the Virginia Fringe-tree (*Chionanthus Virginica*). This, with the Silver Bell (*Halesia tetraptera*), and the Virgilia or Yellowwood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*), may often be seen in the form of small trees, the last two attaining a height occasionally of 30 feet or more, with graceful forms, and light and delicate spray and leafage. The Chinquapin or Dwarf Chestnut (*Castanea pumila*), also grows naturally about Washington.

Other small trees and bushes, all more or less planted now in Europe, but which foreigners may like to see in their native wild state, and which are common, are the Shadbush (*Amelanchier Canadensis*), a small tree of great refinement of aspect; the American Witch Hazel (*Hammamelis Canadensis*); several Viburnums and Huckleberries and the Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*). Wild grapes and Trumpet-creeper (*Bignonia radicans*) are also common, and both often lend a charm to situations that would otherwise be the reverse of attractive.

Such situations are unfortunately common near Washington, because mainly so much of the land has been ravaged of its natural fertility by a reckless agriculture, and because, when once cleared of its primeval vegetation, it does not, as it might further north, become naturally clothed by any form of turf or other close-knitting, surface-rooting growth, and is, in consequence, subject to be kept raw and gullied by the action of frost and rains.

Under these circumstances, whatever charm there might otherwise be in the landscapes is often wholly destroyed by foreground conditions of repulsive rawness and shabbiness. In most parts of Europe, not naturally turf, such land would be systematically planted with trees. Here, with the relatively high market value of money for various other forms of commercial enterprise, such a use of it has not yet been proved profitable. It may be observed, also, that no plants are here indigenous like heather, gorse, or broom, such as in Europe often give a picturesque and at times exceedingly lovely aspect to sterile situations, otherwise of forbidding character. It is not certain that these plants might not be naturalized (a few plants of broom of several years happy growth may be seen in the Capitol ground). It is highly probable that the native American ally of the broom, called Woadwaxen (*Genista tinctoria*), found in a few localities to the northward, if introduced, would serve their purpose. But at present woody vines of various sorts are chiefly of value in this respect, and of this value an admirable illustration may be observed in Mr. Saul's nursery, where a large extent of caving banks on the border of a small stream, occasionally becoming a torrent, have been made within a few years the most agreeable feature of the local scenery, the few plants of Japanese (sub-evergreen) honeysuckle (*Lonicera brachipoda*), originally set, having spread with the greatest profusion, so that in June there are acres of ground over which the air is loaded with the delicious perfume of their bloom. A characteristic exhibition of the same plant may be seen south of the summer-house on the Capitol ground, and near it a variety of plants adapted to dress rough ground unfit for turf. Among the best of these is the Saint John's wort (*Hypericum*), of which several species are native to the region.

The Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*), near Washington, generally assumes a form so different from that common in many parts of the north that it may pass unrecognized and an effect, distantly recalling one much beloved by Turner and seen in most of his landscapes of southern Europe, sometimes occurs (on the hills north of the reform school on the eastern road to Bladensburg Spa, for example), the horizontal strata of the Italian Stone Pine being represented by the Yellow Pine (*Pinus mitis*), and the fastigate Cypress by the form referred to of the Red Cedar.

Two short excursions may be recommended to the visitor wishing to cursorily observe the general character of the natural forest. One through the romantic woods of Rock Creek, best made on foot or in the saddle, taking by the way the government property of the Soldiers' Home, which contains many introduced coniferous trees of about thirty years' growth. The other by rowing on the Potomac, above West Washington, where boats for the purpose can be had. This offers a pleasing illustration of closely-wooded American river-side scenery, large in general outline and mass, with considerable picturesqueness of detail under the shadow of moderately well-grown forest trees. It is much resorted to and somewhat misused and damaged by boating and picnic parties. It is hard that in the interest of posterity these two sylvan treasures of the capital, the wooded declivities of the Upper Potomac and the wilds of

Rock Creek, cannot in some way be protected against the destructiveness which the hope of the smallest private pecuniary profit is liable at any moment to bring upon them. Samples may be already found of the hateful desert which may be thus quickly substituted.

The scope of the foregoing advice has been limited to trees and woody plants. Those who wish to have a more extended list of what may be looked for, as well as all interested, whether as botanists or as lovers of nature in local, annual, perennial plants, will find the best of aid in a government publication prepared by Mr. Lester F. Ward, of the Smithsonian Institution (Guide to the Flora of Washington—Bulletin No. 22, of the National Museum).

Of the banks of the Potomac above referred to, Mr. Ward says: "The beauty of their natural flower-gardens in the months of April and May is unequaled in my experience." Elsewhere he states that fifty several sorts of plants may usually be found in flower before the 1st of April (p. 31), that is to say, before, in the latitude of Albany, the ground may be unlocked from ice.

HISTORICAL NOTES OF THE CAPITOL GROUND.

The intelligent visitor, reflecting that it is nearly ninety years since the site of the Capitol was determined, and more than eighty since Congress first held its sessions upon it, will need some explanation of its present sylvan juvenility.

Since building work first began upon it several efforts for the improvement of the ground have been made before the present, but no plan for the purpose has long been adhered to, and little of the work done has been adapted to secure lastingly satisfactory results. There is, mainly in consequence of a wavering policy and make-shift temporizing operations, but one tree on the ground that yet approaches a condition of tree majesty, and beside it probably not one of fifty years' growth from the seed—not a dozen of ten years' healthy, thrifty, and un mutilated growth. It may be added that many hundred trees are known to have been planted in the streets of the city early in the century, of which not one remains alive, nor is it probable that one was ever allowed a full development of its proper beauty. Yet, to show what easily might have been, if due judgment and painstaking had been used, it is enough that one planted tree of even an earlier date may be pointed to, which is yet in the full vigor of its growth. (The "Washington Elm" on the Capitol ground, originally a street-side tree.)

The following notes, chiefly upon the past misfortunes of the nation in its Capitol ground, have been largely based on conversations with the late venerable Dr. J. B. Blake, sometime Commissioner of Public Grounds.

When government, near the close of the last century, took possession of the site of the Capitol, it was a sterile place, partly overgrown with "scrub oak." The soil was described (by Oliver Wolcott) as an "*exceedingly stiff* clay, becoming dust in dry and mortar in rainy weather." For a number of years the ground about the Capitol was treated as a common, roads crossing it in all directions, and a map of the period indicates an intention to treat it permanently as an open public place. The year before his death, Washington built the brick house, still standing prominently, but injured by recent additions, a little to the north of the Capitol. A picture showing this house, with a young plantation of trees (none now living) between it and the Capitol, together with an autograph letter about it from Washington to his business agent, may be seen in the Towner division of the National Library. The first local improvement ordered by Congress, after occupying the rooms partially prepared for it in the incomplete Capitol, was a *walk* to be made between these and Georgetown (West Washington), where, there being yet no comfortable houses nearer, most of the members lodged. The Capitol and the house of Washington had both been built upon the assumption that the future city, which Washington avoided calling by his own name, continuing to use the original designation of the "Federal City," would arise on the higher ground to the eastward. Both buildings were expected to stand as far as practicable in its outskirts, backing upon the turbid creek with swampy borders which then flowed along the base of the Capitol Hill. When this stream was in freshet it was not fordable, and members of Congress were often compelled to hitch their riding horses on the further side and cross it, first, on fallen trees, afterwards on a foot-bridge. There was an alder swamp where the Botanic Garden is now, which spread also far along the site of Pennsylvania avenue. Tall woods on its border shut off the views of the ground south and west of it. This wood, said to contain many noble trees, mostly oaks, was felled for fire-wood, by permission of Congress, as a measure of economy, sometime after the war of 1812.

These circumstances may give a little clue to the habit at the outset adopted, and of which Congress has since never been wholly disembarassed, of regarding the ground

immediately to the west of the Capitol as its "back yard," and all in connection with it as comparatively ignoble. With the city on the west, the transformation of the creek and swamp, and the opening of the magnificent view on that side, it is incomparably the nobler front.

It is a tradition, and is probable, that Washington, while building his brick house, planted some trees on the east side of the Capitol, of which the elm above referred to was one, and is the only one remaining. Another of equal age, but rotting prematurely, probably from unskillful or neglected pruning, was blown down a few years ago, and a third was removed in consequence of the enlargement of the Capitol. The last was a tree of graceful habit, and Mr. Smith, of the Botanic Garden, has distributed, through members of Congress, many rooted cuttings of it to different parts of the country. The surviving tree, having a girth of but ten feet at four feet from the ground, has been of slow growth, and been badly wounded within twenty years, three cavities showing the removal of considerable limbs by barbarous excision. On the east side a strip of bark, the entire length of the trunk, has been torn off. The ground, at a little distance on three sides, having been trenched and enriched, and that nearer the trunk forked over and top-dressed, the tree has, within three years, gained greatly in health and vigor; its wounds are closing over, and it may yet outlive several generations of men.

Some years after the death of Washington a space of ground nearly half as large as the present ground was inclosed in connection with the Capitol, and a street laid out around it. The Washington elm stands near where this bounding street intersected another which formed the northern approach to the Capitol, and on the opposite side, to the north, an inn of some celebrity, long known as the "Yellow Tavern," was built. This was the dining place for members still lodging at a distance.

Whatever improvement had been made upon the original ground before the burning of the Capitol in 1814 was probably then, or during the subsequent building operations, wholly laid waste, the three or four trees first planted alone escaping.

In 1825 another plan for laying out the grounds was devised, which was sustained in the main for nearly fifteen years, during most of which period John Foy had charge, and, as far as he was allowed, pursued the ends had in view in its adoption consistently. It was that of an enlarged form of the ordinary village-door yards of the time, flat, rectangular "grass plats," bordered by rows of trees, flower-beds, and gravel walks, with a belt of close planting on the outside of all. So long as the trees were saplings and the turf and flowers could be kept nicely, it was pretty and becoming. But as the trees grew they robbed and dried out the flower-beds, leaving hardly any thing to flourish in them but violets and veriwinkle. Weeds came in, and the grass, becoming sparse and uneven, was much tracked across, and grew forlorn and untidy; appropriations were irregular and insufficient to restore it or supply proper nourishment. Foy was superseded for political reasons, and his successor had other gardening ambitions to gratify.

At this time, though even some years later, George Combe described the city as "a straggling village, reared in a drained swamp;" it had become clear that it was not to grow up on the east front of the Capitol. John Quincy Adams, on retiring from the Presidency, had, like Washington, determined to build a town house for himself in Washington, and had chosen to do so far to the west. Much other private building had followed, including one large and excellent hotel, and government had undertaken several important public buildings in the same quarter.

It was then determined to make an addition (about seven acres), and considerable improvement of the premises in the "rear" of the Capitol, and this improvement led on, without any special act of Congress, to a gradual change of motive in the management of the old ground on the east, under the management of James Maher, who is described by his friends as a jovial and witty Irishman, owing his appointment to the personal friendship of General Jackson.*

The soil at the foot of the hill was much better than that of the east ground; but the trees planted by Maher were chiefly silver poplars and silver maples, brittle and short-lived. After doing more or less injury to the more valuable sorts, they have all now disappeared, but there remain of the planting of this period several fine occidental planes, scarlet maples, horse-chestnuts, a pecan, and a holly.

South of the "Washington Elm," adjoining the east court of the Capitol, there are a dozen long-stemmed trees, relics of two circular plantations introduced in the midst of Foy's largest "grass plats," by Maher, for "barbaco groves," one probably intended for Democratic the other for Whig jollifications. These were also largely of quick-

* The following story is repeated from the best authority: The President once sent for Maher and said: "I am your friend, Jimmy, but I have often warned you, and this time I must turn you out." "Why, what's the matter now, General?" "I am told that you had a bad drunk again yesterday." "Why, now, General, if every bad story that's told against yourself was to be believed, would it be you that would be putting me in and putting me out?" He remained with another warning.

growing trees, closely planted, poorly fed, and never properly thinned or pruned. Forty years after their planting the larger number of those remaining alive were found feeble, top heavy, and ill grown.

Foy had planted in his outer belts some garden-like trees, very suitable to his purpose, magnolias, tree-boxes, hollies, and also some conifers, mostly thuyas, it is believed, but among them there was at least one Cedar of Lebanon. With them, however, or subsequently, more rapid growing deciduous trees unfortunately were also planted, and through neglect of thinning, the effect of drip and exhaustion of the soil the choicer sorts were nearly all smothered, starved, or sickened. A few crippled hollies (*Ilex opaca*) only remain. The violets and periwinkle (*Viola*) now on the ground are largely of direct descent from those planted by Foy.

Most other trees within the limits of the Capitol inclosure before the enlargement of the Capitol in 1857 were removed to make way for the new building operations, or in consequence of the changes required in the grade of the ground to adapt it to the new work, or, later, to the grading done by the District government of the adjoining streets. It was found that the roots of most of the old trees, after having grown out of the small pits in which they were planted, had been unable to penetrate the clay around them, but had pushed upward and outward, spreading upon its surface and within a thin stratum of looser and darker material, consisting, it is believed, almost entirely of street sweepings which had at different times been laid on as a top-dressing. Though none were half-grown, nearly all had the characteristics of old age, many were rotten at the butt, and few were wholly sound. The more thrifty and manageable of them were retransplanted in 1875, and under more favorable conditions, presently to be stated, the larger part of them now appear rejuvenated. When moved they were generally from 8 to 15 inches in diameter of trunk.

Except under the "barbacue trees" the entire ground east of the Capitol, and all that newly planted in the west, has been regraded. Near the eastern boundary the old surface was eight feet higher than at present; the Capitol standing at the foot of a long slope. The revised grade having been attained, the ground was thoroughly drained with collared, cylindrical tile, and trench-plowed and subsoiled to a depth of two feet or more from the present surface. (In the outer parts where evergreen thickets under scattered deciduous trees were to be attempted, fully three feet, and here the lining was omitted.) It was then ridged up and exposed to a winter's frost, dressed with oyster-shell lime, and with swamp muck previously treated with salt and lime, then plowed, harrowed, and rolled and plowed again. The old surface soil was laid upon this improved subsoil with a sufficient addition of the same poor soil drawn from without the ground to make the stratum one foot (loose) in depth. With this well pulverized, a compost of stable manure and prepared swamp muck was mixed. It is still found to have too much of the quality ascribed to the original by Wolcott, quickly drying very hard. It would seem, however, to be wholesome and sufficiently friable for the growth of the trees planted; the death of all the few that have failed being reasonably attributed to gas leaks, severe wounds, or to extraordinary cold, or to a severe attack of vermin before their recovery from the shock of removal. It is hoped that the more northern trees have been induced to root so deeply as to suffer less than they usually do in Washington during periods of extreme heat and drought, and that, in view of the thorough preparation and large outlay for the purpose, the methods of administration will hereafter be more continuously favorable than they had been for the longevity of the trees and their attaining the proper full stature of their families.

THE PRESENT DESIGN.

Questions why, in the present scheme, certain trees and plants have been taken for the Capitol ground and others neglected, and why certain dispositions of trees have been made and others, offering obvious advantages in some respects, avoided, may be best answered in a general way by a relation of the leading motives of the design, some of which it is evident do not spontaneously occur to many inquirers.

The ground is in design part of the Capitol, but in all respects subsidiary to the central structure. The primary motives of its design are, therefore, that, first, of convenience of business of and with Congress and the Supreme Court, and, second, that of supporting and presenting to advantage a great national monument.

The problem of convenience to be met in the plan of the ground lay in the requirement to supply ready access to the different entrances to the building from the twenty-one streets by which the boundary of the ground was to be reached from the city. The number of foot and of carriage entrances is forty-six, and, as the entire space to be crossed between these and the open court and the terrace, upon which doors of the Capitol open, is but forty-six acres in extent, it had to be cut up so much as to put ordinary landscape gardening ideals of breadth and repose of surface, applicable to a

park or private residence grounds, to a great degree out of the question. The difficulty was complicated by the hillside position of the building, compelling circuitous courses to be taken as a means of avoiding oversteep grades in the carriage approaches from the west.*

That the Capitol, in its several more admirable aspects, might be happily presented to view, it was necessary that the plantations should be so disposed as to leave numerous clear spaces between the central and the outer parts of the ground, and desirable that the openings or vistas should be disturbed as little as practicable by roads or other constructions. At the same time, the summer climate of Washington and the glaring whiteness of the great central mass made a general umbrageousness of character desirable in the ground, and a bare, bald, unfurnished quality to be, as much as possible, guarded against. It was then to be considered that customs are established that bring at intervals great processions and ceremonious assemblies into the ground, and that attending these, vast bodies of people, without order or discipline, surge through it in a manner that overrules all ordinary guardianship, and that, with increasing population and increasing means of communication, such throngs are likely to grow larger and more sweeping. This difficulty was increased by the long-established habit of regarding the Capitol ground as a common to be crossed or occupied in any part as suited individual convenience.

These considerations not only called for multiplied routes of passage, but for a degree of amplitude in pavements and flagging unfortunate with reference to the desired general effect of umbrageousness and verdancy. They also compelled a resort to many expedients for inoffensively restraining the movements of visitors in certain directions and leading them easily in others.

If these several more or less conflicting requirements are weighed, it will be seen that no attempt to reconcile them or compromise between them could be made that did not involve a disjointedness in the plantations unfavorable to the general aspect of dignity and composure desirable to be associated with so stately a building. Hence, where it remained permissible to plant trees at all, to have selected and arranged them with a view to exhibit marked individual qualities, would, as tending to increase such disjointedness, have been an unwise policy. The better motive was to select and place trees with a view to their growing together in groups in which their individual qualities would gradually merge harmoniously; to avoid a distinct definition of these groups, to aim to draw them into broader compositions, and to secure as much effect of depth and distance as possible by obscuring minor objects, especially in the outer part of the ground.

In the undergrowth, however, a degree of variety, cheerfulness, and vivacity, to be gained by moderate contrasts of form and color, might be studied. Hence not only the amount but the range of shrubbery used has been considerable, so much so that it must be admitted that at present it holds attention too much. As beyond a certain point the landscape effect of trees increases with age many times faster than that of bushes, the general effect will soon be much quieter. The chief reason for what would otherwise be an excessive proportion of shrubs and low growth is the necessity of mitigating the effect of the large extent of dead ground in the roads, walks, and adjoining streets, otherwise to be looked down upon from the Capitol and to be conspicuous in views across the ground.

Two minor motives influencing the choice and disposition of the undergrowth may be noted.

The summer climate of Washington being unfavorable to turf in situations where, owing to the number of trees growing in them, or for other reasons, the care of the turf would be difficult, the aim has been to cover the ground with foliage of creepers and of low perennials likely to retain greenness during droughts and requiring little labor to keep tidy. These low plantings also serve the purpose of connecting and merging the higher foliage with the verdure of the lawns and of increasing apparent perspective distance.

The shrubbery has been selected from regard to its fitness in foliage qualities, form, and size, when grown, to serve general purposes in the several localities in which it is placed. Its blooming qualities have been regarded as of subordinate consequence, but simple and natural bloom has been generally preferred to the more large, striking, and showy quality of flowers resulting from the art of the florist, the design being always not to make a lounging place or hold attention to details.

* Some may ask whether, under the circumstances, a strictly architectural design would not have had advantages. It is enough to say that, for several reasons, no such plan, if understood, would have been acceptable to Congress or the public taste of the period. It would, therefore, have soon been ruined in the treatment of details. Public taste strangely admits topiary work to be mixed up with natural forms of vegetation, and applauds a profusion of artificial features in what passes for natural gardening. Nevertheless, it condemns, even in situations where they would be most pardonable, the grander and more essential aims of ancient gardening.

No spruces or other large-growing coniferous trees have been included in the recent planting, because if placed in the central parts they would obstruct views of the building; if placed on the outer parts they would disturb the general quiet and unobtrusive foliage effects desired, and lessen the apparent depth of the local sylvan scene. A few clusters of junipers, yews, and thuyas (*Chamaecyparis*), of established hardiness, will be found at points where they cannot interrupt views toward the Capitol, and where they will be obscured and overlooked in views from it.

The number of broad-leaved (laurel-like) evergreens that can be trusted to flourish in the climate of Washington is unfortunately limited. The fact that the ground is more visited in winter than in summer makes this the more regrettable. For this reason a considerable number of sorts have been introduced, the permanent success of which is not thought fully assured. All such are of low growth in this climate, and should they fail to meet expectations may be withdrawn without permanent injury to the designed summer landscape character. Should they flourish, it is hoped that others will be thinned out and the evergreens grow into moderate masses.*

The Capitol ground is declared by act of Congress to be formed "to serve the quiet and dignity of the Capitol and to prevent the occurrence near it of such disturbances as are incident to the ordinary use of public streets and places." Incidentally to this purpose, however, it is much used as a public park, especially during the hot season or when Congress is not in session. The need to provide seats in which people could rest for a moment in passing up the Capitol hill from Pennsylvania avenue, which is the point of entrance for most, and the need of a place in which children could obtain water being apparent, and as the necessary extent of accommodation in these respects would otherwise cause an unseemly obstruction of the walks or become too conspicuous a feature of the scenery, a summer-house was designed, with a view to the following advantages: It is entered by a few steps from three different lines of walk; it contains separate seats for twenty-five people, protected under all circumstances from ordinary summer showers; it allows six children to take water from the fountain at once; it is very airy, the softest breeze passing freely through it. The seats are so disposed as, though shadowed, to be well lighted, and to be each under constant inspection of the passing watchmen and the public through an opposite archway. The house is closed at nightfall and in winter. These precautions have enabled ladies to use it in large numbers, free from the annoyances which often deter them from entering sheltered resting places in parks. Standing on sloping ground, the floor is kept at the lower level and the walls and roof of brick and tile as low as practicable, so that at a short distance the eye ranges over them. That they may be more inconspicuous, the walls are banked about with natural rock, and slopes of specially-prepared soils favorable to the growth of various creepers and rock plants, by which, except to one standing opposite to the entrance arches and turning to observe them, the entire structure will be wholly lost to view. From within the walls there opens on the up-hill side a cool dark runnel of water, supplied from the overflow of the fountain at the west entrance to the Capitol. The spray of this rapid rivulet, with that from the waste water of the drinking-fountain, maintains a moisture of the air favorable to the growth of ferns and mosses upon the inner rock-work. What is chiefly hoped for, however, is that under the conditions provided, a growth of ivy may have been secured, gradually reproducing the characteristic exquisite beauty of this evergreen in its native haunts. Many good examples of it, though not of its best estate, may be seen about Washington. The visitor interested is particularly advised to see those in the cemetery at West Washington (Georgetown).

The trees about the summer-house, though hardy and suited to the circumstances, will all have a somewhat quaint or exotic aspect. They include the Willow oak, the Cedrella, the Oleaster, two sorts of Aralias, and the Golden Catalpa.

The vistas or general lines of view to which all the planting and all the structures upon the ground have been fitted may be more fully stated.

Disregarding shrubbery, to be kept below the plane of sight toward the Capitol, openings are maintained, through which direct front views of the central portico and the dome will be had from the outer parts of the ground, upon opposite sides, and diagonal perspective views of the entire facades from four directions. In six other directions from the center of the structure only low-headed trees are planted, so that in each case the Capitol may be seen rising above banks of foliage from points several miles distant.

It is unnecessary to say that by the same disposition of the plantations, views outwardly from the Capitol are kept open, but attention may be called to the beauty and

*The Evergreen Thorn (*Crataegus pyracantha*), the Oregon Grape (*Berberis aquifolium*), the Cotoneaster (*C. microphylla*), the Chinese evergreen Azalea (*A. Amena*) and an English hot-house shrub (*Abelia rupestris*), have each passed through without injury several severe summers and winters, and promise to be of the highest value for the landscape purposes for which they have been tentatively used. The three first are already to be seen in profusion and in vigorous health.

breadth, almost approaching grandeur, of the prospect up and down and across the valley of the Potomac, and to the design that when the present young plantations are full-grown this great advantage of the Capitol shall not be lost. The introduction of the proposed architectural terrace will indeed admit no trees to stand so near, or on ground so elevated, that they will ever obstruct the present distant view from the main or even the ground floor. The plantations in this direction, however, will in time obscure the nearer part of the city and form a continuous strong, consistent foreground to the further sylvan slopes.

From the terrace these plantations will in some degree limit the views to the northward and southward, but through the removal of the old central avenue and the broad gap left between the trees on the west an outlook is obtained between the northern and the southern divisions of the city in which a slope of unbroken turf, seen over a strongly-defined and darkly-shadowed architectural base, will be the foreground; a wooded plain, extending a mile beyond the foot of the slope the middle distance, and the partly-overgrown, partly-cultivated hills beyond the depression of the Potomac, the background; the latter so far removed that in summer conditions of light and atmosphere it is often blue, misty, and ethereal. Because, perhaps, of the influence of the cool waters of the river passing between the dry hills from north to south across this field of vision, sunset effects are often to be enjoyed from the west face of the Capitol of a rare loveliness.

LIST OF TREES AND SHRUBS IN THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL GROUNDS.

	Habitat.
<i>Abelia rupestris</i>	China.
<i>Acer campestre</i> . English field maple	Europe.
<i>Acer dasycarpum</i> . Silver maple.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Acer latum</i>	Caucasus.
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japan.
<i>atropurpureum</i>	Japan.
<i>versicolor</i>	Japan.
<i>laciniata variegata</i>	Japan.
<i>rosea marginata</i>	Japan.
<i>reticulatum</i>	Japan.
<i>micranthum</i>	Japan.
<i>polycristata</i>	Japan.
<i>Æsculus glabra</i> . Ohio buckeye	Western States.
<i>Æsculus hippocastanum</i> . Horse-chestnut.....	Persia.
<i>Aralia chinensis</i>	Eastern Asia.
<i>spinosa</i> . Hercules' club.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> . False indigo.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Aucuba Japonica</i>	Japan.
<i>Azalea amena</i>	China.
<i>mollis</i>	Japan.
<i>nudiflora</i>	Atlantic States.
<i>Benzoin odoriferum</i> . Spicebush.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> . Oregon grape	North Pacific States.
<i>Fortunei</i>	China.
<i>Japonica</i> . Japan mahonia.....	Japan.
<i>Thunbergii</i>	Japan.
<i>vulgaris</i> . Barberry.....	Europe.
<i>vulgaris atropurpurea</i> . Purple barberry.....	Hort.
<i>Betula alba</i> . White birch.....	Nor h Europe.
<i>lenta</i> . Black birch.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Buxus Japonica</i>	Japan.
<i>sempervirens</i> , var. Tree box.....	Europe.
Round-leaved box.....	Hort.
Golden variegated box.....	Hort.
Narrow-leaved box.....	Hort.
<i>Callicarpa Americana</i>	South Atlantic States.
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> . Sweet-scented shrub.....	South Atlantic States.
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> . Siberian pea.....	Siberia.
<i>Carpinus Caroliniana</i> . Water beech.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Duinensis</i>	Caucasus.
<i>Carya olivæformis</i> . Pecan nut.....	Western States.
<i>Castanea pumila</i> . Chinquapin.....	Southern States.
<i>vesca</i> . Sweet chestnut.....	Europe.
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	South Atlantic States.

List of trees and shrubs in the United States Capitol Grounds—Continued.

	Habitat.
<i>Catalpa bignonioides aurea</i> . Golden catalpa	Hort.
Bungei, var. <i>nana</i> . Dwarf catalpa	Hort.
<i>Cedrella sinensis</i>	Northern China.
<i>Celastrus scandens</i> . Bittersweet	Atlantic States.
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i> . Redbud	Atlantic States.
<i>chinensis</i>	Eastern Asia.
<i>Chamæcyparis obtusa</i> . (Retinospora)	Japan.
<i>nana</i> . (Retinospora)	Japan.
<i>plumosa</i> . (Retinospora)	Japan.
<i>squarrosa</i> . (Retinospora)	Japan.
<i>pisifera</i> . (Retinospora)	Japan.
<i>aurea</i> . (Retinospora)	Japan.
<i>Chionanthus Virginica</i> . Fringe tree	South Atlantic States.
<i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i> . Yellowwood	Kentucky and Tennessee.
<i>Clerodendron trichotomum</i>	Japan.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> . White alder	Atlantic States.
<i>Colutea arborescens</i> . Bladder senna	Europe.
<i>Cornus florida</i> . Flowering dogwood	Atlantic States.
<i>Mas</i> . Cornel	Europe.
<i>variegata</i>	Hort.
<i>paniculata</i>	North Atlantic States.
<i>stolonifera</i> . Red osier	Atlantic States.
<i>stricta</i> . Stiff cornel	Southern States.
<i>Corylus Americana</i> . American hazel	Atlantic States.
<i>tupulosa atropurpurea</i> . Purple hazel	Europe.
<i>Cotoneaster acuminata</i> Simonsii	Himalayas.
<i>microphylla</i>	Siberia.
<i>Cratægus Crus-galli</i> , var. New Castle thorn	Atlantic States.
<i>oxyacantha</i> . Hawthorn	Europe.
var. Hawthorn	Europe.
<i>Daphne cneoreum</i>	Europe.
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	Japan.
<i>scabra</i>	Japan.
<i>flore pleno</i>	Hort.
<i>purpurea</i>	Hort.
<i>Diervilla hortensis</i>	Japan.
<i>alba</i>	Hort.
<i>nivea</i>	Hort.
<i>grandiflora variegata</i>	Hort.
<i>rosea</i>	China.
<i>amabilis</i>	Hort.
<i>foliis variegata</i>	Hort.
<i>grandiflora</i> , var. <i>Van Houttei</i>	Hort.
<i>Diospyros Virginiana</i> . Persimmon	Atlantic States.
<i>Eleagnus hortensis</i>	Southern Europe
<i>Erica carnea</i>	Europe.
<i>polifolia</i>	Europe.
<i>Euonymus Americanus</i> . Strawberry bush	Atlantic States.
<i>atropurpureus</i> . Burning bush	Atlantic States.
<i>Japonicus</i>	Japan.
<i>variegata</i>	Hort.
<i>radicans</i>	Japan.
<i>Fagus ferruginea</i> . American beech	Atlantic States.
<i>sylvatica</i> . European beech	Europe.
<i>purpurea</i> . Purple beech	Europe.
<i>incisa</i> . Cut-leaved beech	Europe.
<i>Forsythia Fortunei</i>	China.
<i>suspensa</i>	China.
<i>viridissima</i>	China.
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i> . White ash	Atlantic States.
<i>excelsior</i> . European ash	Europe.
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i> . Kentucky coffee-tree	Western States.
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i> . Silver bell	South Atlantic States.
<i>Hedera Helix Hibernica</i> . Irish ivy	Europe.
<i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> . Althea	Syria.
<i>Hippophaë rhamnoides</i> . Sea buckthorn	Europe.
<i>Hydrangea hortensea</i>	Japan.
<i>paniculata grandiflora</i>	Japan.

List of trees and shrubs in the United States Capitol Grounds—Continued.

	Habitat.
<i>Hypericum prolificum</i> . St. John's wort.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	Japan.
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> . English holly.....	Europe.
<i>angustifolium</i>	Hort.
<i>ferox</i> . Hedgehog holly.....	Hort.
<i>argentea</i>	Hort.
<i>aurea</i>	Hort.
<i>opaca</i> . American holly.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i> . Yellow jessamine	China.
<i>Juniperus recurva squamata</i>	Nepaul.
<i>sabina</i> . Juniper.....	Northern Hemisphere
<i>nana</i> . Prostrate juniper.....	Northern States.
<i>tamariscifolia</i>	Europe.
<i>Koeleria paniculata</i>	China.
<i>Laburnum vulgare</i> . Golden chain.....	Europe.
<i>Lagerstræmia Indica rubra</i> . Crape myrtle	India.
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Japan.
<i>vulgare</i> . Privet.....	Europe.
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> . Sweet gum.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> . Tulip tree.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Lonicera brachypoda</i> . Honeysuckle.....	Japan.
<i>aurea reticulata</i>	Japan.
<i>fragrantissima</i> . Bush honeysuckle.....	China.
<i>Tartarica</i> . Tartarian honeysuckle.....	Siberia.
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i> . Osage-orange.....	Arkansas.
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i> . Cucumber tree.....	Atlantic States.
<i>conspicua</i> . Yulan.....	China.
<i>cordata</i> . Yellow cucumber tree.....	South Atlantic States.
<i>glauc</i> . Sweet bay.....	Atlantic States.
<i>grandiflora</i> . Bull bay.....	South Atlantic States.
<i>tripelata</i> . Umbrella tree.....	South Atlantic States.
<i>purpurea</i> . Purple magnolia.....	Japan.
<i>Morus alba</i> . White mulberry.....	Europe.
<i>rubra</i> . Red mulberry.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Neillia opulifolia</i>	Atlantic States.
<i>aurea</i>	Hort.
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> . Sour gum.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i> . Hop-hornbeam	Atlantic States.
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	Japan.
<i>Phellodendron Amurense</i>	Manchuria.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> . Mock-orange.....	China.
<i>grandiflora</i> . Syringa.....	South Atlantic States.
<i>inodorus</i>	South Atlantic States.
<i>Pirus coronaria</i>	South Atlantic States.
<i>Japonica</i> . Japan quince.....	Japan.
<i>Planera aquatica</i> . Water elm.....	South Atlantic States.
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> . Sycamore.....	Atlantic States.
<i>orientalis</i> . Oriental plane.....	Western Europe.
<i>Podocarpus taxifolia</i> . Japan Yew.....	Japan.
<i>Populus angustifolia</i> . Willow-leaved poplar	Rocky Mountains.
<i>Prunus Japonica</i>	Japan.
<i>flore pleno</i>	Japan.
<i>Sinensis</i> . Sand pear.....	China.
<i>Padus</i> . Bird cherry.....	Europe.
<i>serotina</i> . Run cherry.....	Atlantic States.
<i>spinosa</i> . Sloe.....	Europe.
<i>triloba</i>	China.
<i>Quercus alba</i> . White oak.....	Atlantic States.
<i>cerris</i> . Turkey oak.....	Europe.
<i>imbricaria</i> . Shingle oak.....	Europe.
<i>macrocarpa</i> . Bur oak.....	Atlantic States.
<i>palustris</i> . Pin oak.....	Atlantic States.
<i>phellos</i> . Willow oak.....	South Atlantic States.
<i>Prinus</i> . Chestnut oak.....	Atlantic States.
<i>prinoides</i> . Chinquapin oak.....	Atlantic States.
<i>Robur</i> . English oak.....	Europe.
<i>concordia</i>	Hort.
<i>nigricans</i>	Hort.
<i>pedunculata</i>	Europe.

List of trees and shrubs in the United States Capitol Grounds—Continued.

	Habitat.
<i>Rhamnus Caroliniana</i>	South Atlantic States.
<i>catharticus</i> . Buckthorn	Europe.
<i>Rhus Cotinus</i> . Smokebush	Southern Europe.
<i>glabra laciniata</i> . Cut-leaved sumac	Pennsylvania.
<i>Rubus leucodermis</i>	Japan.
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> . Sweet brier	Europe.
<i>rugosa</i>	Japan.
<i>Salisburia biloba</i> . Gingko	China.
<i>Sambucus Canadensis variegata</i> . Variegated elder	Atlantic States.
<i>Sassafras officinale</i>	Atlantic States.
<i>Shepherdia argentea</i> . Buffaloberry	Western North America.
<i>Sophora Japonica</i>	Japan.
<i>Spirea Cantoniensis</i>	China.
<i>chamædrifolia</i>	Siberia.
<i>Japonica alba</i>	Japan.
<i>rubra</i>	Japan.
<i>Lindleyana</i>	Himalayas.
<i>Douglasii</i> var.	California.
<i>prunifolia</i>	Japan.
<i>Thunbergii</i>	Japan.
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i> . Bladder-nut	Atlantic States.
<i>Styrax Japonicum</i>	Japan.
<i>officinale</i>	Europe.
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i> . Snowberry	North America.
<i>vulgaris</i> . Indian current	Northern States.
<i>Syringa Josikœa</i>	Central Europe.
<i>Persica</i> . Persian lilac	Western Asia.
<i>vulgaris</i> . Lilac	Europe.
<i>alba</i> . White lilac	Europe.
<i>Tamarix Africana</i> . Tamarisk	Southern Europe.
<i>Taxus adpressa</i>	Japan.
<i>baccata</i> . Yew	Europe.
<i>aurea</i> . Golden yew	Hort.
<i>Tilia Americana</i> . Basswood	Atlantic States.
<i>Europæa</i> . Linden	Europe.
<i>heterophylla</i> . White basswood	Atlantic States.
<i>Ulmus Americana</i> . American elm	Atlantic States.
<i>alata</i> . Whahoo	Southern States.
<i>campestris</i> . English elm	Europe.
<i>fastigiata</i> . Fastigate elm	Hort.
<i>microphylla</i>	Hort.
<i>pendula</i> . Weeping elm	Hort.
<i>purpurea</i> . Purple elm	Hort.
var. <i>Huntingdon</i> elm	Hort.
<i>montana</i> . Dutch elm	Europe.
<i>Viburnum opulus</i> . Guelder rose	Europe.
<i>plicatum</i>	Japan.
<i>prunifolium</i>	Atlantic States.
<i>Zizyphus vulgaris</i> . Christ's thorn	Southern Europe.

REPORT

OF THE

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

The year just closed has been an unusually busy one. That some idea of the growth of the institution may be formed, I will state that the monthly average of admissions of patients has been more than double what it was five years ago. The following table will show the number admitted and treated each year for the past five years.

On July 1, 1877, there were 213 patients remaining in the hospital. Five hundred and nineteen were admitted during the year, making a total of 732 treated.

On July 1, 1878, 231 remained in hospital; admitted, 642. Total treated, 873.

On July 1, 1879, 217 remained in hospital; admitted, 817. Total treated, 1,034.

On July 1, 1880, 223 remained in hospital; admitted, 872. Total treated, 1,095.

On July 1, 1881, 225 remained in hospital; admitted, 1,102. Total treated, 1,327.

The average admissions per month during the past year have been 91½.

Of the 1,102 admitted, 345 were white and 757 colored. The accompanying tables will show the class of diseases treated. I invite attention to the large number of cases of Bright's disease. I am unprepared to say whether the disease is on the increase or the better methods of diagnosis are such as to enable it to be easily recognized.

The record also shows a large percentage of phthisical cases, especially among the colored patients. I attribute this to the fact that these people are ignorant of the ordinary laws governing health, and are subjected to much physical and moral depression. The febrile cases have also been quite numerous, to which attention is called.

During the year quite a number of surgical operations have been performed, among which may be mentioned the amputation of two thighs, two legs, one arm, and the setting of twenty fractures. The management congratulates itself upon the uniform success that has attended all of these operations. The hospital has at present 300 beds. The capacity can be increased when desired to 400 by utilizing the lecture-rooms connected with the building.

During the year a telephone has been put up, which is of great value in all cases of emergency.

A large percentage of the patients are admitted upon the recommendation of the police authorities. They are, however, subject to a medical examination, and, if proper subjects, a report of the admission is forwarded to the department for approval.

Though the appropriation for the past year was small, admission of any one deserving hospital treatment has never been denied. Patients have been admitted at all hours of the day and night.

The mortality has been large, but this can readily be explained from the fact that many of the patients have only come to the hospital when their cases were hopeless. Quite a number have died in a few hours after admission.

In this community there is a prejudice in the minds of the people to hospitals, and they defer going to them until they have exhausted all means of support at home. In my judgment there should be a board of visitors appointed who should feel at liberty to visit the institution at all times. Such a board would assist materially, and give the public some conception of the size and facilities the hospital offers, which seem to be poorly understood.

Though established twenty years ago, and general in every sense, admitting, as it does, all classes of citizens, and has a capacity of 300 beds, little seems to be known of it outside of those who are compelled to seek a free hospital. With this class the institution is popular.

The management is constrained to express a regret that the profession of the District have manifested such a little interest in it. Many pensioners who come to the capital have availed themselves of the benefits offered. Their admission is generally upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Religious services are held three times a week in the chapel, on Wednesday evenings and Sunday mornings and evenings.

The patients are also visited daily at the bedside by the chaplains, who write letters, and perform such other services as may be required of them. These duties are discharged by two theological students. Catholic and other patients are permitted to select their own clergy, who are admitted at all times. During the year, 2,314 out-door patients have been treated in the dispensary which is attached. A report of these cases will be found in the accompanying table. The sanitary condition has been excellent, the decorum of the patients and attendants all that could be desired.

Owing to the poverty of very many of those admitted, clothing has been issued to them.

I would recommend that the government purchase the hospital buildings and grounds. As the institution has become permanent, it is manifestly proper that the property should belong to the government.

Very respectfully,

C. B. PURVIS, M. D.,
Surgeon-in-Chief.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Nativity of patients.

Virginia	345	Maine	3
District of Columbia	215	Mississippi	3
Maryland	194	France	3
Ireland	92	Delaware	2
Pennsylvania	36	Louisiana	2
Germany	32	Michigan	2
New York	27	New Jersey	2
North Carolina	17	West Indies	2
England	11	Italy	2
West Virginia	11	Indiana	1
Massachusetts	9	Florida	1
Ohio	8	California	1
South Carolina	8	Texas	1
Switzerland	5	Nova Scotia	1
Vermont	5	Africa	1
Connecticut	5	Portugal	1
Kentucky	5	Holland	1
Tennessee	5	Hungary	1
Rhode Island	5	Norway	1
Scotland	4	Sweden	1
Georgia	4	Poland	1
Illinois	4	Canada	1
New Hampshire	3	At sea	1
New Brunswick	3	Unknown	9

	White.			Colored.			Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Remaining June 30, 1881	27	8	35	96	92	190	225
Admitted	280	63	343	356	329	685	1,028
Born	1	1	2	31	41	72	74
Totals	281	64	345	387	370	757	1,102
Totals in hospital	308	72	380	485	462	947	1,327
Discharged	269	57	326	291	287	578	904
Died	14	6	20	99	71	170	190
Stillborn				3	2	5	5
Totals	283	63	346	393	360	753	1,099
Remaining June 30, 1882	25	9	34	92	102	194	228

The diseases and conditions for which the patients were admitted to hospital and treated in dispensary were as follows:

Disease, &c.	Hospital.	Dispensary.	Disease, &c.	Hospital.	Dispensary.
Fracture of skull	4		Contusions	6	14
Fracture of arm	4	1	Sprains	2	12
Fracture of arm, compound	1		Inflammation of knee-joint	8	
Fracture of ribs	1		Perioostitis	2	2
Fracture of thigh	2		Frost-bite	5	
Fracture of leg	4		Dog-bite		
Fracture of clavicle		2	Caries	11	8
Dislocation of jaw	1		Chronic ulcer	21	30
Dislocation of shoulder		3	Abscess	9	15
Gunshot wounds	4	1	Traumatic tetanus	3	2
Incised wounds	7	20	Varicocele	1	2
Lacerated wounds	4	6	Burns	10	3
Contused wounds	12	8	Tumors	8	9
Punctured wounds	1	4	Tumor of brain	1	

Disease, &c.	Hospital.	Dispensary.	Disease, &c.	Hospital.	Dispensary.
Concussion of brain.....	1	.....	Functional disease of heart.....	5	.....
Cancer.....	3	1	Valvular disease of heart.....	7	2
Cancer of stomach.....	1	.....	Hypertrophy of heart.....	4	1
Cancer of throat.....	1	.....	Cardiac dropsy.....	2	1
Gangrene.....	2	.....	Angina pectoris.....	1	.....
Epileptaxis.....	.....	3	Aneurism of innominate artery.....	1	2
Syphilis.....	33	27	Aptha.....	.....	16
Syphilis, secondary.....	16	47	Pharyngitis.....	.....	4
Syphilis, tertiary.....	.....	9	Mumps.....	1	.....
Gonorrhœa.....	9	52	Gonorrhea.....	.....	1
Bubo.....	5	7	Tonsillitis.....	3	85
Orchitis.....	3	6	Gastritis.....	7	8
Incontinence of urine.....	4	6	Colic.....	3	48
Retention of urine.....	.....	6	Dyspepsia.....	4	95
Cystitis.....	3	12	Acute diarrhœa.....	13	66
Hæmaturia.....	1	6	Chronic diarrhœa.....	17	26
Dysuria.....	2	8	Dysentery.....	2	11
Stricture of urethra.....	1	2	Cholera morbus.....	1	12
Bright's disease.....	25	7	Peritonitis.....	4	5
Poison.....	.....	1	Chronic inflammation of liver.....	3	4
Diabetes.....	.....	3	Scurvy of liver.....	1	.....
Paraphimosis.....	.....	1	Abscess of liver.....	1	.....
Acute rheumatism.....	29	45	Hypertrophy of liver.....	2	1
Chronic rheumatism.....	81	76	Hypertrophy of spleen.....	1	.....
Lumbago.....	.....	24	Jaundice.....	1	4
Sciatica.....	3	.....	Pyrosis.....	1	1
Alcoholism.....	27	8	Stricture of rectum.....	2	.....
Delirium tremens.....	12	.....	Hæmorrhoids.....	2	6
Anthrax.....	.....	1	Hernia.....	5	6
Cataract.....	1	.....	Constipation.....	.....	127
Conjunctivitis.....	7	12	Gastro dynia.....	.....	1
Keratitis.....	3	2	Fistula in ano.....	.....	2
Iritis.....	1	7	Intussusception.....	.....	1
Ophthalmia.....	1	.....	Cephalalgia.....	2	26
Ecthyma.....	1	1	Neuralgia.....	3	32
Varicella.....	1	1	Insanity.....	6	.....
Urticaria.....	.....	10	Convulsions.....	1	1
Scarlatina.....	.....	1	Epilepsy.....	6	15
Herpes zoster.....	.....	6	Apoplexy.....	1	.....
Tinea capitis.....	.....	2	Dementia.....	4	.....
Rosacea.....	.....	12	Paralysis.....	19	15
Lichen intertrigo.....	.....	1	Conjestion of brain.....	7	.....
Otorrhœa.....	.....	16	Acute meningitis.....	2	1
Foreign body in ear.....	.....	1	Sunstroke.....	2	1
Intermittent fever, quotidian.....	27	75	Softening of brain.....	1	.....
Intermittent fever, tertian.....	64	175	Aphasia.....	1	.....
Remittent fever.....	23	8	Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	2	.....
Congestive chill.....	2	.....	Hysteria.....	4	17
Typho-malarial fever.....	2	.....	Neurasthenia.....	.....	26
Typhoid fever.....	10	.....	Spina bifida.....	1	1
Erysipelas.....	1	3	Insomnia.....	.....	6
Empyema.....	1	.....	Pregnancy.....	80	22
Aphonia.....	1	.....	Confinement.....	3	1
Catarrh.....	2	50	Miscarriage.....	1	1
Acute bronchitis.....	17	150	Mammitis.....	3	2
Chronic bronchitis.....	3	20	Metritis.....	6	8
Pneumonia.....	6	5	Hypertrophy of uterus.....	1	.....
Congestion of lungs.....	4	2	Procidencia.....	2	7
Pleurisy.....	7	22	Cancer of uterus.....	3	.....
Gangrene of lungs.....	1	.....	Congestion of uterus.....	5	2
Typhoid-pneumonia.....	1	.....	Leucorrhœa.....	5	28
Asthma.....	5	7	Menorrhagia.....	3	15
Oedema of glottis.....	2	2	Ovaritis.....	1	.....
Chronic laryngitis.....	2	5	Ovarian tumor.....	1	4
Pleurodynia.....	6	14	Amenorrhœa.....	.....	10
Pertussis.....	.....	1	Dysmenorrhœa.....	.....	8
Diphtheria.....	.....	1	Vaginitis.....	.....	3
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	88	58	Infancy.....	94	.....
Hæmoptysis.....	10	10	Cholera infantum.....	1	1
Scrofula.....	2	37	Talipes.....	1	.....
Tubercular peritonitis.....	1	.....	Worms.....	.....	19
Maraasmus.....	1	4	Senile debility.....	28	35
Anæmia.....	.....	7	Convalescent.....	12	.....

Causes of death.

Disease.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Disease.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Phthisis pulmonalis	8	65	73	Traumatic tetanus	1	1	1
Senile debility	2	6	8	Fracture of skull	1	1	1
Paralysis	8	8	8	Compression of brain	1	1	1
Chronic diarrhœa	12	6	8	Pneumonia	1	1	1
Congestion of brain	3	3	6	Typhoid pneumonia	1	1	1
Congestion of lungs	4	4	4	Pleuro-pneumonia	1	1	1
Apoplexy	4	4	4	Scirrhus of duodenum	1	1	1
General dropsy	4	4	4	Cancer of inferior maxillary	1	1	1
Hypertrophy of heart	3	3	3	Cancer of uterus	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	3	3	3	Cancer of stomach	1	1	1
Gangrene of lungs	3	3	3	Cancer of throat	1	1	1
Oedema of glottis	2	2	2	Scirrhus of liver	1	1	1
Marasmus	2	2	2	Epithelioma of œsophagus	1	1	1
Valvular disease of heart	2	2	2	Angina pectoris	1	1	1
Convulsions	2	2	2	Tuberculosis	1	1	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis	1	1	2	Tumor of cerebrum	1	1	1
Softening of brain	2	2	2	Tubercular peritonitis	1	1	1
Acute meningitis	2	2	2	Abscess of liver	1	1	1
Senile gangrene	2	2	2	Remittent fever	1	1	1
Cardiac dropsy	2	2	2	Ovarian tumors	1	1	1
Diarrhœa	2	2	2	Aneurism of innom. artery	1	1	1
Hæmoptysis	2	2	2	Caries of ribs	1	1	1
Congenital debility	2	2	2	Fistula of urethra and rectum	1	1	1
Congestive chill	1	1	2	Scalded by steam	1	1	1
Peritonitis	2	2	2	Gastritis	1	1	1
Acute metritis	1	1	1	Cholera infantum	1	1	1
Emphysema	1	1	1	Overlaid	1	1	1
Bright's disease	8	8	8				
Cancer L. antrini highmorianum	1	1	1				
				Total	20	170	190

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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President.—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
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Instructor in Gymnastics.—JOHN J. CHICKERING, B. A.
Instructor in Drawing.—ARTHUR D. BRYANT, B. Ph.

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President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; THEODORE A. KIRSEI, B. Ph.; MRS. E. S. DAVIS.

Instructor in Articulation.—MARY T. G. GORDON.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor.—JOHN B. WIGHT.
Attending Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.
Matron.—Miss ELLEN GORDON.

Assistant Matron.—Miss MARGARET ALLEN.
Master of Shop.—ALMON BRYANT.
Steward.—H. M. VAN NESS.

REPORT.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C., October 31, 1882.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1882:

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st of July, 1881, numbered.....	59
Admitted during the year.....	25
Since admitted.....	27
Total.....	111

Under instruction since July 1, 1881: Males, 94; females, 17. Of these 51 have been in the collegiate department, representing 20 States and the Federal district, and 60 in the primary department. A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1881, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

General good health has prevailed in the institution since the date of our last report. A case of scarlet fever made its appearance during the month of May in the family of one of our instructors residing in the institution. The child, with its mother, was promptly removed from the building, and no spread of the disease followed.

The prevalence of small-pox in parts of the country not far from Washington suggested the desirableness of a general vaccination of the residents of Kendall Green. Vaccine matter was procured from Z. D. Gilman, of Washington, prepared by Drs. Robbins and Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y., and applied to more than one hundred persons. In only one case did the operation prove successful.

Application was then made to Dr. Ralph Walsh, of Washington, for matter from his vaccine farm in the vicinity of the city. The same persons were again operated upon, and with scarcely an exception complete vaccination was the result.

One pupil only, Miss Alice Turner, has died since the date of our last report. Miss Turner had been connected with our primary department for four years, and was a young woman of quick mind and irreproachable character. Her death, which occurred at her home just at the close of our school year, was caused by pulmonary consumption.

DEATH OF MISS ANNA A. PRATT.

We are also called to mourn the loss of one who had filled an important position in the institution for many years, and who was greatly beloved by both pupils and officers.

On the 9th day of March last Miss Anna A. Pratt, for fourteen years matron of this institution, ended her earthly labors after a short illness. Her health had been feeble for more than a year, and but a few weeks

before her death she tendered her resignation, feeling that she was no longer able properly to discharge her duties. But her services were so highly regarded that her resignation was not accepted, and an arrangement was made for a considerable reduction of her responsibilities and cares, in the hope that with rest her strength might be restored. It was soon apparent, however, that her constitution was hopelessly undermined, and she sank rapidly from what seemed at first a light attack of catarrhal pneumonia. To all who came under her care Miss Pratt was a true mother. Pupils and officers looked to her as such, and appealed to her in any emergency, sure of being met with that kindly interest and sympathy which can only come from the maternal heart. And it was not at moments of unusual need alone that her motherly care was manifested, but at all times as the movement of domestic life of Kendall Green went on was her influence felt. No one can ever surpass Miss Pratt in conscientious devotion to duty; no one can ever fill more successfully than she did the arduous and delicate position she was called upon to occupy. Her record is complete, and she will ever be remembered by those who knew her as one deserving of their highest respect and warmest affection.

The position made vacant by the death of Miss Pratt has been filled by the appointment of Miss Ellen Gordon, lately of Exeter, N. H., and the ability shown by her during the few months she has acted as matron give excellent promise of success in the future.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The work of instruction in the several departments of the institution has proceeded with no essential changes. The number of pupils taught articulation has been increased, and the result of this branch of instruction has been encouraging.

Classes in drawing have been taught in the college and in the primary department by Mr. Arthur D. Bryant, a graduate of the college in 1880. Mr. Bryant's methods have proved eminently successful, and the progress made by the pupils has been in every respect satisfactory.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The results growing out of the work done in our new gymnasium have been most gratifying, whether they are regarded from a moral or a physical point of view. The morale of the institution was never as high as during the past year.

The instances where discipline became necessary have been very few as compared with former years, and the reactive effects of an improved physique on the mental and moral faculties has been markedly favorable in many instances.

During the six months from November 1 to May 1, all the students of the college and the older boys from the primary school were required to spend four hours a week in active gymnastic exercises, viz, an hour on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week.

These exercises consisted of dumb-bell practice, in concert, intended to open the lungs, stir the blood, and set in motion the whole body, and in the development of special muscles by the use of a number of ingeniously-prepared machines, designed and furnished by Dr. D. A. Sargent, the director of the gymnasium of Harvard University.

The dumb-bell exercise was acquired with great readiness, and given

with precision, the idea of rhythm and time in marching being conveyed by the assistance of drum-beats.

The great benefit arising from the use of the special apparatus has been clearly shown in the uniform increase of chest girths, arm girths, &c., in the erect carriage and springy step of the students, and above all in the desire for *regular* exercise, as shown in their work on days when the exercise was not compulsory.

The physique of each student was carefully recorded in a series of forty-two measurements taken at the beginning and again at the end of the season. The average chest girth of about fifty young men showed the following gains:

	November.	May.
Inflated .....	.897	.918
Repose .....	.853	.864

The measurements given are decimals of a meter.

The greatest gain in chest girth was :

	November.	May.
Inflated .....	.890	.972
Repose .....	.855	.910

Some interesting cases occurred of the development of limbs into symmetrical proportions where marked discrepancies existed when the first measurements were taken.

A single illustration will be sufficient :

	November.	May.
Right calf .....	.377	.388
Left calf .....	.374	.382
Upper right arm .....	.297	.305
Upper left arm .....	.309	.305

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

It was on the 23d of February, 1857, that the act of Congress incorporating the institution was accepted and made the basis of their organization by the board of directors. The recurrence of the twenty-fifth anniversary of that day was deemed a fitting occasion on which to invite the President and other prominent officers of the Government of the United States to visit the institution and see something of its workings.

In response to invitations, the President of the United States, the acting Vice-President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Secretaries of State and War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the chairman and several members of the Committees on Appropriation, the Comptroller and First Auditor of the Treasury, with ladies accompanying them, spent the evening of February 23d last at the institution. They were received by the president and directors of the institution and its officers, in the gymnasium, where an exhibition of athletic exercises was given. The company then passed through the college building to the chapel, where the pupils of the primary departments and the students of the college gave evidence in various exhibitions of the attainments they had made. The exercises were concluded with a pantomime which had been prepared by one of the students of the college, and was given by several of the young men. The visitors expressed great delight and surprise at the progress which had been made by the pupils and students.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The exercises of the regular public anniversary of the college took place on the 3d day of May. In the absence of the President of the United States, ex-officio patron of the institution, the Speaker of the House, Hon. J. W. Keifer, called the assembly to order. Expressing his hearty interest in the institution and his regret that he would not be able to remain through the exercises, Speaker Keifer, in a few felicitously-chosen words, invited Hon. George Bancroft, the eminent historian, to take the chair. The exercises were then opened with prayer by Rev. William A. Leonard, D. D., rector of Saint John's church. The candidates for degrees presented essays as follows:

Dissertation—Liberty and Law. Edward Louis Van Damme, Michigan.

Oration—Progress of Agriculture. Lars Larson, Wisconsin.

Dissertation—Grecian Art in the time of Pericles. John Gordon Saxton, New York.

Dissertation—Was America discovered by the Northmen? George Layton, West Virginia.

Oration—The Scientific Achievements of Faraday. George Thomas Dougherty, Missouri.

Oration—Monuments. Robert Middleton Zeigler, Pennsylvania.

Oration—Contributions from the New World to the Old. Thomas Hines Coleman, South Carolina.

Messrs. Coleman, Zeigler, Larson, and Van Damme were then presented by the president of the college to the board of directors as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and Messrs. Dougherty, Layton, and Saxton for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Lars A. Havstad, of Christiania, Norway, a deaf-mute, who had made unusual acquisitions in science and letters.

Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., LL. D., president of Lafayette College, then delivered the following address on—

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

The National College for Deaf-Mutes has a deeper significance than other philanthropic institutions founded to ameliorate the condition of those deprived of hearing and speech. Any institution with this general aim would indeed enlist our profoundest sympathy; for our hearts go out in tender and loving interest towards those brothers and sisters of ours who are deaf or blind—in our Father's house they seem so near to us and they are so far away, in their rayless or silent land, from the high privileges of our common home. And we not only admire and applaud the private philanthropy that holds forth to them its helping hand, but likewise all well directed appropriations for their benefit from the public funds; men who most critically examine the legality and expediency of appropriations from the public treasury—State or national—as they read these appropriations for the blind or the deaf, find their hearts beating faster with generous delight.

But "The National Deaf-Mute College," organized in 1864, means something more than "The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," previously established, or any similar institution having in view the general philanthropic object to better their condition. The distinct and definite aim of every college is to afford liberal culture; and while the establishment of this college by Congress emphasizes the value our national legislature places upon those liberal studies which lead to academic degrees, it marks also a great and important advance in the education provided for deaf-mutes, an advance not only in *degree*, but in *kind*. These noble buildings, all this generous scientific equipment, this large faculty of able and distinguished scholars—all this assures us not only of the increased thoroughness and breadth, and efficiency of the special instruction here given to the deaf-mute; but also that, in its enlarged range of instruction, are now included those liberal studies which have for generations attracted the aspiring scholar to the academic groves of Harvard and Yale.

It is therefore no longer a disputed question whether the deaf-mute can or ought to enter upon studies which have for their object something more than to enable him to converse by writing in the absence of articulate speech, or to fit him for some employment by which he may earn his living. Elementary and practical studies are of course of the utmost importance for him as they are for all others; they lie at the very base of all education. But the liberal training which the college gives is yet separate and distinct in its aim, and to some extent in its methods, from that which is given in all other schools, and the day has come for the deaf-mute when there is provided for him a complete college curriculum, leading to the usual academic degrees, and committed to teachers who are not only distinguished for their general culture and scholarship, but who are eminent specialists in the peculiar methods by which all instruction must be communicated to him. And it is high honor for our country that it has led all other countries in this movement. This college for deaf-mutes will always enjoy the proud distinction of having been the first established; as yet, it is the only one.

In responding to the kind invitation of your president to attend the exercises upon this day of presentation for academic degrees, and to offer some remarks, it seems to me not inappropriate to the place and hour to suggest some thoughts upon "liberal education." I do not propose, indeed, to attempt a full exposition of the subject, or to enter upon any formal discussion of the important principles involved in it, but to employ the brief time at my disposal in making some general observations upon this wide theme.

Cicero defines a liberal education to be that which is suited to the character and position of a *liber* or freeman as distinguished from the slave. In his view, which was the general opinion of the age in which he lived, all manual labor, all gainful pursuits, whether mechanical or industrial, were degrading to those of noble birth, who, freed from such sordid occupations and cares, should be educated to discharge with dignity the duties and obligations of their high positions in the state. It is true these duties were pretty much summed up in making a ringing speech in the senate, in taking a creditable part in philosophical and literary discussions, and most of all, perhaps, in being a good fighter, for the Roman empire was almost continually engaged in war. It was for the slaves to work in the fields or at the trades. Happily this view of labor no longer exists; it is, indeed, essentially opposed to that which now prevails, especially in our own country, where all honest labor is rightfully held to be honorable—"a man's man for a' that." We have come to a better understanding of what true manhood is, and of what the duties and obligations of freemen really involve; and this higher appreciation of the nature and dignity of man himself, without regarding his position in a privileged class, has led the American people not only to recognize the respectability of all honest labor, but also to insist upon the value and necessity of education, not for the privileged few as their birthright, but for all.

Education, in fact, has come to be one of the enthusiasms of this, perhaps, the most practical country of this practical age; the popular enthusiasm upon this subject is something like the exultant triumph of victors after a hotly contested battle has been fought and won. For not without a great struggle did the principle of education for the masses become the settled policy of governments. "I thank God," said one of the early governors of an American province, "there are no free schools or printing, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years. God keep us from both!" And so thought and spoke, less than two centuries ago, other governors and men in high places who, upon the subject of education for the masses, seem to have made but little advance from the position taken by Cicero before the Christian era; but in the present age such men are classed with the pre-adamite fossils. It was to a generation that has already passed away that Lord Brougham uttered the memorable and exultant words, "The schoolmaster is abroad!"

But when we come to inquire what it really is that education aims to secure, we shall find conflicting views—not merely as to its methods and appliances, but as to the definite and determinate end which it has in view. Even the derivation and meaning of the word is in doubt, whether we shall regard it as from *educō*, to lead forth, or draw out; or from the kindred *edūco*, to nourish or rear as a nurse cares for one committed to her charge. Varro makes the distinction between these two words, *educit obstetrix educat nutrix*, and, as the function of the teacher, he adds *docet magister*. The meaning of each of these words, *educō* and *edūco*, (which are in fact interchangeable in classical Latin), is employed by the advocates of the different theories of education, which have given rise to such prolific discussion at the present day.

There are some who are satisfied with the education which is simply instruction, whose only aim is to render it easier and more certain for a man to earn his living. This is certainly a most desirable result to be secured. I have no sympathy with those who speak contemptuously of this as a "bread and butter" education. We pray for our daily bread; it is an equally solemn duty to prepare ourselves, as best we may in God's Providence, to earn it.

There are others who look beyond this narrow range, and who regard education as that which imparts the knowledge and develops the faculties and powers by which success is conquered upon broader and nobler fields than those occupied by men who are merely struggling for a living; it is by education that men secure high place among their fellows and are able to keep it; or they secure great wealth or whatever else may give them power. Education, in the view of these persons, is of value inasmuch as educated men are, after all, the ruling class; they are here, as in every other country, the power behind the throne. Nor should any man speak lightly of this education. The desire to secure influence and power among men is not unbecoming to a noble nature. We hear much of the anxieties and cares and toils of great wealth and of high position, but these things represent power, and he who wields power beneficently rises to new and great enjoyments. The scepter of such empire may be heavy for the hand that wields it, yet none but the ignoble would cast it down.

But there are those who take another and, I think, a wider, more comprehensive, and more just view of the aim and the value of education. It is that view which has regard to the nature of man, who was created but a little lower than the angels, and who has faculties and powers to be trained and developed with no reference to bread-getting, or even to wealth or power or high place among men. Without discrediting the education which has practical or gainful ends in view, we believe there is a sense in which the student is *an end unto himself*; and within the wide and varied scope of what we call education, there should be methods and subjects which have no direct or immediate reference to what are called practical ends, but which aim to develop those faculties in the possession and use of which man rises to the highest sphere of dignity and enjoyment. This is what we call liberal education—the education that after all is best fitted to the nature of man in view of his personal immortality which belongs to this life as well as that which is to come, and by which he is distinguished from the brutes that perish.

Now, the definite aim of the primary school—useful and even necessary in its place—is to instruct; it is to impart practical knowledge. Of course, if the teacher be skillful and wise (as all teachers should be) it will include training and development; but this is only incidental to the main objects in view. The child is taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; of these he has immediate and urgent need, whether he goes on to make broader acquisitions in other schools, or closes his books to engage in the busy activities of life. The same thing is true of the technical or professional schools. The student is still taught what will be of practical use to him as a lawyer, a physician, an engineer, or whatever else may be the occupation or profession in life he has chosen. All mental or moral discipline, all training of the higher faculties, all development of character is still subsidiary and incidental in this education—the aim of which, as in primary instruction, is to impart that which is useful and practical.

And hence the desirableness or necessity of distinct and separate studies with different aims and, to some extent, different methods, which, while necessarily including much that is useful and practical, has for its primary object the development of the higher and better nature of the man that is within us. And this is the aim of the college, which has therefore its important and necessary place in every complete system of education. The college keeps in view the two aims of all education, viz, instruction and development, but it reverses them in the order of importance from that of the primary and technical schools, and of all schools for special instruction.

The advocates of liberal education do not claim that it will produce grapes from thorns or figs from thistles. There are men so severely practical that the wisest thing to be done in their case is to teach them the multiplication table, and set them at work; others are so dreamy and emotional that liberal studies will develop in them only the esthetic craze of the day. But all healthy and well-balanced natures will find in these studies both joy and strength.

In the practical schools of every grade the shortest and easiest way to learn what is set before the student is the best way. The child learns the alphabet that he may learn how to spell and then how to read; and the engineer learns the strength of materials and the laws of force that he may build a bridge; and the surgeon learns what may enable him to set a broken limb. All methods and appliances that save labor and time in the acquisition of such useful knowledge is therefore so much gain. But as the primary aim of liberal studies is development, and as the mind grows only in exercising its own powers, it is evident that to save labor (except ill-directed labor) defeats the very object in view. Therefore, as I have already intimated, the college differs from all other schools, not only in its primary aim, but also largely in its methods. It is really a mental gymnasium, and this indeed is the very name the Germans give to their schools most nearly corresponding in aim to our colleges. He who seeks to strengthen and develop his muscle by the use of a well-appointed gymnasium, must practice many things for the sake of the practice; and so for the sake of the exercise the student goes down into the college palestra to wrestle with pure mathematics and the classics. The knowledge of these subjects is not a necessity for him in constructing a tunnel, or in drawing up a brief, or in carrying on mercantile

or manufacturing enterprises—though it may be said that, in addition to the formation of manly character by liberal studies there has been developed in the exercises of this palaestra the sinewy grasp which in after years has its practical use when the robust athlete takes hold of any subject with which he must wrestle, either in his professional or business life.

And here, did time allow, I would like to discuss some of those questions which are still in debate even among the advocates of liberal education. For example, the proportion of time and labor that should be given to pure mathematics, which seem to lie most remote from any practical use in after life; to psychology and ethics, which have always held their place as high topics of discussion in all schools; to the modern languages and the natural sciences, which more nearly approach to the practical studies of the special schools. And I should have been glad to discuss the value and place in every course of liberal studies of the classical languages and literature, and to examine also what may be hoped for or feared by the friends of liberal education in the general introduction in all our colleges of a course of liberal studies leading to a different degree from that of B. A.—excluding the ancient languages, but aiming to secure by the use of the modern languages and literature, and with the employment of the old and approved methods of liberal teaching and the aid of modern philological research, the same kind and degree of culture as the old course, with its Greek and Latin. And more important than all, as it seems to me, is the discussion of the question, how shall this liberal education be so infused with the principles and spirit of the great Teacher that the religious nature of man, as well as of his moral and mental, may have its full development.

But I forbear to enter upon these questions, and would merely point you to the existence of both of these courses of study (classical and scientific), not only in this college, but in the hundreds of colleges all over our land, as the evidence of the popular appreciation of liberal culture, and also as showing the substantial agreement of all college education in both the old and new course of study as to subjects and methods.

But I may not conclude even this brief meditation without noticing the reproach brought against liberal studies, that they serve only to make men of ideas—men who are not practical, who are not men of affairs. To these objectors, it is but the dream of the sentimental enthusiast that we should strive to attain unto the great ideal of the true, the beautiful, and the good, which is in the soul of every man; they regard as idle vamping the language of Aristotle, that “the harmony of the celestial spheres should be echoed in the soul of an educated man.” There is not enough of common ground upon which we can stand to seriously argue with such men. We meet their assertions with counter assertions from those trained in these studies, and who know that the life is more than meat. The silent halls of this college have known such men. One of the noblest and most gifted among these students but recently closed his books and went forth into the beautiful land that is afar off. Deaf to all sounds of earth he had yet heard in his soul this “celestial harmony.” Writing to his sister, after he had given up his studies, through the weariness and exhaustion of long sickness, and while waiting for the final summons, he says:

“It will take away half the bitterness of death to have been allowed to learn something; to have obtained one glimpse across the hills and valleys, away off into that promised land of perfect knowledge, perfect love, perfect purity, for such I take to be the true result of study. The more one learns, the clearer does he see God’s wondrous goodness, the closer is he drawn to all things holy.”

And this noble youth was but one among many who, in “learning something,” has drawn nearer to the great ideal. Are we not conscious of a restless discontent with our present capacities and attainments? Are we not all of us (in our better moods) striving to become purer and nobler than our present selves. And the sacred voice which is ever thus calling to us EXCELSIOR, is not the dream of the visionary and the enthusiast. There is that which is true, and beautiful, and good, in addition to that which is practical and gainful. If liberal education, that leads up to the realization of this ideal is an education of ideas, then we assert that it is ideas which rule the world; they are the permanent forces in the world’s development, and, as Schiller says, “all ideas must have been realized in knowledge before they can realize themselves in history.” And we claim that liberally-educated men are not selfish enthusiasts or useless drones—rather are they the distributors of beneficial and powerful influences that affect the destinies of individuals and of nations. And this influence is not only for the age in which they live. These scholars, remote from manufactories, and railroads, and shops, are like the base of supplies established along the line of an advancing host, and it is from them that society is strengthened and replenished at every stage of its progress in its upward and onward march till it enters the golden gates of the city of God.

The exercises of the day were concluded with the benediction by Rev. James H. Cuthbert. D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church.

At the close of the academic year, in June, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

I.—SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Receipts.

Balance from old accounts.....	\$964 47
Received from Treasury of the United States.....	53,500 00
Received for board and tuition.....	2,611 11
Received from manual labor fund.....	313 60
Received for books and stationery sold.....	293 03
Received for work done in shop.....	177 59
Received from sale of live stock.....	323 25
Received from sale of gas.....	163 40
Received from sale of milk.....	132 84
Received from sale of wheat.....	225 42
Received for shoe repairs and clothing.....	190 75
Received from the sale of old furniture and lumber.....	111 64
Received from sale of ashes, grease &c.....	86 62
Received for medical attendance and medicine refunded.....	18 65
Received for damage to grounds.....	1 00
Received for funeral expenses refunded.....	24 34
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	59,137 71

Disbursements.

Expended for salaries and wages.....	\$29,726 26
Expended for groceries.....	2,593 32
Expended for meats.....	4,856 19
Expended for potatoes.....	672 70
Expended for incidental and household expenses, marketing, &c.....	2,427 15
Expended for butter and eggs.....	2,348 32
Expended for repairs on buildings.....	2,603 11
Expended for furniture.....	401 02
Expended for live stock.....	260 00
Expended for books and stationery.....	701 74
Expended for farm tools, seeds, &c.....	285 50
Expended for lumber.....	953 37
Expended for printing.....	119 90
Expended for ice.....	151 61
Expended for drugs and chemicals.....	230 37
Expended for carriage and wagon repairs.....	242 75
Expended for hardware.....	398 12
Expended for fuel.....	2,343 82
Expended for blacksmithing.....	83 50
Expended for harness and repairs.....	49 00
Expended for rent of telephones.....	141 63
Expended for flour and feed.....	985 84
Expended for dry-goods and shoes.....	197 23
Expended for manure.....	67 60
Expended for gas.....	1,224 82
Expended for paints, glass, &c.....	267 32
Expended for expenses of directors' meetings.....	51 00
Expended for freight on apparatus for gymnasium.....	41 00
Expended for clothing and shoe repairs.....	367 26
Expended for flowers, plants, &c.....	82 00
Expended for milk.....	595 20
Expended for entertainment of pupils.....	7 50
Expended for medical and surgical attendance.....	651 00
Expended for illustrative apparatus.....	121 25
Expended for board and care of pupil at institution for feeble-minded children.....	300 00
Expended for apparatus for gymnasium.....	301 60
Expended for bread.....	1,178 43
Balance unexpended.....	1,108 28
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	59,137 71

II.—BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Receipts.

Balance from old account.....	\$122 17
Received from Treasury of the United States.....	8,242 07
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	8,424 24
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Disbursements.

Expended for balance of contract with H. Conradis.....	\$6,845 00
Expended for compensation of Supervising Architect.....	300 00
Expended for grading.....	30 00
Expended for work on bowling alley.....	84 00
Expended for furnace.....	775 00
Expended for fitting up gymnasium.....	390 24
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	8,424 24

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, have already been submitted.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and \$500 for books and illustrative apparatus, and \$2,500 for general repairs, \$55,000.

To provide enlarged accommodations for the use of students, and additional hospital room by the construction of two small detached buildings, \$10,000.

For the improvement and enclosure of the grounds, \$5,000.

The first estimate is the same in amount as the appropriation for the current year. The number of pupils will undoubtedly be somewhat larger next year than it now is; but this will involve no increase in our salaries and wages, and it is hoped that the prices of provisions may be lower than at present, so that the increased number can be provided for without the occurrence of any deficiency.

The estimates for improvements to our buildings and grounds, are to provide for matters which will contribute very greatly to the well-being of the institution.

The construction of the Boundary street sewer, now being carried by our grounds, will leave our front in a condition which will necessitate the erection of some substantial and permanent enclosure. It is expected that the section near us will be completed before next summer. It would be desirable, therefore, to have the appropriation for the improvement and enclosure of the grounds made available during the current fiscal year.

To the appropriation of \$55,000.00 for the current expenses of the institution for the current fiscal year, the following proviso is attached: "Provided, That no more than \$22,000 of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages." The directors are under the impression that this provision of law must have been adopted by Congress without a full understanding of the needs of the institution and the character of the services that are required in doing its work.

From a careful examination recently made into the organization of institutions similar to this, and on inquiry as to the salaries paid, it appears that the number of persons employed in this institution is by no means unreasonable, while the salaries are in no cases higher, and

in many instances are lower than those paid to officers of similar grades in schools for the deaf, and in colleges for the hearing of the first rank, as well as in the educational institutions sustained by the government, and in the scientific branches of the public service. It is evident, from the comparison thus instituted, that if changes are to be made in the salaries paid here increased rates should be allowed in several instances.

A comparison drawn between the per capita cost of maintaining this institution and the Military and Naval academies will show that the pro rata expense in those institutions is about two and a half times as great as in this. And yet the period of instruction here extends over thirteen years, while at West Point and Annapolis it is limited to four, and the number of our pupils is less than one-half that in each of the establishments named; both these facts tending to increase expense in this institution in that they necessitate more classes and proportionally a greater number of instructors.

It is true that the cost per pupil in this institution is greater than in any of the State institutions for the deaf and dumb. But this is fully accounted for when it is remembered that the State institutions bear the same relation to our collegiate department that the primary schools of the country do to the colleges and universities.

A course of study is given here equal in grade and scope to that afforded in the best colleges of the land. Deaf young men from all parts of the country, who have graduated from the State schools, seek our college as the only place in the world where they can secure the higher education that their more favored brothers may find in the colleges of their own State or section.

And when the cost of educating the mute young men of our college is compared with the expenses incurred in behalf of hearing young men in ordinary colleges, it will be found that no charge of extravagance or unnecessary outlay can be justly brought against this institution.

If the proviso above referred to should remain in force, it would be impossible to carry the work of the institution through the present fiscal year with the means provided by Congress. A reduction of more than seven thousand dollars in our salaries and wages, if applied to yearly rates, would force many of our officers to seek positions elsewhere, which they could easily find, and it would be impossible to supply the places of such with experienced and capable persons.

Or if the reduction were to be made by stopping all salaries and all work at the time when the twenty-two thousand dollars shall be exhausted, our students and pupils would have to be sent home at great sacrifice of valuable time, our schools closed with the labor of the year incomplete, and all persons employed by the institution subjected to gross injustice.

In view of all these considerations, the directors do not hesitate to urge, respectfully but very earnestly, that the attention of Congress be called to this matter, with the hope that on further consideration the propriety of the repeal of the proviso may become evident.

CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTRUCTORS.

The quadrennial convention of instructors of the deaf and dumb in the United States and Canada was held at Jacksonville, Ill., in the State institution for deaf mutes during the closing week of August last.

There were more than one hundred and sixty delegates present from twenty-eight institutions. This institution was represented by Assistant

Professor Draper, Professor Gordon, Professor Fay, and President Gallaudet, the latter being chosen president of the convention.

Many subjects of interest and importance in our work were discussed. Many valuable suggestions as to methods of instruction were brought forward. Abundant opportunity was had for that personal interchange of views and experience which is of equal if not greater worth than the reading of formal essays; and at the conclusion of the meeting it was agreed that no more satisfactory and helpful gathering of instructors in our profession had ever been held.

Every member of the convention left Jacksonville with a deep and lasting impression of the warm-hearted hospitality that had been shown them by the able superintendent of the institution, Dr. Gillett, and his corps of assistants, and of the generous manner in which the great State of Illinois had provided for the education of her deaf children.

Among the numerous matters considered and acted upon by the convention, the only one which claims a place in this report is the following series of resolutions relating to our college, the unanimous adoption of which will be a source of gratification to all interested in our attempt to provide the deaf of our country with collegiate training.

Prof. J. L. Noyes, of Minnesota, presented the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Thomas MacIntire, of Michigan, and unanimously passed:

Whereas the National Deaf-Mute College, in Washington, D. C., has rendered great and efficient aid in advancing the cause of deaf-mute education in the United States; and

Whereas the funds for the support of the college come from the National Treasury (as is proper): Therefore,

Resolved, That we, directors, superintendents, principals, and instructors in America, assembled in this their tenth convention, extend to the authorities and faculty of the college our grateful recognition of the good work already accomplished, and would respectfully urge upon them the importance of increasing the facilities and perfecting the curriculum and all the appliances of the college as best they can from time to time, that the graduates may enter the various professions and spheres of life open to them with an education, culture, and character that shall in no way be inferior to that of the highest graduates of the best colleges of the land; and, moreover,

Resolved, That we earnestly commend to the favorable consideration of our Senators and Representatives in Congress the deaf-mute college in Washington, D. C., and respectfully ask that they use their influence, not only to foster and support this national institution, but also from time to time increase its funds, so as to enable the authorities of the college to enlarge or increase the appliances in a manner becoming this national institution, destined to be so useful and beneficial in its influence upon the various institutions of the land and upon this increasing portion of our population.

Resolved, That the secretary furnish Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the college, a copy of these resolutions.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Appended to this report will be found a statement from F. D. Morrison, superintendent of the Maryland Institution for the Blind, as to the number of United States beneficiaries in that institution during the past year, and as to the progress they have made. The blind children are in the Maryland institution under the provisions of section 4869 of the Revised Statutes, and with the approval of the president of this institution, as required by law.

EDUCATION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

One child belonging to the District of Columbia has been under instruction during the past year at the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-minded Children, located at Elwyn, near Philadelphia, at the expense

of the United States, as provided for by law. Applications in behalf of children similarly afflicted should be made to the president of this institution.

ACTS OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THIS INSTITUTION.

In our Twelfth Annual Report, that of 1869, all the acts of Congress relating to this institution which had been passed up to the date of that report were published. The completion of the twenty-fifth year of the existence of the institution is deemed a fitting occasion for a similar publication. In the appendix to this report will be found a transcript of all legislation had in Congress concerning this institution from 1869 to the end of the last session of Congress.

In this connection attention is respectfully called to the fact that in the preparation of the Revised Statutes several important provisions of law relating to this institution do not appear in chapter five, title fifty-nine, as they ought to do, and the suggestion is offered that Congress take the necessary steps to have the needed amendments made to the Revised Statutes.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

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APPENDIX.

ACTS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, PASSED SINCE MARCH, 1870.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1871.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, forty thousand and seven hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the number of students in the collegiate department from the several States authorized by the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 27, 1868, may be increased to forty; but no student now at said institution, coming from said States under said acts, shall be supported therein by the United States from and after the 30th day of June, 1871, and no student hereafter coming to said institution from either of said States under said acts, and this act, shall be supported by the United States during any portion of the time he remains therein.

For completion of the main central building ninety-four thousand and eighty-seven dollars.

Approved July 15, 1870.

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1872.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty thousand and five hundred dollars.

For continuing the work on the inclosure and improving and grading the grounds of the institution, six thousand dollars.

For necessary expenses in the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of the buildings of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, eighteen thousand dollars.

Approved March 3, 1871.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1873.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the inclosure, and improvement and grading of the grounds of the institution, six thousand dollars.

To provide for payments due and unpaid on July 1, 1872, on the purchase by the institution of the estate known as Kendall Green, seventy thousand dollars; *provided*, That before the expenditure of any part of this appropriation, by proper deeds of conveyance, to be approved by the Attorney-General of the United States, all the real estate now owned by the said Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb shall be vested in the United States, as trustee, for the sole use and purpose provided in the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," approved February 16, 1857, and the several acts amendatory thereof: *provided*, That whenever Congress shall so determine, any part of said estate may be sold, and so much of the proceeds thereof as shall be needful for the purpose shall be applied to reimburse the United States for the expenditure herein provided.

Approved June 12, 1872.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1874.

For the support of the institution including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

Approved March 3, 1873.

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1873 and 1874.

To enable the trustees of the institution to pay the amount yet due on the purchase of the estate known as Kendall Green, ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and forty-six cents, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the interior.

Approved June 22, 1874.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1875.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the erection and fitting up the buildings of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, twenty-nine thousand dollars.

Approved June 23, 1874.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1876.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the erection, furnishing, and fitting up the buildings of the institution, in accordance with plans submitted to Congress, forty thousand dollars.

Approved March 3, 1875.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1877.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the erection, furnishing, and fitting up the buildings of the institution in accordance with plans heretofore submitted, and for repairs on buildings already completed, forty thousand dollars.

Approved July 31, 1876.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1878.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiaries of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars. And the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized in the settlement of the accounts of the disbursing agent for said institution to give credit for voucher No. 5, in the first quarter 1876, and for vouchers No. 41 and 58 in second quarter of the same year, said vouchers being receipts for moneys paid for fuel for use of said institution, if the said accounting officers shall find that said vouchers were for expenditures made for the benefit of said institution.

For the completion of the work on the erection, furnishing, and fitting up the building of the institution in accordance with plans heretofore submitted, and for repairs on buildings already completed, sixty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-two cents.

Approved March 3, 1877.

AN ACT to provide deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

For fitting up and furnishing the new buildings of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1878, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved Dec. 15, 1877.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1879.

Current expenses Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, fifty-one thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of fences and walks, five thousand dollars, which shall be immediately available.

Approved June 20, 1878.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1880.

Current expenses Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, fifty thousand dollars.

Approved March 3, 1879.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1881.

CURRENT EXPENSES COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, and two thousand five hundred dollars for general repairs, fifty-three thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That when any indigent applicant for admission to the institution belonging to the District of Columbia, and being of teachable age, is found, on examination by the president of the institution to be of feeble mind, and hence incapable of receiving instruction among children of sound mind, the Secretary of the Interior may cause such person to be instructed in some institution for the education of feeble-minded children in Pennsylvania or some other State at a cost not greater for each pupil than is, or may be for the time being, paid by such State for similar instruction, and the sum necessary therefor is appropriated out of the sum above provided for current expenses of the institution.

For erection and fitting up of a gymnasium for the use of the students and pupils five thousand dollars, and for the improvement and inclosure of the grounds of the institution, two thousand five hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved June 16, 1880.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1882.

CURRENT EXPENSES COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, and two thousand five hundred dollars for general repairs, fifty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the completion and fitting up of the gymnasium, eight thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and seven cents; for the erection of a farm barn, two thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars and seven cents.

Approved March 3, 1881.

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1883.

FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and for books and illustrative apparatus, for general repairs and improvements, fifty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no more than twenty-two thousand dollars of said sum shall be expended for salaries and wages.

FOR BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the completion of the farm barn, two thousand dollars, and for the inclosure and improvement of the grounds of the institution, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved August 7, 1882.

AN ACT to dissolve the "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society of the District of Columbia," and to authorize the transfer of its effects to the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the trustees of Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan

Asylum Society of the District of Columbia," incorporated by an act of Congress approved on the 13th day of June, 1842, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered, by deed or other instrument in writing, to transfer all their funds and property of every description to the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," incorporated by an act of Congress approved February 16, 1857, on such terms as may be agreed upon by said corporate bodies, and incorporated in such deed or instrument of writing.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said deed of transfer or instrument of writing shall be recorded in the recorder's office for land titles, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, and the terms and conditions of said deed shall be as obligatory on said Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind as if they had formed a part of its charter; and from the date of the record thereof, as aforesaid, the trustees of the "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society of the District of Columbia" shall be forever thereafter absolved from their trust, and the act of June 13, 1842, conferring upon them corporate powers and privileges shall be thenceforward repealed: *Provided*, That all the debts and pecuniary liabilities of the said "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society of the District of Columbia" shall be transferred to, and assumed by, and be the debts of the said "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," which shall be responsible therefor, and suits at law or in equity may be commenced against said last-mentioned corporation the same as if said debts had been originally incurred by it.

Approved June 13, 1860.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MARYLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,
Baltimore, Oct. 20, 1882.

DEAR SIR: There are seventeen pupils in this institution who are beneficiaries of the United States, nine males and eight females, all of whom are making fair progress, while several of them are among the most promising of our scholars. Harry R. L. Johnson, Robert W. Swann, Wren Trammel, and Louisa Smith will complete their course here June 30, 1883.

In our literary department there are three grades, in which are taught reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, English grammar, history, natural philosophy, and physiology.

Our musical department is under the direction of competent teachers; instruction is given in rudiments of music, thorough bass and counterpoint. There are ten pianos, two organs, one of which is a large pipe organ with water motor attached, and various brass and stringed instruments used by our orchestra.

In the mechanical department the girls learn plain sewing, knitting, crocheting and the use of sewing-machines, of which we have Wheeler & Wilson's, the Domestic, Remington, Wilcox & Gibbs, and the Singer. The boys are taught piano-tuning and repairing, broom and mattress making and chair caning, and their shops are well supplied with the machinery best adapted to the blind.

One hour each day is devoted to light calisthenics by the girls. Careful attention is given to sanitary and hygienic rules. The table is abundantly provided with plain, wholesome food.

The institution is unsectarian and each pupil is required to attend such church as the parent or guardian designates.

Our aim is to send out graduates who having received a fair education and instruction in some useful occupation here may become useful members of society. The capacity of each pupil is carefully studied, and he or she encouraged to give special attention to such branches as seem likely to be most profitable to the learner.

Very respectfully,

F. D. MORRISON,
Superintendent.

E. M. GALLAUDET, LL. D.,
President Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

- From Connecticut.*—John S. Comstock.
From Georgia.—Edward Caswell Duncan.
From Illinois.—George M. W. L. Booker, James Henry Cloud, John Wesley Hammack, Thomas Lynch, Michael Gerald McCarthy, George W. Patton, Michael Sullivan.
From Indiana.—Albert Berg, Charles V. Dantzer, Phillip Joseph Hasenstab, Charles Kerney, Nathaniel Field Morrow.
From Iowa.—Albert Francis Adams.
From Maryland.—John Alexander Trundle, George W. Veditz.
From Massachusetts.—Alvah Warren Orcutt.
From Michigan.—Edward Louis Van Damme.
From Minnesota.—Olof Hanson, Marshall Oscar Robert, James Lewis Smith.
From Missouri.—George Thomas Dougherty, Asa Albert Gray, Herbert Lord Johnson, jr.
From Nebraska.—Charles Wesley Collins, Elliott Scott Waring.
From New Jersey.—Samuel Gaston Davidson.
From New York.—John Henry Dundon, Thomas Francis Fox, Charles William Hathaway, John Gordon Saxton.
From Ohio.—Edward P. Cleary, Charles Solomon Deem, Hugh Robert Drake, John Sereo Leib.
From Pennsylvania.—Brewster Randall Allabough, William Brookmire, Samuel S. Haas, Henry W. Hagy, Robert Middleton Zeigler.
From South Carolina.—Thomas Hines Coleman.
From Tennessee.—Lewis Arthur Palmer.
From West Virginia.—George Layton.
From Wisconsin.—Myron J. Clark, Lars M. Larson, Harry Reed, Warren Robinson.
From the District of Columbia.—Charles Clifford Griffin.
From Ireland.—Robert Stewart Lyons.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Females.

Ida R. Chase.....	District of Columbia.
Adverdia Cornog.....	Delaware.
Mary Dailey.....	District of Columbia.
Christiana Denson.....	District of Columbia.
Henrietta Erbeck.....	District of Columbia.
Elizabeth Fagen.....	Delaware.
Katie Fogarty.....	District of Columbia.
Maggie Hyde.....	Delaware.
Ollie Dorsey Linthicum.....	District of Columbia.
Irene B. Martin.....	District of Columbia.
Eliza O'Callaghan.....	District of Columbia.
Gertrude Schofield.....	District of Columbia.
Mary D. K. Senkind.....	District of Columbia.
Eliza Thompson.....	District of Columbia.
Laura Alice Turner.....	District of Columbia.
Clara V. White.....	District of Columbia.
Anna May Wood.....	Montana.

Males.

Frank Adams.....	Indiana.
William M. Argo.....	Delaware.
Walter Argo.....	Delaware.
W. J. Bateman.....	New Brunswick.
William R. Baumgart.....	Kansas.
Robert Bell, jr.....	District of Columbia.
Herbert G. Bellows.....	Massachusetts.
John A. Boland.....	Pennsylvania.
John Henry Boston.....	District of Columbia.
William H. Catlett.....	District of Columbia.
Malvin V. Collins.....	Indiana.
Raymond J. Cone.....	Virginia.
John Francis Craig.....	District of Columbia.
Josiah Cuffey.....	Fortress Monroe.
Robert W. Dailey.....	District of Columbia.

Thomas Davis.....	District of Columbia
David J. Downing.....	Delaware.
Morris T. Fell.....	Delaware.
Edward Horn.....	District of Columbia.
Timothy Hyde.....	Delaware.
Jeremiah P. Hyde.....	Delaware.
William Kohl.....	District of Columbia.
John C. Jump.....	Delaware.
Thomas Francis Keelins.....	Delaware.
Charles H. Keyser.....	District of Columbia.
Charles E. D. Krigbaum.....	District of Columbia.
Frank A. Leitner.....	Maryland.
George M. Leitner.....	Maryland.
Joseph Lyles.....	District of Columbia.
John A. Lynch.....	Delaware.
Walter M. Marsh.....	Indiana.
John McEvilly.....	Delaware.
E. W. S. North.....	Pennsylvania.
William A. Miles.....	Pennsylvania.
John O. Rourke.....	District of Columbia.
Thomas Henry Peters.....	Montana.
Charles W. Purcell.....	Virginia.
Henry F. Robertson.....	New York.
George T. Sanders.....	Massachusetts.
Frank Stewart.....	District of Columbia.
James Smith.....	District of Columbia.
Henry R. Spahr.....	Pennsylvania.
William J. Rich.....	District of Columbia.
George V. Warren.....	District of Columbia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September, and closing on 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last of March; the third beginning the 1st of April, and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay-pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons, at a quarter past three o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind and the indigent feeble-minded of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of these provisions are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF VISITORS OF THE GOVERNMENT
HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL, JUNE 30, 1882.

VISITORS.

J. K. BARNES, M. D., U. S. A.
President of the Board.
JOSEPH M. TONER, M. D.
JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.
WILLIAM GRIER, M. D., U. S. N.

MRS. A. M. GANGEWER.
" AMELIA J. ROWLAND.
ADM. JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N.
REV. C. HERBERT RICHARDSON.
WALTER D. DAVIDGE, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

MESSRS. BARNES, TONER, AND GRIER.

CHAPLAINS.

REV. JOHN CHESTER, D. D.
" A. FLORIDUS STEELE.
" J. G. BUTLER, D. D.

REV. J. W. PARKER, D. D.
" S. F. RYAN.
" C. HERBERT RICHARDSON.

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

W. W. GODDING, M. D., *Superintendent and ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Visitors.*
SAMUEL B. LYON, M. D., *Chief Clerk and Visiting Physician to the Relief.*
A. H. WITMER, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
MAURICE J. STACK, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*
GEORGE W. FOSTER, M. D., *Third Assistant Physician.*
A. C. PATTERSON, M. D., *Night Medical Inspector.*

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Near Washington, D. C., October 1, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with the law establishing the hospital the Board of Visitors have the honor to submit their twenty-seventh annual report.

A condensed summary of the changes of population and results of hospital treatment is given in the following tables, to which attention is respectfully called:

Summary.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Remaining June 30, 1881.....	700	225	925
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1882.....	178	69	247
Whole number under treatment.....	878	294	1,172
DISCHARGED.			
Recovered.....	60	21	81
Improved.....	31	8	39
Unimproved.....	2	5	7
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Died.....	74	27	101
Total discharged and died.....	169	61	230
Remaining June 30, 1882.....	709	233	942

Admissions and discharges.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1881.			
Army.....	435	3	438
{ White	435	3	438
{ Colored	10	.....	10
Navy.....	42	.....	42
{ White	42	.....	42
{ Colored	2	.....	2
Marine Hospital Service.....	8	.....	8
{ White	8	.....	8
{ Colored	2	.....	2
Civil life.....	153	161	314
{ White	153	161	314
{ Colored	48	61	109
	201	222	423
	700	225	925

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1881-'82.							
Army.....	{ White	62		1			
	{ Colored	2					
		64			1	65	
Navy	{ White	20					
	{ Colored					20	
		20					
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White	3					
	{ Colored	2				5	
		5					
Civil life.....	{ White	70		47			
	{ Colored	19		21			
		89			68	156	
			178			69	247
UNDER TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR.							
Army.....	{ White	497		4			
	{ Colored	12					
		509			4	513	
Navy	{ White	62					
	{ Colored	2				64	
		64					
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White	11					
	{ Colored	4				15	
		15					
Civil life.....	{ White	223		208			
	{ Colored	67		82		580	
		290			290		
			878			294	1,172
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Recovered.							
Army.....	{ White	29					
	{ Colored	2					
		31				31	
Navy	{ White	6					
	{ Colored	1				7	
		7					
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White						
	{ Colored	1				1	
		1					
Civil life.....	{ White	18		18			
	{ Colored	3		3		42	
		21			21		
			60			21	81
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Improved.							
Army.....	{ White	13					
	{ Colored					13	
		13					
Navy.....	{ White	1					
	{ Colored					1	
		1					
Civil life.....	{ White	17		7			
	{ Colored			1		25	
		17			8		
			31			8	39
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Unimproved.							
Army.....	{ White	1					
	{ Colored					1	
		1					
Navy	{ White						
	{ Colored						
Civil life.....	{ White	1		5			
	{ Colored					6	
		1			5		
			2			5	7
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR—Not insane.							
Army.....	{ White	2					
	{ Colored						
		2					
DECEASED DURING THE YEAR.							
Army.....	{ White	42		1			
	{ Colored						
		42			1	43	
Navy	{ White	6					
	{ Colored	1				7	
		7					
Civil life.....	{ White	19		11			
	{ Colored	6		15		51	
		25			26		
			74			27	101

Admissions and discharges—Continued.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
REMAINING JUNE 30, 1882.							
Army.....	{ White	410	420	3	3	423	
	{ Colored	10					
Navy	{ White	49	49			49	
	{ Colored						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White	11	14			14	
	{ Colored	3					
Civil life.....	{ White	168	226	167	230	456	942
	{ Colored	58		63			
			709		233		

NOTE.—There were six less persons than cases under treatment in the course of the year by reason of six readmissions.

Monthly changes of population.

Date.	Admitted.			Discharged.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Died.			Total disch'd including deaths.
							Male.	Female.	Total.	
July, 1881	14	7	21	2	3	5	4		4	9
August, 1881	14	13	27	6	4	10	3	2	5	15
September, 1881	15	1	16	26	5	31	5		5	36
October, 1881	11	3	14	6	1	7	6	1	7	14
November, 1881	13	5	18	5	7	12	11	2	13	25
December, 1881	16	6	22	6	1	7	3		3	10
January, 1882	18	5	23	6	1	7	4	1	5	12
February, 1882	12		12	5	1	6	7	1	8	14
March, 1882	14	8	22	11	3	14	15	7	22	36
April, 1882	7	6	13	10	4	14	9	2	11	25
May, 1882	18	6	24	9	3	12	6	9	15	27
June, 1882	26	9	35	3	1	4	1	2	3	7
Totals	178	69	247	95	34	129	74	27	101	230

Physical condition of those who died.

Apoplexy	9	Malarial fever	2
Apoplexy, epileptic	1	Marasmus	2
Bright's disease	4	Organic disease of brain	22
Cholesteræmia	1	Organic disease of brain and spinal cord	2
Capillary bronchitis	2	Paresis	11
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	12
Diarrhœa	10	Pneumonia	3
Exhaustion from chronic mania	1	Paraplegia and inanition	1
Exhaustion from acute mania	3	Peritonitis	1
Epileptic convulsions	1	Senile debility	2
Cancer of stomach and intestines	2	Typhoid fever	1
Fatty degeneration of liver, and œdema of lungs	1	Ulcer and stenosis of duodenum	1
Heart disease	3		
Inanition	2		
			101

Less than one month.....	1	Twelve years.....	3
Two months.....	1	Fourteen years.....	4
Four months.....	3	Fifteen years.....	1
Five months.....	3	Sixteen years.....	3
Eight months.....	1	Seventeen years.....	2
One year.....	9	Eighteen years.....	1
Two years.....	9	Nineteen years.....	1
Three years.....	11	Twenty years.....	2
Four years.....	10	Twenty-one years.....	1
Five years.....	6	Twenty-four years.....	1
Six years.....	4	Twenty-seven years.....	1
Seven years.....	2	Twenty-eight years.....	1
Eight years.....	4	Unknown.....	11
Nine years.....	2		
Ten years.....	2		101
Eleven years.....	1		

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.							
Army.....	{ White	34					
	{ Colored						
Navy	{ White	9	34				34
	{ Colored						
Civil life	{ White	23	9	5			9
	{ Colored	5		2			
			28		7		35
LESS THAN ONE YEAR.							
Army.....	{ White	8					
	{ Colored	2					
Navy	{ White		10				10
	{ Colored						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White	1					
	{ Colored						
Civil life	{ White	9	1	2			1
	{ Colored						
			9		2		11
ONE TO TWO YEARS.							
Army.....	{ White	12					
	{ Colored						
Navy	{ White	7	12				12
	{ Colored						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White	2	7				7
	{ Colored	1					
Civil life	{ White	16	3	7			3
	{ Colored	8		1			
			24		8		32
OVER TWO YEARS.							
Army.....	{ White	2					
	{ Colored						
Navy	{ White		2				2
	{ Colored						
Civil life	{ White	4		1			
	{ Colored						
		4	6	1	1		5

Duration of disease on admission—Continued.

		Males.		Females.		Totals.	
OVER THREE YEARS.							
Army.....	{ White						
	{ Colored ..						
Navy.....	{ White						
	{ Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White	3		1			
	{ Colored ..						
OVER FOUR YEARS.			3		1	1	4
Army.....	{ White						
	{ Colored ..						
Navy.....	{ White						
	{ Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White	3					
	{ Colored ..						
FIVE TO TEN YEARS.			3				3
Army.....	{ White	2					
	{ Colored ..						
Navy.....	{ White	4				2	
	{ Colored ..						
Marine Hospital Service.....	{ White					4	
	{ Colored ..	1					
Civil life.....	{ White	5		3		1	
	{ Colored ..	2					
TEN TO TWENTY YEARS.			7	14	3	10	17
Army.....	{ White	2					
	{ Colored ..						
Navy.....	{ White		2			2	
	{ Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White	5			3		
	{ Colored ..	2					
OVER TWENTY YEARS.			7	9	3	10	12
Army.....	{ White						
	{ Colored ..						
Navy.....	{ White						
	{ Colored ..						
Civil life.....	{ White	2					
	{ Colored ..	1					
UNKNOWN.			3	3			3
Army.....	{ White				1		
	{ Colored ..						
Navy.....	{ White					1	
	{ Colored ..				1		
Civil life.....	{ White	1			25		
	{ Colored ..				17		
NOT INSANE.			1	1	42	43	44
Army.....	{ White	2			1		
	{ Colored ..						
			2			1	3
							247

NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.	
District of Columbia.....	589	Ireland.....	1,109
New York.....	401	Germany.....	736
Maryland.....	380	England.....	130
Virginia.....	368	France.....	53
Pennsylvania.....	288	Canada.....	48
Ohio.....	145	Scotland.....	38
Massachusetts.....	124	Switzerland.....	15
Maine.....	60	Italy.....	22
Illinois.....	51	Denmark.....	15
Connecticut.....	45	Norway.....	10
New Hampshire.....	50	Sweden.....	13
Indiana.....	41	Poland.....	11
Kentucky.....	39	Russia.....	7
Michigan.....	30	Austria.....	7
New Jersey.....	36	Nova Scotia.....	9
Tennessee.....	25	Spain.....	4
Wisconsin.....	21	Holland.....	6
Vermont.....	27	Wales.....	4
Missouri.....	24	Portugal.....	3
Rhode Island.....	17	Hungary.....	4
Delaware.....	14	Mexico.....	3
North Carolina.....	21	Saxony.....	4
Alabama.....	8	Malta.....	3
South Carolina.....	9	Belgium.....	3
Iowa.....	4	Buenos Ayres.....	1
Georgia.....	10	Costa Rica.....	1
Mississippi.....	11	Bavaria.....	2
Louisiana.....	7	Sicily.....	1
West Virginia.....	9	British Columbia.....	1
Kansas.....	2	British Possessions.....	1
Florida.....	2	East Indies (British).....	2
Texas.....	4	West Indies (British).....	5
California.....	3	West Indies (Hayti).....	1
Choctaw Nation.....	2	New Brunswick.....	1
Colorado.....	1	Cuba.....	2
Arkansas.....	1	China.....	1
Indian Territory.....	1	Sandwich Islands.....	1
		Coast of Africa.....	2
Total.....	2,890	Cyprus.....	1
		Turkey.....	1
		Total.....	2,281
Native born.....			2,890
Foreign born.....			2,281
Unknown.....			239
Total.....			5,410

FORM OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.		Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	1,878	58	1,936	Kleptomania.....	3		3
Mania, chronic.....	816	47	863	Nymphomania.....	3		3
Melancholia.....	638	42	680	Imbecility.....	43	7	50
Dementia.....	1,293	61	1,354	Opium eaters.....	11		11
Dementia, senile.....	56	6	62	Not insane.....	4	3	7
Paranoia.....	65	8	73				
Dipsomania.....	351	15	366	Total.....	5,163	247	5,410
Typhomania (Bell's disease).....	2		2				

COMPLICATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.		Total last year.	Admitted during year.	Total.
Epilepsy	285	13	298	Periodicity	195	.....	195
Apoplexy	2	.....	2	Puerperal state	40	6	46
Paralysis	122	1	123	Catalepsy	8	1	9
Suicidal disposition	139	3	142	Nostalgia	32	1	33
Homicidal disposition	50	.....	50	Post febrile condition	44	.....	44

As far as could be ascertained, the volunteers of the Army and Navy under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1882, entered the service from the following States:

	Army.	Navy.	Total.		Army.	Navy.	Total.
New York	40	.....	40	Nebraska	2	.....	2
Ohio	27	.....	27	Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	18	.....	18	Delaware	1	.....	1
Indiana	20	.....	20	Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	11	.....	11	Minnesota	1	.....	1
Illinois	16	.....	16	Iowa	3	.....	3
Wisconsin	10	.....	10	North Carolina	1	.....	1
Missouri	4	.....	4	California	1	.....	1
Connecticut	7	.....	7	New Mexico	1	.....	1
New Hampshire	3	.....	3	Kentucky	1	.....	1
Vermont	1	.....	1	Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	7	.....	7	West Virginia	2	.....	2
Massachusetts	15	.....	15	Unknown	10	1	11
New Jersey	4	.....	4		212	1	213
Maine	6	.....	6				
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....	

Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 5,410 cases treated since the opening of the Institution became insane.

	1881.	Admitted.	1882.
Under 10 years	83	5	88
Between 10 and 15 years	55	2	57
15 and 20 years	323	13	336
20 and 25 years	943	33	976
25 and 30 years	1,038	88	1,076
30 and 35 years	909	22	931
35 and 40 years	600	26	626
40 and 45 years	397	18	415
45 and 50 years	273	9	282
50 and 60 years	254	17	271
60 and 70 years	143	10	153
70 and 80 years	50	3	53
80 and 90 years	7	1	8
Unknown	84	47	131
Not insane	4	3	7
Total	5,163	247	5,410

Private patients.

		Total.
There were at the beginning of the year	9 males, 8 females..	17
Received during the year	7 males, 4 females..	11
Whole number under treatment	16 males, 12 females..	28
Discharged during the year	7 males, 4 females..	11
Remaining at the end of the year	9 males, 8 females..	17

Table showing the history of the annual admissions since the opening of the hospital, with the discharges and deaths, and the number of each year remaining June 30, 1882.

Years.	Admitted.				Of each year's discharged and died in 1882.								Total discharged and died of each year's admissions.								Remaining of each year's admissions, June 30, 1882.	
	New cases.		Relapsed cases.		Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.		Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.		Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1855.....	36	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8
1856.....	36	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
1857.....	24	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6
1858.....	27	11	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
1859.....	45	15	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
1860.....	67	19	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
1861.....	69	30	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
1862.....	172	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
1863.....	323	18	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
1864.....	462	23	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
1865.....	452	34	26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	8
1866.....	182	24	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
1867.....	105	28	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
1868.....	114	32	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
1869.....	130	26	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6
1870.....	147	28	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4
1871.....	120	33	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	32
1872.....	165	37	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	35
1873.....	165	37	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	3
1874.....	155	37	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	11
1875.....	136	37	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	6
1876.....	119	37	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	7
1877.....	109	31	29	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	13
1878.....	138	42	31	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	14
1879.....	159	33	26	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	45
1880.....	135	51	22	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	50
1881.....	151	59	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	63
1882.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	11
Totals.	3,960	820	449	181	5,410	62	21	83	81	8	39	2	5	7	74	27	101	1,908	282	2,502	173	765
																					177	1,017
																					259	1,276
																					709	233
																					942	

NOTE.—In the 31 male recoveries for 1881-82 two not insane are included.

Summary of total admissions.

	Male.	Female.	Both sexes.
Percentage of cases recovered.....	44. 63	28. 17	41. 50
Percentage of cases improved.....	13. 43	17. 28	14. 14
Percentage of cases unimproved.....	2. 79	5. 40	3. 27
Percentage of cases died.....	23. 07	25. 87	23. 59
Percentage of cases remaining.....	16. 08	23. 28	17. 41
	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00

able showing admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries; per cent. of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital.

Year.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining June 30 in each year.			Daily average.			Percentage of recoveries on charges.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers.			Percentage of deaths on total numbers under treatment.										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.								
1855	26	37	63	3	3	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	26	34	60	19	35	54	37	50	87	12	13	25	100	100	200	10	10	20	8	66	7	48	
1856	36	11	47	4	6	10	4	7	11	7	3	10	59	59	118	54	55	42	40	97	25	10	10	16	16	32	11	103	12	12	24	7	95	8	
1857	25	27	52	2	4	6	3	1	4	4	6	10	16	59	59	118	54	55	42	40	97	25	10	10	16	16	32	11	103	12	12	24	7	95	8
1858	29	14	43	13	18	31	1	2	3	6	9	13	63	52	117	57	50	51	108	51	51	102	12	12	24	7	95	8	55	3	37	8	55		
1859	47	18	65	16	9	25	5	3	8	6	14	84	138	72	210	73	56	34	129	17	17	34	22	11	33	5	36	5	36	5	36	5	36		
1860	64	24	88	33	4	37	16	3	19	13	32	109	109	218	167	106	68	59	165	52	41	93	8	11	19	8	55	6	41	7	25	6	25		
1861	174	12	186	96	8	104	14	1	15	2	17	36	147	65	212	123	76	64	174	57	88	145	10	8	18	7	85	7	85	7	85	7	85		
1862	330	25	355	197	6	203	17	1	18	3	21	41	203	76	279	163	73	71	240	72	71	143	21	15	36	9	18	11	90	9	90	9	90		
1863	484	25	509	282	6	288	10	1	11	5	16	75	264	86	339	295	72	83	381	23	54	78	31	53	84	50	10	63	7	63	7	63			
1864	478	36	514	315	9	324	10	12	22	11	23	147	167	33	360	277	42	83	403	23	54	78	31	53	84	50	10	63	7	63	7	63			
1865	104	28	132	104	5	109	20	7	27	10	11	33	186	92	280	182	60	80	241	62	59	42	30	50	80	21	47	13	9	6	5	8			
1866	88	21	109	45	7	52	11	3	14	11	12	49	186	92	280	182	60	80	241	62	59	42	30	50	80	21	47	13	9	6	5	8			
1867	120	33	153	40	15	55	6	2	8	15	22	53	239	102	341	17	96	4	37	61	56	73	22	32	54	24	40	6	37	7	4	4			
1868	133	35	168	59	11	70	9	8	17	24	9	33	259	109	368	244	55	108	352	54	59	42	30	50	80	21	47	13	9	6	5	8			
1869	146	36	182	52	8	60	16	8	24	11	15	38	331	123	454	294	68	104	40	422	77	43	24	38	36	34	47	9	8	7	6	5	8		
1870	101	34	135	50	12	62	21	7	28	4	3	37	44	422	139	561	407	21	131	57	238	78	41	34	27	59	38	31	9	6	5	8			
1871	142	44	186	43	8	51	16	13	29	8	1	45	408	152	560	431	63	144	11	575	14	45	70	39	47	44	13	7	4	1	6	4			
1872	153	51	204	40	15	55	28	3	31	32	13	45	408	152	560	431	63	144	11	575	14	45	70	39	47	44	13	7	4	1	6	4			
1873	192	51	243	68	12	80	6	3	9	39	11	50	526	156	682	492	44	151	30	643	40	50	39	47	42	7	92	7	7	5	5	8			
1874	166	47	213	67	17	84	26	10	36	1	11	58	552	166	718	536	40	164	17	700	63	43	31	95	38	96	8	40	6	8	4	5	8		
1875	179	51	230	66	9	75	28	5	33	1	14	68	576	182	758	587	41	176	30	763	71	47	80	47	78	45	8	40	6	8	4	5	8		
1876	137	51	188	66	17	83	27	13	40	2	4	52	583	182	765	587	41	176	30	763	71	47	80	47	78	45	8	40	6	8	4	5	8		
1877	138	44	182	49	11	60	32	9	41	3	5	46	600	193	793	586	82	184	37	781	19	40	33	33	38	96	6	19	4	5	32	3	32		
1878	108	53	161	22	68	90	32	9	37	3	1	51	617	202	819	619	106	70	815	80	44	73	54	46	93	8	23	6	10	7	62	4	68		
1879	181	64	245	38	14	52	23	10	33	3	4	63	617	202	819	619	106	70	815	80	44	73	54	46	93	8	23	6	10	7	62	4	68		
1880	161	62	223	62	20	82	27	9	36	6	7	70	225	925	845	37	211	36	966	75	35	51	35	50	35	37	7	0	6	1	5	7	28		
1881	178	69	247	62	21	83	31	8	39	2	5	74	27	101	709	232	942	607	10	232	44	38	69	34	43	36	68	10	61	9	18	8	6		
1882	178	69	247	62	21	83	31	8	39	2	5	74	27	101	709	232	942	607	10	232	44	38	69	34	43	36	68	10	61	9	18	8	6		

The total number of admissions, 247, is somewhat in excess of the annual average of admissions for the last few years, while the whole number under treatment, 1,172, is larger than that of any previous year. The daily average number resident is 929. The number of cases reported as having recovered is 81, it being a little more than one-third the whole number of discharges, including deaths. The total mortality of the year was 101, it being about 8.6 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. This, while not excessive as compared with other hospitals, is somewhat above the average annual mortality here for the last ten years. A considerable number of cases of intermittent fever have occurred, and during the early months of spring, when the river water was rendered very impure by the melting snows and surface drainage, a bilious diarrhœa of a somewhat obstinate type appeared, which proved fatal in a few cases of feeble persons. But aside from this the general health of the hospital inmates has been good, and the increased mortality seems to have resulted mainly from the termination of an unusual number of chronic cases of brain disease, more than one-third of the deaths having resulted from that cause alone. In only nine cases, out of the ninety deaths in which the duration of the insanity was known, had it been less than one year's standing. The hospital has now arrived at the time when a moderate increase in the yearly death-rate is to be expected, from the fact that a very considerable portion of the population of the institution is made up of the late volunteer soldiers who have for many years been inmates and are now growing old. The question of the continued use by the hospital of the water from the Anacostia River, which is every year becoming more impure, has been happily settled by Congress at its last session appropriating the means to provide a supply of pure water for all purposes. It is thought that this can be best and most economically obtained by bringing the Potomac aqueduct water under the river from the mains already laid in the city. Steps are now being taken to accomplish this, and it is confidently expected that the work will be completed before the time for the next annual report.

The legislation of Congress at the last session, which provides at this hospital for the care of the insane from the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers will result in a considerable increase in the number of Army patients, a class that, as the wards of the nation, have a special claim to hospital care.

In providing the additional accommodations thereby rendered necessary it will be possible and desirable to carry out the plan already commenced in the recent additions to the hospital, of providing detached buildings, or at least distinct wards for certain classes of the insane. With upwards of a thousand patients from whom to select it would be strange if we did not find a considerable number who could enjoy within the grounds the same liberty which is accorded to the inmates of the Soldiers' Homes, and on the other hand the provision of greater security for the criminal and dangerous class apart from their fellows would allow of greater latitude in the care and surroundings of all the rest. With the completion of the proposed extensions and detached buildings we shall have upwards of forty wards for the classification of our inmates. This would seem to give us all the variety of arrangement and subdivision which a progressive philanthropy requires, or that is consistent with the economical management of the hospital. Indeed, a moderate increase of expenditure will be found to result from the multiplied subdivision and thorough classification which the comfort and, we believe, the best interests of the insane demand. But in their care the question

ought never to be how cheap, but how well. So in their employment, the listless, idle life is to be met and provided for. The problem of the economy of the labor of the insane is at best but a secondary consideration. The experience of another year's occupation of our work-room for indoor occupation has not led us to think of its abandonment. The enthusiast who, with no power or right to compel the insane to labor, expects the most of his patients to undertake anything like continuous work indoors or out, will probably be disappointed. Labor is still regarded as the "primal curse" by the majority of our inmates; but the total number of hours spent in the brush shop is on the increase, and, with the provision in the law enabling the hospital to dispose of surplus products for its own benefit, we hope to make the industry self-supporting. The inmates seem cheerful at their work, and are better content; they have some tools, but it is observable that accidents, when they occur, do not happen there; the violence is not at their hands, very much as elopements are generally from locked doors and guarded windows. Of course the selection of patients into whose hands tools can be safely put is a matter of great care, more so than that of inmates for unlocked wards. Except a few cases where the type of their insanity predisposes to restless wandering, very few of our chronic insane desire to run away. When they have gone outside of the inclosures it has more often been from a curiosity to see what lay beyond the wall than a desire to escape. This is their home, their world, and it ought not to be so conducted as to seem to them a prison. During the past year we have opened our doors wider, with no unpleasant result. There is a limit in this beyond which it would be unsafe to go, but it will be found to be a limit that recedes as you advance. The outer doors of four of our female wards, as well as those of the relief building and the invalid ward in the male department, now stand open during the daytime in pleasant weather, and the change is felt to be an agreeable one by the inmates.

The following is the table of farm and garden products for the year :

Farm and garden products.

Asparagus, 5,807 bunches, at 6 cents	\$348 42
Apples, 59 bushels, at 75 cents	44 25
Beans (lima), 276 bushels, at \$1	276 00
Beans (string), 13½ bushels, at 75 cents	10 12
Beef (fresh), 3,330 pounds, at 10 cents	333 00
Beets, 2,029 bunches, at 4 cents	81 16
Beets, 149 bushels, at 50 cents	74 50
Beets (greens), 28 barrels, at \$1	28 00
Cabbage, 18,627 heads, at 8 cents	1,490 16
Carrots, 3,345 bunches, at 3 cents	100 35
Celery, 2,575 heads, at 4 cents	103 00
Chickens, 27½ dozens, at \$4	110 33
Cucumbers, 539, at 1 cent	5 39
Cherries, 90 bushels, at \$3	270 00
Currants, 843 quarts, at 15 cents	126 45
Corn (green), 128½ dozens, at 12 cents	15 37
Ducks, 5½ dozens, at \$5	27 91
Eggs, 3,065½ dozens, at 20 cents	613 17
Figs, 34 quarts, at 20 cents	6 80
Geese, 10, at \$1	10 00
Gooseberries, 30 quarts, at 15 cents	4 50
Grapes, 9,077 pounds, at 5 cents	453 85
Kale, 285 barrels, at \$1.50	427 50
Lettuce, 8,191 heads, at 2 cents	163 82
Leeks, 1,425 heads, at 1 cent	14 25
Milk, 44,079 gallons, at 30 cents	13,223 70
Onions (sets), 5 bushels, at \$8	40 00

Onions, 5,785 bunches, at 5 cents	\$289 25
Onions, 12 bunches, at \$1	12 00
Oyster-plants, 1,182 bunches, at 6 cents	70 92
Parsley, 3,643 bunches, at 3 cents	109 29
Parsnips, 206 bushels, at \$1	206 00
Peppers, 1 bushel, at \$1	1 00
Pease, 526 bushels, at \$1	526 00
Pears, 4 bushels, at \$3	12 00
Pork, 37,877 pounds, at 8 cents	3,030 16
Potatoes (Irish), 292 bushels, at 75 cents	219 00
Potatoes (sweet), 198 bushels, at 50 cents	99 00
Pumpkins, 8 cartloads, at \$2	16 00
Quinces, 5 bushels, at \$3	15 00
Radish (horse), 138 pounds, at 8 cents	11 04
Radishes, 1,669 bunches, at 3 cents	50 07
Rhubarb, 315 bunches, at 3 cents	9 45
Raspberries, 225 quarts, at 20 cents	45 00
Strawberries, 2,690 quarts, at 12½ cents	336 45
Spinach, 12 barrels, at \$1	12 00
Squash (summer), 3,751, at 2 cents	75 02
Squash (turban), 2,985, at 3 cents	89 55
Turkeys, 16, at \$1.50	24 00
Turnips, 170 bushels, at 50 cents	85 00
Turnips (greens), 35 barrels, at \$1	35 00
Tomatoes, 696½ bushels, at 50 cents	348 25
Veal, 187 pounds, at 8 cents	14 96
	<hr/>
	24,143 21

The following are the products that were consumed on the farm, and consequently are not a part of the profits.

Corn fodder (green), 14 acres, at \$35	\$490
Corn fodder (dry), 100 tons, at \$12	1,200
Grass (green), 5 acres, at \$30	150
Hay, 200 tons, at \$17	3,400
Mangel-wurzel, 75 tons, at \$15	1,125
Rye (green), 5 acres, at \$30	150
Straw (rye), 50 tons, at \$15	750
	<hr/>
Total	7,265

The season of 1881 was one of drought and discouragement to farmers throughout the country, and the hospital farm presented no exception to the general rule.

The hay crop suffered least, but is somewhat reduced from that of the previous year. The grapes, our greatest luxury, were nearly ruined by a severe hail-storm. The late-cabbage crop was almost a failure; what the drought spared the canker-worm took. On the other hand, the advantage of the new piggery is seen in the pork product, which shows an increase from 22,376 pounds in 1881, to 37,877 pounds in 1882. With the immense amount of offal which is necessarily produced, the raising of swine is perhaps the most profitable industry connected with the hospital farm. The milk product was 44,079 gallons. Until more stall room can be provided for neat cattle we must be content with this, although the hospital, with its considerable increase of inmates, will soon require 200 gallons daily, and with proper accommodations for stock the hospital farm could easily be made to produce that amount. The farm and garden have continued to furnish healthful employment to quite a number of the inmates, although the credit for this does not appear on the balance-sheet of the farm account.

The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1884, are as follows:

1. For the support, clothing and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane, of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the Revenue Cutter Service, and the United States convict insane, also of all per-

sons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, \$253,125.

Under the recent legislation whereby provision has been made for the reception and care at the Government Hospital for the Insane of the insane from the Home for the Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, it is thought that the average number of the indigent insane of all classes to be provided for during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, will not be less than 1,125. The expectation is that the number from the Soldiers' Home will not exceed 150, and that the admissions from all sources will not greatly exceed those of the present year. Such calculations, from the nature of the case, can be only approximations and may prove to be underestimates.

The basis of estimated cost is \$225 per annum for each patient, which includes all the expenditures of the hospital except those for special improvements and repairs. For three years past Congress has provided for a portion of this expenditure in the bill for the expenses of the District of Columbia. Following the ratio of increase of the appropriation under that head which has been adopted for those years, the amount in the District bill will be \$46,700, leaving \$206,425 to be provided for as hitherto in the sundry civil bill.

The provision that has been made for some years past that not exceeding \$1,000 of this appropriation may be expended in removing indigent patients to their homes is just, and so obviously in the line of economy that its continuance is recommended.

2. For general repairs and improvements, \$10,000.

This is the amount appropriated for this purpose for the past two years, and, in view of the extent of the buildings and grounds, it is not too much to keep everything in good repair and maintain all departments of the hospital in efficient condition.

3. For special improvements, viz: Additional accommodations for stock and farm products; detached kitchens and cooking apparatus; cold grapery; forcing and green-house; replacing wooden with iron stairs; for furnishing new wards; in all, \$27,500.

It is believed that nothing has been asked under this head that is not absolutely needed for the most efficient conduct of the hospital. The question of more shelter for our neat stock and barn room for our farm products is an urgent one. Aside from new structures for the swine, no farm buildings have been erected since 1874; the milk product of the farm for that year was 13,918 gallons. For the year ending June 30, 1882, it was 44,079 gallons. If we are to carry our milk supply up to 200 gallons a day, as we can, and as we must if we are to afford an abundance of that form of nourishment, for which we have found no substitute in these enfeebled cases, broken down with disease, we must have something besides shed room for our greatly increased herd. Nor is it economy for the United States to yearly expose to the weather one hundred tons of hay in stacks when the expenditure of \$5,000 would give us the needed barn room and tool house.

The increased number of inmates renders the erection of detached buildings for the culinary department an absolute necessity. The freedom from the odors of cooking throughout the building, and the absence of the tropic heat hitherto generated in the offices situated directly over the present kitchen, will be felt as a relief. The estimate for this, including the necessary apparatus for roasting, steaming, and otherwise preparing the food, \$8,500.

The sum of \$3,000 for cold grapery, forcing and green house, is an ex

penditure that will add more to the beauty of the grounds and the pleasure of the inmates than the same amount would yield in almost any other way. It is not alone an æsthetic, but an economic provision to preserve and bring forward the budding plants that brighten the gardens and lawns. It is not unmeet to plant flowers by the pathways of sorrow.

In preparing the estimates for firewalls, for which an appropriation was made the present year, and which walls are now in process of erection, the item of \$4,500, to replace the present wooden stairways with fire-proof ones, was, unfortunately, overlooked. This is so obviously necessary to complete the protection against fire that it is now asked to be made immediately available.

The remaining item of \$6,000 is to provide bedding and furniture for the new wards, which we confidently expect to have ready for occupation by the fall of 1883.

We have to acknowledge our renewed indebtedness to kind friends for assistance at our evening entertainments with music and dramatic representations; to Professor Sousa and the Marine Band for agreeable out-door concerts; to Miss Marsh for a fine bear cub, as the nucleus of a zoological garden; to Colonel Casey and to thoughtful ladies who have sent us flowers and plants for our wards, and to all who in one way and another have aided our work.

Rev. J. S. Deale, D. D., after an acceptable service, having resigned his place as chaplain, Rev. C. Herbert Richardson has been appointed to the vacancy. There have been no other changes in the staff of officers during the year. Much of the continued usefulness and prosperity of the hospital has been due to the faithful service and enlarged experience of these officers in the work of their choice. In hospital annals an uneventful is a successful year.

Again commending to the judicious liberality of the Nation's Congress this government hospital, which they have created and maintained for the wards of the nation,

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. K. BARNES,
President of Board of Visitors.
W. W. GODDING,
Secretary ex officio.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1882.

SIR: In accordance with the act of Congress approved June 4, 1880, requiring the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane to make a report to Congress annually of the detailed receipts and expenditures of the hospital for the preceding fiscal year, I have the honor to submit the following statement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. GODDING,
Superintendent.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Classified expenditures.
SUBSISTENCE.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Flour, meal, and crack- ers.	Ice.	Butter, cheese, and eggs.	Fresh meats.	Smoked and salt meats.	Poultry and fish.	Tea and coffee.	Sugar and molasses.	Other groceries.	Fruits and vegetables.	Grand total.
1881.													
July 25	Barbour & Hamilton	9			\$47 74	\$2,485 36	\$307 04	\$137 00		\$654 79	\$226 16		
Aug. 1	J. T. Varnell	20							\$66 41				
4	H. K. and F. R. Thurber & Co	26										\$29 44	
24	C. W. Cox	47											
31	J. T. Varnell	59				2,457 52						62 50	
Sept. 6	Levi Baker	62										29 00	
8	B. F. Joy	64							15 99				
30	Hume, Cleary & Co	73										80 50	
30	Schaefer & Clary	79											
30	Strang & Tucker	80										39 00	
30	Andrews and Wade	92										217 83	
30	B. Charlton	93	\$79 35										
30	Rabbitt & Crown	103						243 65					
30	J. H. Skidmore	109						151 40					
30	Herr & Cieael	112	1,425 00						585 39				
30	P. F. Bacon	115											
30	Great Falls Ice Company	116		\$529 61									
30	D. Loughran	117									525 60		
30	G. M. Oyster & Co.	118			2,178 74								
30	J. Millard	120										53 90	
Oct. 28	W. M. Galt & Co	147	2,211 10										
28	J. T. Varnell	148				2,462 64							
28	G. G. Cornwell	149			7 68								
28	Barbour & Hamilton	150			107 37						146 20	200 25	
29	John H. Crane	151					1,212 44	384 52	718 74	1,543 85	1,596 39	39 25	
Nov. 5	J. T. Varnell	153										634 33	
5	R. L. Hyde	155			2,240 96								
15	Strang & Tucker	162						11 25					
Dec. 3	J. T. Varnell	171				1,636 88						933 90	
9	C. H. Miller	176						60 75					
9	Wooster & Adams	180											
10	Luchs & Bro	185									97 20	9 00	

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Classified expenditures—Continued.

SUBSISTENCE—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Flour, meal, and crack- ers.	Ice.	Butter, cheese, and eggs.	Fresh meats.	Smoked and salt meats.	Poultry and fish.	Tea and coffee.	Sugar and molasses.	Other groceries.	Fruits and vegetables.	Grand total.
1882.													
June													
30	G. M. Oyster & Co...	480			1,727 65						828 45		
30	D. Loughran.....	481									53 36		
30	P. F. Bacon.....	7										61 50	
30	Strang & Tucker.....	25	112 55										
30	R. Charlton & Co.....	32										116 15	
30	Andrews & Wade.....	37			171 27		2,135 51	358 50	23 80	1,596 36	1,382 70	27 50	
30	Barbour & Hamilton.....	43	3,433 20										
30	W. M. Galt & Co.....	46	11 64						1,178 32		58 60	139 55	
30	G. G. Cornwell.....	47											
	Totals.....		16,921 66	1,224 39	11,562 07	27,211 34	5,556 90	4,533 94	5,944 82	8,317 60	8,746 09	4,183 06	\$94 251 87

Classified expenditures—Continued.

HOUSE FURNISHING, FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.

Date.	Furnished by	On voucher numbered—	Furniture, furnishings, &c.	Bedding.	Table and towel linen.	Utensils, crockery, &c.	Kitchen fittings, &c.	Laundry supplies.	Carpets.	Repairing billiard tables.	Hard coal.	Soft coal.	Lights, oils, &c.	Grand total.
July 25	Eagle Odorless Company	8					\$137 50	\$34 04						
25	Harbour & Hamilton	9												
25	American Fusee Company	12											\$72 00	
25	Union Oil Company	13						92 23						
25	E. J. Smith	17	\$92 00											
Aug. 2	William Carrington	31					9 72						5 50	
4	W. DeMuth & Co.	32												
4	W. DeMuth & Co.	33												
11	C. Stoddard & Bro.	35		\$134 37		\$335 00					\$1,739 92	\$7,726 19		
11	Johnson Bros.	32												
12	J. M. Wheatley	35												
17	Thomas Gill	42												
23	P. Hiscr, Jr., & Bro.	48				35 00								
25	Goodyear Rubber Company	49	54 00											
25	Towner, Landstreet & Co.	53	27 00	42 70										
29	Joseph Tarran	70												
30	W. B. Williams	72	95 00											
30	Mercell & Co.	76				46 91								
30	W. R. Moses & Son	78	37 75											
30	W. W. Saurbary	85		25 14										
30	Francis Miller	87											20 62	
30	Perry & Bro.	88			\$267 32									
30	J. Lansburgh	91	83 14											
30	Browning & Middleton	94						27 80						
30	N. A. Poole & Co.	97												
30	M. W. Beveridge	98				238 95								
30	Lansburgh & Bro.	113	356 52		251 25									
30	E. B. Lafferty	122	290 58											
30	John Trumbull	136												
Oct. 15	William Noel	140	20 00											
22	G. M. Wright	141	79 00				4 86							
25	W. H. Brines & Co.	145	77 00											

Classified expenditures—Continued.
HOUSE FURNISHING, FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC.—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Furniture, furnishings, &c.	Bedding.	Table and towel linen.	Utensils, crockery, &c.	Kitchen fittings, &c.	Laundry supplies.	Carpets.	Repairing billiard tables.	Hard coal.	Soft coal.	Lights, oils, &c.	Grand total.
1881.														
Oct. 28	Barbour & Hamilton	156						302 90					140 85	
Nov. 7	C. Stoddart & Bro	159		328 25										
Nov. 16	Tribull Bros	163				228 75								
Dec. 9	Hayward & Hutchinson.	177					34 40							
Dec. 9	J. H. Murry	178		25 53										
9	J. H. Murry	179					38 92							
10	Bramhall, Deane & Co.	188						119 48						
31	Union Oil Company	195		428 46			3 50							
31	E. R. Laderty	203				14 00								
31	J. W. Boteler & Son	212												
31	J. W. Boteler & Son	224				108 40			170 78					
31	M. W. Beveridge	231												
31	W. E. Moses & Son	233	68 10						115 18					
31	Lewis Bear	234	52 80											
31	Lansburgh & Bro	252		42 69										
31	Francis Miller	257											24 00	
31	N. A. Poole & Co	258											461 84	
1882.														
Jan. 16	John H. Cudlok	269		16 40										
16	John Bonini	270		23 75										
26	William Cartwright	274					12 00							
31	Barbour & Hamilton	278						182 72					90 15	
Feb. 10	Bramhall, Deane & Co.	286					4 00							
15	Meisgal & Co	282												
16	H. E. Chadlin & Co	285				47 22								
Mar. 8	J. H. Murry	305		126 94	70 54									
13	P. Hiser, Jr. & Bro	309		11 39		35 00								
16	J. H. Williams & Co.	316												
16	Union Oil Company	318						117 44					164 61	
18	J. E. Hadly	321		35 47										
25	C. Hawkins	324		5 88										
31	B. Union Oil Company	328												186 41

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Classified expenditures—Continued.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Date.	Furnished by	On voucher numbered—	Books, shoes, and slippers (new and repairing).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work, &c.	Grand total.
1881.												
July 12	H Baumgarten	5									\$2 25	
25	Perry & Bro.	10			\$564 48							
25	H C Lea's Son & Co.	15						\$1 50				
25	J P Gray, M D	14						5 00				
Aug. 4	H P Gilbert	28										
8	Washington City post-office	29										
9	A L Karl	30						42 00	\$35 00		50 63	
11	A G Wall	31								\$112 00		
11	Joe Wahler	33								85 75		
11	F Wahler	34								59 50		
17	G W Kuox	41						63 62	2 50	23 75		
19	A L Karl	46										
25	J R Gishburne	50										
26	F G Dietrich	54						16 00			10 00	
26	R C Jones	56										
26	I D Boyce	66						4 00			3 00	
Sept. 17	New York Journal Commerce	77					\$34 82					
30	H Adler agent	81										
30	E Morrison	82										
30	Perry & Bro	88			69 98				43 07			
30	J J Chapman	95										
30	Geo Klug & Co	96	\$35 98						52 85			
30	C W Thurn & Co	100										
30	Washington Post	107					169 92					
30	National Republican	108						21 15				
30	Robt Cohen	111						31 25				
30	Lansburgh & Bro	113	1,534 40		662 68							
30	A Saks & Co	114		\$483 09								
30	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	123								45 74		
30	J H Johnson & Co	124								1 00		
30	McFarland & Stephenson	125								4 50		
30	Baltimore and Ohio Express	126								2 45		

Month	Day	Company	Class	Rate	Remarks
Sept	20	Adams Express	127		\$5.00
	21	Inland and Seaboard Coast Company	128		10.97
	22	Merchants' Line Steamers	129		20.81
	23	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	130		2.81
	24	C. H. Hirsch and M. D.	131		
	25	Norfolk and Western	132		
	26	C. H. Townsend	133		
	27	C. Stoddard & Bro.	134		
	28	S. B. Lyon	135		
	29	J. D. Deffen	136		
	30	Department of the Interior	137		
	31	B. F. Clark	138		
	1	Norris Peters	139		
	2	Deunis Tenney	140		
	3	John Boyle	141		
	4	A. H. Koffe & Co	142		
	5	E. Morrison	143		
	6	Inland and Seaboard Coast Company	144		
	7	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	145		
	8	J. H. Johnson & Co	146		
	9	Baltimore and Ohio Express Company	147		
	10	McFarland & Stephenson	148		
	11	Adams Express Company	149		
	12	W. H. Morrison	150		
	13	E. M. Godding	151		
	14	A. Saks & Co	152		
	15	Seaton Perry	153		
	16	Geo. King	154		
	17	Washington Post	155		
	18	J. J. Chapman	156		
	19	National Republican	157		
	20	C. C. Fulton	158		
	21	B. H. Stinemetz	159		
	22	H. Adler, agent	160		
	23	Merchant's Line Steamers	161		
	24	C. W. Thorn & Co	162		
	25	Lansburgh & Bro	163		
	26	H. L. Pelonzo & Son	164		
	27	Washington City post-office	165		
	28	Robert Cohen	166		
	29	C. Stoddard & Bro	167		
	30	W. H. Boyd	168		
	31	M. G. Copeland & Co	169		
	1	A. L. Williston	170		
	2	Hood, Bonbright & Co	171		
	3	G. W. Manning	172		
	4	C. Stoddard & Bro	173		
	5	John Wiley's Sons	174		
	6	J. J. Chapman	175		
	7	E. G. Wheeler	176		
	8	A. Saks & Co	177		
	9		178		
	10		179		
	11		180		
	12		181		
	13		182		
	14		183		
	15		184		
	16		185		
	17		186		
	18		187		
	19		188		
	20		189		
	21		190		
	22		191		
	23		192		
	24		193		
	25		194		
	26		195		
	27		196		
	28		197		
	29		198		
	30		199		
	31		200		

Classified expenditures—Continued.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Boots, shoes, and repairs (new and repairing).	New clothing.	Material for clothing.	Hats.	Notions.	Books and periodicals.	Stationery and postage.	Freight and hauling.	Incidental work, &c.	Grand total.
1892.												
Mar. 31	E. Morrison	335							26 30			
31	H. Adler, agent	340					14 70					
31	Robert Cohen	342	277 90									
31	Lewis Baar, agent	344					8 82				23 30	
31	G. C. Maynard	346										
31	Seaton Perry	347			40 72							
31	Washington City post-office	348							55 24			
31	George King	349	66 62									
31	Lansburgh & Bro.	359		135 80	201 28							
31	C. H. Townsend	360		1,242 75								
31	Washington Post	361						22 75				
31	Evening Star Company	362					86 76	6 55				
31	C. W. Thorn & Co	368									2 35	
31	William Beaman	371								1 22		
31	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company	373								15 22		
31	Inland and Seaboard Coasting Company	374								7 75		
31	Adams Express Company	375								6 25		
31	McFarland & Stephenson	376								3 95		
31	J. H. Johnson & Co	377								55		
31	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	380						5 00				
May 4	C. H. Hughes	403									2 40	
17	W. M. Bruce	414										
22	Hood, Bonbright & Co.	419		2 49					42 50			
25	Department of the Interior	427										
26	H. E. Norton	434					2 80					
30	A. Lyvett Karl	440										
30	Washington City post-office	443							80 40			
30	M. G. Copeland & Co.	451									52 50	
30	F. A. Davis, attorney	452						66 00			110 00	
30	R. C. Jones	456						6 00				
30	J. H. Johnson & Co	461								2 22		
30	Merchants' Line Steamers	462								7 06		

480	Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company.....						\$4 20	
481	McFarland & Stephenson.....						2 76	
482	Baltimore and Ohio Express.....						70	
483	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.....						9 45	\$12 00
484	National Capital Telephone Company.....							15 00
485	A. Sachs & Co.,	\$42 00						
486	Lansborough & Bro.....	\$760 50						
487	R. Tallyer.....							10 00
488	Adams Express Company.....					\$3 70	3 80	
489	Evening Star Company.....					27 35		
490	Robert Cohen.....	\$19 85				15 00		
491	E. W. Woodruff.....							
492	C. Stoddard & Bro.....	329 17						
493	B. H. Slinemets.....		\$141 25					
494	E. Morrison.....					25 74		
495	George King.....	60 49						
496	Charles C. Fulton.....					13 30		
497	Sutton Perry.....	19 08						
498	Washington Post.....					18 90		
499	J. H. Fink agent.....						6 00	
500	J. J. Chapman.....					58 80		
501	C. W. Thorn & Co.....							
502	H. B. Cladin & Co.....							
Total.....		2, 824 29	4, 314 63	3, 963 77	329 62	690 68	\$737 63	\$14, 436 62

Classified expenditures—Continued.
MEDICAL SUPPLIES; EXPENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS AND THEIR AMUSEMENT.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Drugs and medicines.	Alcoholic stimulants.	Instruments and music.	Excess of board paid in advance and refunded.	Bought with money of patients.	Returning eloped patients.	Amusement of patients.	Sending to homes.	Grand total.
1881.											
July 5	J. L. Green	5									
6	Charles Tolliver	6						\$16 20			
16	William Nelson	6						5 00			
18	Joseph Smith	7						5 00			
Aug. 1	T. C. Queen	18						5 00			
1	J. H. Young	19	\$48 90					5 00			
4	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	25									
17	Clifford & Co.	36			\$10 49	\$14 29					
25	W. J. Cogan	52						5 00			
26	W. F. Davidson	55						5 00			
30	William Henson	57						10 00			
Sept. 2	A. J. Fair	60				12 00					
19	Charles Homiller	68				20 00					
20	S. E. Garst	69								\$8 75	
30	W. W. Connor	84									
30	Stott & Cronwell	96									
30	Charles Fischer	102			71 50						
30	R. F. Shreve	104	326 32								
30	Robert Cohen	111					\$7 75				
30	A. Saks & Co.	114					40 25				
30	D. Loughran	117					10 00				
30	S. B. Lyon	119					11 50				
Oct. 11	M. S. Selph	134								12 00	
19	W. E. Dold, M. D.	137						1 55			
28	G. G. Cornwell	149		\$83 00							
28	Barbour & Hamilton	150		93 87							
Nov. 7	G. N. Nicholson	157						5 00			
14	James Garvey	161						5 00		20 00	
21	H. Matthews	167						5 00			
21	S. A. Smith	168									
Dec. 6	S. B. Lyon	173					26 00			17 90	
16	G. F. Timms & Co.	190									

Dec.	31	S. B. Lyon	196			\$9 20	\$13 50
	31	T. H. McAdams	271				
	31	A. Saks & Co.	277			129 07	
	31	Stott & Cronwell	223	\$140 11		6 50	
	31	W. H. Minnema	245				
	31	S. F. Metzgerott & Co	246		\$24 98		
	31	S. F. Shreve	249	166 33	\$108 10	90	
	31	Robert Cohen	260			28 00	
	31	G. G. Cornwell	262		64 87		
	31	J. F. Hutchinson	263				15 50
1892							
Jan.	11	W. F. Weber	267		6 00		
	24	Codman & Shurtliff	271	2 00			
	31	Barbour & Hamilton	273		173 38		
Feb.	2	B. Tully	280		10 00		
	3	J. Bushan	281	5 00			
	14	J. H. Rowland	287			\$5 00	
	15	S. O. Dunbar	290	4 00			
	16	Jesse Anderson	293			5 00	
	16	Thomson & Muth	294		109 25		
	22	S. A. Smith	298			5 00	
Mar.	4	Robert Roseway	304			5 00	
	10	T. B. Fitzgerald	305			5 00	
	10	D. B. MacLeod	307				25 00
	13	John Ellis	308				
	16	Codman & Shurtliff	317	11 09			
	16	Charles Fischer	320				
	22	James Reeves	322		\$9 00		
	23	Edw. Forrest	323			5 00	
	30	S. A. Smith	325			5 00	
	31	A. Saks & Co.	334			14 50	
	31	Robert Cohen	342			6 00	
	31	S. F. Shreve	358	128 07			
	31	Stott & Cronwell	364	185 62			
	31	G. G. Cornwell	367				
	31	A. Y. Welsh	372		67 62		
	31	Richard Bennett	378			19 00	49 00
	31	S. B. Lyon	379				8 25
Apr.	3	W. T. Anderson	387		6 25		5 00
	8	Samuel Anderson	387				5 00
	20	R. Goldard	390				5 00
	28	A. Y. Welsh	392				20 00
	28	P. S. Quaid	393				5 00
	29	R. S. Roseway	395				5 00
May	2	Barbour & Hamilton	400	89 00			5 00
	9	Alex Corbin	406				
	10	G. T. Sheldon	407				
	10	N. H. Redfield	408		58 00		
	19	C. W. Miller	416				
	20	John Anthony	417				
	24	A. H. Wilmer	422				
	24	A. G. Smalley & Co.	423	39 23			
							10 00
							17 34

Classified expenditures—Continued.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES, EXPENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS AND THEIR AMUSEMENT—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Drugs and medicines.	Alcoholic stimulants.	Instruments and music.	Excess of board paid in advance and refunded.	Bought with money of patients.	Returning eloped patients.	Amusement of patients.	Sending to homes.	Grand total.
1882.											
May 31	John Anthony.	429									
June 2	John Tigblman	431						5 00			
June 6	V. Lamson	433						5 00			
14	W. H. Weber	435						5 00	6 00		
21	R. Kelly.	437						5 00			
24	H. Smith	438						5 00			
30	D. W. Kolbe & Son	450			1 00						
30	A. H. Witmer	460							21 75		
30	S. B. Lyon	468									
30	A. Saks & Co.	477									
30	Lansburgh & Bro.	478		42 30							
30	P. F. Bacon	7					21 85				
30	B. H. Stinemetz	15					101 25				
30	S. F. Shreve	16					12 17				
30	Charles Fischer	26	535 97		9 40		5 25				
30	W. G. Metzger & Co.	27							4 82		
30	Scott & Cromwell	28			13 45						
30	Barbour & Hamilton	43		373 00							
30	G. G. Cornwell	47		53 12			38 00				
	Total		1,701 01	1,237 51	159 67	113 29	492 94	181 00	180 57	104 29	\$4,170 28

Classified expenditures — Continued.
FARM, GARDEN, AND STABLE.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Feed.	Implements, etc.	Plants and seeds.	Manures.	Live stock.	Harness and repairs.	Vehicles and repairs.	Grand total.
1881.										
July 5	S. A. Smith	1							\$39 95	
6	A. Fisher	3		\$39 15					10 29	
25	S. G. Wintermütz & Bro	11								
Aug. 17	T. L. Hennessey	45					\$75 00			
30	M. M. Rosebury	53	\$9 00							
Sept. 6	S. A. Smith	65							157 13	
19	J. A. Beall	67							77 50	
20	J. T. Price & Son	71				\$25 00				
30	Lutz & Bro	74								
30	John A. Baker	83		135 00	\$47 71	25 00		\$28 95		
30	A. Miller, Jr	89				50 00				
30	Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company	90				53 00				
30	A. J. Boyle	90							114 00	
30	J. H. Mitchell	105		16 75					108 00	
Oct. 19	A. O. Thomas	108			9 00					
25	P. H. Heintz, Jr., & Co	138								
25	W. M. Galt & Co	146				179 39				
Nov. 12	R. T. Lombard	147	1,777 50							
30	S. A. Smith	170					25 00			
Dec. 10	N. Humphrey	182			6 40				45 13	
31	J. A. Beall	184							79 50	
31	J. A. T. Price & Son	198				26 00				
31	S. G. Wintermütz & Bro	202		33 05						
31	A. J. Boyle	223				50 00				
31	Lutz & Bro	225						65 25		
31	John A. Baker	227		29 80	94 00					
31	Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company	242				24 00				
1882.										
Jan. 25	James McDonnell	273						16 50		
31	W. M. Galt & Co	277								
Mar. 16	P. Henderson & Co	310	2,468 48		149 45					

Classified expenditures—Continued.
FARM, GARDEN, AND STABLE—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Feed.	Implements, &c.	Plants and seeds.	Manures.	Live stock.	Harness and repairs.	Vehicles and repairs.	Grand total.
1882.										
Mar. 31	J. T. Price & Son	326				25 00				
31	A. Naylor, jr.	332				50 00				
31	Lutz & Bro.	337						9 00		
31	John A. Baker	366		34 85	86 30	7 00				
Apr. 8	A. Etzler	366		4 00						
17	I. B. Baker	388					130 00			
May 2	W. M. Galt & Co.	399								
June 30	J. T. Price & Son	441	2,675 00			31 00				
30	S. G. Wintermiltz & Bro.	447		41 00						
30	John Saul	5			9 95					
30	J. H. Mitchell	8		6 00					251 85	
30	McDermott & Bro.	14							2 25	
30	G. W. Joyce	17								
30	A. Naylor, jr.	31				50 00				
30	Lutz & Bro.	34						169 88		
30	John A. Baker	39		305 70	71 18					
30	W. M. Galt & Co.	46	2,649 50			43 50				
	Total		9,599 48	645 30	473 99	648 99	230 00	269 58	885 60	12,773 84

Classified expenditures—Continued.
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Lumber, doors, &c.	Hardware.	Engineers' and plumbers' supplies.	Masons' supplies, &c.	Paints, oils, glass, &c.	Roofing.	Iron work.	Plastering.	Sundry small repairs.	Fire and other apparatus, boilers, and machinery.	Concreting roads, &c.	Grand total.
1881.														
July 29	Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company	16										\$585 00		
Aug. 4	Gleason Manufacturing Company	24			\$112 25							12 00		
17	S. L. Holt & Co.	37					\$104 13							
17	C. T. Raynolds & Co.	38										166 40		
17	Leonard & McCoy	39							\$71 25					
17	J. L. Mott Iron Works	40							187 55					
17	J. A. Shannon & Sons	43		\$7 00										
17	J. A. Shannon & Sons	44												
25	Dufur & Co.	51			1 60									
25	Knowles Pump Works	61				\$181 80								
Sept. 5	J. T. Campbell	63									\$43 50			
8	E. G. Wheeler	75		7 00										
30	J. B. Shannon & Sons	101		12 16										
30	J. B. Kendall	110		197 18										
30	L. H. Schneider	121				4 75								
30	H. Newby	1	\$1,301 36											
Aug. 23	T. R. Cross, Jr.	2												
30	W. W. Turpin & Co.	3							186 80					
Sept. 30	Barber & Ross	4	101 31											
30	J. T. Campbell	5				48 18								
30	G. A. Sheehan	6	86 00											
30	H. P. Gilbert	7				61 76								
30	J. & J. E. Libbey	8	29 38											
30	Pettit & Dripps	9							71 50					
30	S. F. Shreve	10					483 22							
30	Baldwin Bros.	11	56 00											
30	L. H. Schneider	12	238 85											
30	Thomas Sumnerville	139			457 75						35 20			
Oct. 21	J. G. Culverwell	142			15 86									
25	Gleason Manufacturing Company	143			74 85									
25	T. C. Baschur & Co.	152												
28	F. W. Sanborn	154				86 05						10 00		
Nov. 4	J. T. Campbell	158				115 60								
7	P. F. E. & C. A. Works													

Classified expenditures—Continued.
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	Lumber, doors, &c.	Hardware.	Engineers' and plumbers' supplies.	Masons' supplies, &c.	Paints, oils, glass, &c.	Roofing.	Iron work.	Plastering.	Sundry small repairs.	Fire and other apparatus, boilers, and machinery.	Concreting roads, &c.	Grand total.
1881.														
Nov. 16	Knowles Pump Works.	164										68 00		
Nov. 16	American Saw Company.	165		600										
Nov. 16	H. B. Stockwell.	166			23 10									
Dec. 21	William Beaman.	169		2 70										
Dec. 21	E. T. Campbell.	172				70 25						4 75		
Dec. 10	E. R. Warren & Co.	183												
Dec. 10	Miller & Jones.	184			18 25									
Dec. 10	H. B. Stockwell.	186			24 30									
Dec. 24	H. B. Newby.	188				20 80								
Dec. 31	J. T. Campbell.	189				60 80								
Dec. 31	Gleason Manufacturing Company.	207			4 00									
Dec. 31	E. R. Kendall.	211		26 07										
Dec. 31	R. Lottich & Son.	215			12 70									
Dec. 31	S. S. Shedd.	222										13 25		
Dec. 31	J. & J. E. Libbey.	226	204 57									79 00		
Dec. 31	G. G. Maynard.	229							139 63					
Dec. 31	Feetitt & Drippa.	230							246 68					
Dec. 31	George White & Co.	244					180 16							
Dec. 31	N. E. Shreve.	249												
Dec. 31	T. E. Cross, Jr.	250	115 18											
Dec. 31	Thomas Sonerville.	253			201 38									
Dec. 31	Francis Miller.	257					270 81							
Dec. 31	L. H. Schneider.	261		401 03										
Oct. 29	G. H. Boswell.	14							112 00					
Nov. 22	T. E. Cross, Jr.	15	322 62											
Dec. 13	John Webster.	16				1,337 00						884 80		
Dec. 31	J. D. Patton.	17												
1882.														
Jan. 25	A. L. Jones.	272										75 00		
Feb. 7	Burns & Son.	285				32 40								
Feb. 15	Knowles Pump Works.	288												
Feb. 15	J. B. Shannon & Sons.	291		28 00								17 85		

Month	Day	Name	24 30	20 95	52 06	20 50	\$78 70	2, 158 26	707 58 \$14, 831 75
Mar.	16	H. B. Stockwell	298						
	3	J. T. Campbell	368						
	18	George White & Co	312						
	16	E. P. Gleason, Manufacturing Co.	315						
	21	Harward & Hutchinson	319						
	16	K. G. Wheeler	333						
	31	J. & J. E. Libbey	336						
	31	J. T. Campbell	339						
	31	Pettit & Drripps	353						
	31	Thomas Somerville	354						
	31	L. H. Schneider & Son	354						
	31	S. F. Shreve	355						
	25	C. J. Manning	31						
Feb.	25	C. J. Manning	18						
Mar.	3	J. D. Patton	19						
	3	H. A. Greene	20						
	15	Robert Kelly	21						
	16	John Webster	22						
May	5	J. T. Campbell	405						
	12	Knowles Pump Works	412						
	22	H. A. Greene	421						
May	24	P. F. B. & C. A. W	423						
June	16	H. Stewart	436						
	30	J. T. Campbell	442						
	30	A. Hutchinson	445						
	30	Morris, Tasker & Co	446						
	30	T. C. Baaboh & Co	448						
	30	T. B. Cross & Co	471						
May	2	J. H. Neal	23						
	2	J. D. Patton	24						
	2	National Tube Works	25						
	2	C. G. Vanderwerken	26						
	2	John Webster	27						
	28	Robert Kelly	28						
	29	T. B. Cross, Jr	29						
	30	S. S. Shedd	3						
	30	Pettit & Drripps	13						
	30	S. F. Shreve	16						
	30	L. H. Schneider & Son	18						
	30	Francis Miller	18						
	30	Willett & Libbey	29						
	30	George E. Noyes	33						
	30	Thomas Somerville & Sons	38						
	30	J. B. Kendall	40						
		Total	3, 574 47	1, 387 09	2, 523 13	1, 008 19	\$61 82	2, 158 26	707 58 \$14, 831 75

Classified expenditures—Continued.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

Date.	Furnished by—	On voucher numbered—	General office superintendent, physician, &c.	Ward service.	Inside domestic department.	Engineer's department.	Farm and garden, hauling coal, drivers of patients carriage, &c.	Sunday service.	Mechanics and helpers.	Manufacturing clothing, bedding, &c.	Laundry.	Grand total.
1891.												
Sept. 30	Pay-rolls, support	351	\$2,810 00	\$4,346 36	\$480 00		\$375 00	\$37 50		\$189 00		
do	do	332		1,686 88	1,600 39					152 47	\$538 50	
do	do	333				\$1,111 50	3,386 10		\$1,435 01		172 00	
Dec. 31	Pay-rolls, repairs	13							1,835 14			
do	Pay-rolls, support	264	2,935 00	4,202 10	480 00		375 00	37 50		189 00		
do	do	265		1,699 16	1,605 54					153 50	688 20	
do	do	266				983 50	2,807 17		2,387 67	120 00		
1892.												
Mar. 31	do	381	2,927 74	4,180 23	480 00		375 00	37 50		189 00		
do	do	382		1,499 21	1,252 13							
do	do	383			301 50	1,126 58	1,808 16		835 80	273 50	684 50	
May 31	J. W. Parker	425						100 00				
do	A. F. Steele	453						100 00				
June 30	John Chresten	454						100 00				
do	J. S. Deane	455						100 00				
do	S. F. Ryan	456						100 00				
do	F. G. Butler	457						100 00				
do	Pay-rolls, support	485	2,835 00	4,136 04	534 00		375 00	37 50		135 00		
do	do	486		1,423 78	1,222 00					128 62		
do	do	487			356 55	1,659 00	3,117 14		1,106 98	120 00	664 25	
Total			11,607 74	23,186 63	8,323 01	4,280 58	12,848 57	750 00	7,600 60	1,660 09	2,755 45	\$73,012 67

Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for support	\$155,000 00
Appropriation for repairs and improvements	10,000 00
Appropriation for deficiency in support	20,792 51
Receipts for board and special attendance	50,179 76
Total	235,922 27

EXPENDITURES.

Subsistence:		
Flour, meal, and crackers	\$16,921 66	
Ice	1,224 39	
Butter, cheese, and eggs	11,562 07	
Fresh meats	27,211 34	
Smoked and salt meats	5,556 90	
Poultry and fish	4,583 94	
Tea and coffee	5,944 82	
Sugar and molasses	8,317 60	
Other groceries	8,746 09	
Fruits and vegetables	4,183 06	
		94,251 87
House furnishing, fuel, lights, &c.:		
Furniture and furnishing	722 69	
Bedding	3,275 86	
Table and towel linen	1,124 79	
Utensils, crockery, &c.	2,270 38	
Kitchen fittings, &c.	337 31	
Laundry supplies	2,448 16	
Carpets	852 78	
Repairing billiard tables, &c.		
Hard coal	1,739 92	
Soft coal	7,796 19	
Lights and oils, &c.	1,944 21	
		22,492 29
Dry goods and clothing, books and stationery, and miscellaneous:		
Boots, shoes, and slippers, new and repairing	2,824 29	
New clothing	4,314 63	
Material for clothing	3,963 77	
Hats	329 62	
Notions	690 68	
Books and periodicals	675 93	
Stationery and postage	737 63	
Freight and haul g.	480 49	
Incidental work	419 58	
		14,436 62
Medical supplies; expended for individual patients and for patients' amusement:		
Drugs and medicines	1,701 01	
Alcoholic stimulants	1,257 51	
Instruments, &c.	159 67	
Board rebated	113 29	
Returning eloped patients	181 00	
Bought with money of patients	492 94	
Amusement of patients	160 57	
Sending patients to their homes	104 29	
		4,170 28
Farm, garden, and stable:		
Feed for stock	9,599 48	
Implements, horseshoes, &c.	645 30	
Plants and seeds	473 99	
Manures	648 89	
Live stock	230 00	
Harness and repairs	289 58	
Vehicles and repairs	885 60	
		12,772 84

Repairs and improvements:

Lumber, doors, &c	\$3,574 47	
Hardware	1,387 09	
Engineers' and plumbers' supplies	1,275 94	
Masons' supplies, &c	2,523 13	
Paints, oils, and glass	1,608 19	
Roofing	61 82	
Iron-work	1,436 07	
Plastering	20 50	
Sundry small repairs	78 70	
Fire and other apparatus, boilers, &c	2,158 26	
Paths, roads, &c	707 58	
		\$14,831 75

Salaries and wages:

Superintendent, physicians, office, &c	11,607 74	
Ward service	23,186 63	
Inside domestic service	8,323 01	
Engineers' department	4,280 58	
Farm and garden; includes also hauling stones and coal, keeping roads in order, drivers of patients' carriages, &c	12,848 57	
Sunday service	750 00	
Mechanics and helpers	7,600 60	
Manufacturing clothing, bedding, &c	1,660 09	
Laundry service	2,755 45	
		73,012 67

Covered into United States Treasury **3 95**

Total 235,972 27

Itemized receipts.

1881.		
July	11. Board paid for D. W. Garst	91 00
	12. Board paid by Soldiers' Home	45 00
	15. Clothing paid for G. F. Morrison	50 00
	16. Board paid for John Weidman	167 15
	17. Board paid for S. T. Brooks	12 00
	18. Board paid for Aug. Meyer	65 50
	21. Clothing paid for N. T. West	17 05
	25. Board paid for Henry Price	65 00
	25. Board paid for Charles K. Yancey	90 75
	28. Board paid for A. J. Ambler	10 00
Aug.	3. Board paid for E. C. Carrington	32 00
	3. Board paid for George Beckman	65 00
	16. Board paid for Angelina Reeves	46 00
	20. Board paid for Margaret R. Key	65 00
	22. Board paid for Otho Gartrell	37 14
Sept.	2. Board paid for E. C. Carrington	32 00
	29. Board paid for Jane T. Case	91 00
	30. Board paid by District of Columbia	10 000 00
	30. Board paid for E. C. Carrington	27 00
	30. Board paid for Jennie M. Lowree	91 00
	30. Board paid for Mary De Caidry	63 00
	30. Board paid for J. D. Harris	65 00
	30. Board paid for Ann Phillips	52 00
	30. Board paid for Edw. Burchell	80 16
	30. Board paid for H. Buchlers	178 15
Oct.	30. Board paid for Burton Randall	91 00
	30. Board paid by Soldiers' Home	65 00
	30. Board paid for Bryan Hall	65 25
	11. Special attendance paid for Rollin Perkins	75 00
	12. Board paid for George Beckman	65 00
	13. Board paid for Adolph Berger	65 00
	14. Board paid by Marine Hospital Service	591 43
	15. Board paid for W. M. Bryant	91 00
	17. Board paid for M. E. Cazenova	156 00
	18. Board paid for Sarah R. Cox	65 00
	18. Board paid for Mary De Caidry	28 00
	19. Board paid for John Weidman	110 25
	24. Board paid for Henry Price	65 00
	24. Board paid for Charles K. Yancey	91 00

1881.		
Oct.	24. Board paid for Sarah C. Wood	\$273 00
Nov.	2. Board paid for E. C. Carrington	30 00
	7. Clothing paid for G. F. Morrison	25 00
Dec.	2. Board paid for E. C. Carrington	31 00
	17. Board paid for C. J. Redfield	105 00
	24. Board paid for Augustus Meyer	130 00
	24. Board paid for Angelina Reeves	60 00
	27. Board paid for Otho Gartrell	65 00
	28. Board paid for Ann Phillips	52 00
	31. Board paid for Mary De Caidry	91 00
	31. Board paid for Jane T. Case	91 00
	31. Board paid for E. G. Heywood	10 00
	31. Board paid for J. D. Harris	65 00
	31. Board paid for W. M. Bryant	91 00
	31. Board paid for Bryan Hall	65 00
	31. Board paid for E. C. Carrington	30 00
	31. Board paid by District of Columbia	10,000 00
	31. Board paid by Marine Hospital Service	647 35
	31. Board paid for Sarah R. Cox	65 00
	31. Board paid for H. Buchlers	164 00
	31. Special attendance paid for Rollin Perkins	75 00
	31. Board paid for S. C. Wood	91 00
1882.		
Jan.	14. Board paid by Soldiers' Home	65 00
	14. Board paid for Adolph Berger	65 00
	14. Board paid for E. G. Heywood	10 00
	14. Board paid for Jennie M. Lowell	70 00
	16. Board paid for H. S. Cottel	112 50
	16. Board paid for John Weidman	144 10
	17. Board paid for Burton Randall	91 00
	17. Board paid for M. E. Cazenove	130 00
	17. Board paid for George Beckman	65 00
	23. Board paid for P. H. Key	12 86
Feb.	1. Board paid for E. C. Carrington	31 00
	1. Board paid for P. H. Key	20 00
	2. Board paid for Henry Price	65 00
	16. Board paid for P. H. Key	20 00
	16. Board paid for Charles K. Yancey	91 00
	18. Board paid for H. Claude	10 00
	25. Special attendance paid for D. A. Dow	20 00
Mar.	1. Board paid for P. H. Key	20 00
	2. Board paid for E. C. Carrington	30 00
	8. Board paid for Angelina Reeves	24 00
	14. Board paid for Otho Gartrell	65 00
	14. Board paid for Ann Phillips	52 00
	16. Board paid for P. H. Key	20 00
	23. Special attendance paid for D. A. Dow	40 00
	30. Board paid for Jane T. Case	91 00
	31. Board paid for P. H. Key	20 00
	31. Board paid for Mary De Caidry	91 00
	31. Board paid by Soldiers' Home	205 00
	31. Special attendance paid for Rollin Perkins	75 00
	31. Board paid for W. M. Bryant	91 00
	31. Board paid for E. C. Carrington	30 00
	31. Board paid by S. C. Wood	91 00
	31. Board paid by Bryan Hall	67 00
	31. Board paid for H. Buchlers	155 50
	31. Board paid for Jennie M. Lowell	91 00
	31. Board paid for C. J. Redfield	92 00
	31. Board paid for J. D. Harris	65 00
	31. Board paid by District of Columbia	10,000 00
	31. Board paid for George Beckman	66 00
	31. Board paid for Sarah R. Cox	65 00
	31. Board paid for Burton Randall	92 50
	31. Board paid by Marine Hospital Service	773 33
Apr.	5. Board paid for M. E. Cazenove	182 00
	12. Board paid for John Weidman	123 00
	13. Board paid for H. S. Cottel	112 50
	13. Special attendance paid for D. A. Dow	40 00

1882.		
Apr.	13. Board paid for Adolph Berger	\$65 00
	18. Board paid for P. H. Key	20 00
	19. Clothing paid for G. F. Morrison	50 00
	25. Clothing paid for Henry Price	14 29
	29. Clothing paid for E. C. Carrington	31 00
May	4. Board paid for Mary R. Key	65 00
	12. Board paid for Virginia Leviton	40 00
	25. Special attention for D. A. Dow	40 00
June	2. Board paid for A. J. Ambler	10 00
	2. Board paid for E. C. Carrington	30 00
	6. Board paid for Sarah C. Wood	91 00
	10. Board paid for Angelina Reeves	2 00
	10. Board paid for George H. Butler	20 00
	10. Board paid for John H. Eberback	91 00
	14. Board paid for Henry Duhey	10 00
	15. Board paid for E. H. Adams	91 00
	16. Board paid for A. J. Ambler	20 00
	21. Board paid for Henry Duhey	10 00
	21. Special attendance for D. A. Dow	40 00
	22. Board paid for Jane T. Case	91 00
	22. Board paid for W. H. Zepp	28 00
	29. Board paid for Henry Duhey	10 00
	30. Board paid by District of Columbia	10,000 00
Total		50,179 76

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

HOT SPRINGS, *October 1, 1882.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my annual report for the year ending the 30th of June, 1882. My financial report was forwarded some time since, by which you will learn that my collections of water rent amounted to \$3,535.61; ground rent, \$1,000; disbursements, \$1,066.91; deposited in the Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock, \$3,468.70. I also inclose the report of J. L. Barnes, who has charge of the Mud-hole bath pool, by which you will learn that 37,690 free baths were given during the year, and 6,313 paid baths. The amount collected for the paid baths is applied to defray the expenses of salaries of attendants and other necessary expenses, as you will see by the account rendered. Martin Burrett, who has charge of the free pools on the south side of the mountain, reports that there are at least 100 baths taken every day in the two pools for men and women.

Since my last annual report I have constructed, by order of the Secretary, another brick tank, in which the water of several of the elevated springs is conveyed by pipes. It stands on the side of the mountain above the Arlington Hotel. It holds 20,000 gallons. Several bath-houses draw hot water from this tank.

Capt. T. H. Handbury, United States engineer, has completed the survey of the creek, and, I presume, has forwarded his report. I respectfully but most earnestly recommend that the portion of the creek from the forks down to the Arlington Hotel be improved at once, as the street is dangerous and in places almost impassable. I suggest that Congress be asked to appropriate a sufficient amount to complete the entire work as proposed by Captain Handbury.

I must again urge upon the Secretary the policy, and, indeed, the necessity of giving the Federal court jurisdiction over this reservation. The local magistrates are elected by popular vote. The gamblers, fakirs, robbers, and bummers constitute a large element of the voting population, and consequently the local magistrates, in many instances, are in sympathy with them, if not of the same character. Therefore it is almost an impossibility to convict this class of trespassers upon the reservation. If the authority was given to the Federal court I would have little trouble, as this class of men have, as indeed most of the people of the South, a very healthy fear of the United States court.

By direction of the Secretary, I selected one hundred lots on the original reservation, which were sold at Little Rock by the land officers in July. As I predicted in my report to the Secretary, the lots sold for prices largely over the valuation by the late commissioners, and would have brought much more had it not been for a combination formed on the last day of the sale, by which no bids above the valuation were to be made. I therefore recommend that no more of public lots be sold

at present. The town is rapidly improving and the remaining lots will steadily increase in value.

The number of guests and patients is constantly increasing from year to year, as the marvelous effect of these waters becomes known throughout the country. The bath-houses on the reservation are elegant structures; handsomely and conveniently furnished, affording every possible facility to the bathers. The hotels and boarding-houses are increasing, and are ample to meet the wants of the guests, and at prices within the means of all classes. The wisdom of the government in retaining the control of this reservation and these wonderful waters, is manifested daily. Its policy not only affords elegant and delightful facilities for bathing to the wealthy and well-to-do people, but it furnishes to the afflicted poor, who come here from all parts of the country, the benefit of these waters without money and without price.

Very respectfully,

B. F. KELLEY,
Superintendent.

HON. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK,
Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., December 1, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report:

I arrived in the Park on the 22d day of May, coming in by the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha to Ogden, thence by the Utah Northern Railroad to Dillon, thence by stage to Virginia City, Mont. From there I was obliged to take private conveyance up the valley of the Madison River to its head in the great Fire-Hole Basin, a distance from Virginia City of 115 miles. After remaining there at the Marshall House two days, Mr. Marshall, with Mr. George Graham (a blacksmith, whom I had hired at Virginia City for the season), my son, and myself, set out on horseback for the Mammoth Hot Springs, the official headquarters of the Park, a distance of 50 miles over the mountains. It was a severe and perilous journey, on account of the snow and the swollen rivers and mountain streams that lay across our way. However, thanks to the experience and indomitable courage of my guides and the endurance of our faithful horses, we all reached headquarters in safety the second day out, a little before midnight.

On reaching the house all was dark and silent, but we soon made ourselves heard. A light gleamed through the windows, the door was thrown open, and we were invited in by Mr. Stephens, the superintendent in charge, with a generous cordiality seldom found elsewhere than in these mountains.

After spending a day or two at headquarters, and advising with Mr. Stephens, I started with two teams for Bozeman, Mont., our nearest market town (from this point 80 miles distant), to purchase us supplies and tools, hire a crew of men, and prepare for the season's campaign. The road was in a horrible condition, consequently we could haul but light loads, yet we succeeded in landing sufficient supplies to last until better roads.

We also hired a small crew of men which we set at work on the 5th of June, at the north side of the Park, near the Yellowstone River, at the foot of McCartney's hill. We also employed a carpenter and a mason, and set about repairing the headquarter's house, which we found to be in a sadly dilapidated condition, and hardly habitable for a white man. Our mason first burned a small limekiln, and then pointed the house from the ground to the roof, inside and out, and whitewashed the wall through all of the inside until it was white as snow, thereby destroying the vermin that infested the premises in such vast numbers that no person with a cuticle less sensitive than that of a rhinoceros could live in them through the summer months. Meantime our carpenter was at work repairing the doors, windows, roof, and other parts of

the building, putting up ceiling overhead with cotton cloth, for want of lumber; making domestic furniture, such as tables, bedsteads, and settees; the latter we covered with calico, making a convenient seat for the numerous callers that have visited us the past summer. So we can now say that the government buildings here are in a state of preservation, and comfortable, if not elegant.

Simultaneously with commencing work on this side of the Park, I had taken steps to organize and equip another party to begin work at Riverside, on the Madison River, near the west line of the Park, and near the point where the travel from Virginia City and a place on the Utah Northern Railroad called Beaver Cañon unite, and proceed together to the central attraction, the Fire-Hole Basin and the great geysers. Here I found it necessary to do some heavy grading. Heretofore the travel had been forced principally to reach the Fire-Hole Basin by following the river through a difficult and rough cañon, involving the fording of the stream five times in the short distance of about 10 miles. The Madison River at this point is a broad and rapid stream, and except in time of low water these crossings are both difficult and dangerous. A good road, however, can be made through this cañon when the government will supply the money. I estimate that it will cost not less than \$15,000 to bridge and grade about 20 miles of this route. Under these circumstances there seemed to me nothing left us but to try and scale the mighty mountains and hills that lie along the Madison, and between us and our objective point.

The Fire-Hole Basin work was begun here on the 8th of June, and after six weeks of hard digging, plowing, and scraping, the summit was attained, leaving behind us a road and grade up which our four-mule team has hauled repeatedly a load of freight weighing over 2,500 pounds. This party, headed by Mr. George Graham and my son, C. M. Conger (when not engaged in doing blacksmith work or hunting), proceeded on the road towards the Fire-Hole, removing the stumps and rocks from the path, putting in culverts and cross-ways or bridges over mirey ground and deep gulleys, until they reached the big hills on the verge of the basin, where another long and heavy grade had to be made to let us down to a level with the Fire-Hole River at Marshall Hotel.

In the meantime the party commencing work at McCartney's hill had been recruited to about a dozen men, and placed under the command of Capt. E. S. Topping. They worked up from McCartney's, making an excellent road, considering the high and rough character of the ground over which the road lies. Thence they pushed on over the immense mountains which surround the valley of the Gardiner River at this place, doing all that could be done to render passable the road out over this range, until a level plateau is reached, over which our way passes for a distance of about 8 miles, bringing us to the main branch of the Gardiner River, and about 12 miles from headquarters. Here we found it necessary to construct a bridge, as the river is deep and rapid, and an attempt to ford it, except at low water, is attended with great difficulty and danger. Indeed, a party of tourists went into camp for a week here, waiting for a decline of the water before venturing to cross. My assistant, Mr. G. L. Henderson, went with me out to the river, and, after a careful examination of the same for a mile or two, up and down, we agreed upon the most eligible point to locate the bridge, and upon the plan of its construction. Captain Topping and his men took hold of the work in earnest, and in less than two weeks they had finished a substantial structure across the river that we think reflects credit upon its builders. The bridge is built with abutments on each shore, well

out into the river. The abutments are made by a crib of logs firmly pinned together at the corners, and then filled with rock above high-water mark. The center pier we made in the shape of a V, fastened in the same manner at the corner, and filled, like the abutments, with rock; then the structure was covered with hewn logs five inches thick, the whole making a bridge that I think will stand any strain that is likely to happen it, either from the elements or otherwise. The cover of the bridge is 96 feet long. Up to this time it was the custom of Mr. Henderson or myself to be on the ground daily with the men; and, indeed, during the whole season one or both of us has been in the field nearly all of the time.

After the bridge was finished, the captain, with his party, pushed on south toward the Fire-Hole Basin, that being the grand center towards which both parties were aiming. Our route now runs up the Willow Creek to near the great obsidian or glass mountain, which is a marvelous thing in nature and well worth the journey to see. There was considerable work on this part of the road in taking out rocks in the path, and building and repairing culverts and cross-ways.

After passing the glass mountain we soon come upon high hills and rough country, requiring a great amount of labor to render the road passable. We are now leaving the waters that flow into the Gardiner River, and are climbing the mountains that separate the Gardiner from the Gibbon River. About here we pass a beautiful lake, called Lake of the Woods. I do not know what the altitude is at this point, but it cannot be less than 7,500 feet above sea level.

From thence we worked our way over a rough and hilly country to the Gibbon Basin, where the traveler is startled by his first sight of this wonderful Fire-Hole. Standing on the eminence that surrounds and overlooks this basin, with its thousand columns of hissing steam rising to the clouds, and its hundred spouting and boiling springs, all in active operation, hurling their heated waters high into the air, he sees a sight so novel and so sublime as to daze the beholder and fill him with awe. In this basin are several large geysers and a great number of lesser ones. We have now reached a point 30 miles nearly south of headquarters, or the Mammoth Hot Springs, and about 35 miles from the north line of the Park. It is yet 20 miles to the great Fire-Hole Basin. Our road is still in a mountainous and rugged country, requiring much labor and expense before it can be said to be a good road. Still we pushed on; but owing to the limited amount of the appropriation (and when you consider the extent of the territory and the great natural obstructions that have to be encountered, it seems to me it must be evident to you that the amount heretofore placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior "for the protection and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park" is entirely inadequate) we are obliged to content ourselves by making such roads and improvements only as will render travel possible.

But to proceed with our road: we have to pass over some very high hills to reach the valley of the main Gibbon, where we encounter a wide, low bottom called the Geyser Meadows, a place where it will require a large amount of labor to make a good road. After passing this meadow our road enters the Gibbon Cañon, and follows the river down several miles, close on the edge of the stream, crossing the same three times in as many miles over difficult and dangerous crossings in time of high water. After passing through this cañon our road gains the highlands by a steep grade along the side of the mountain on the south side of the river. We soon come to the great falls of the Gibbon, where the

river plunges over a perpendicular precipice of 75 feet, which in the stillness of the evergreen forest that covers this country renders the scene as enchantingly beautiful as "fairy-land." We are now within 10 miles of our objective point, viz, the Lower Fire-Hole Basin; and as the character of the country differs little from that over which we have passed, I need not particularize further than to mention that we made two quite important grades on the way, changing the road from the old track, and materially lessening the difficulties over two high and rugged hills.

At last, through much tribulation, we have arrived at the head of the Madison River, which is formed by the junction of the two Fire-Hole Rivers at the northern edge of the Lower Fire-Hole Basin. When I tell you that at this point the Madison River is a deep and rapid stream, nearly or quite 200 feet in width, you will have some conception of the immense flow of boiling hot water that comes out of the earth within less than 15 miles of this point, and forms the two Fire-Hole Rivers which here unite.

My working force (both parties) were now here, and I found it an imperative necessity to build a storehouse and blacksmith shop in order properly to care for our provisions and supplies, the government having no building nearer than our headquarters, 50 miles distant. Besides, this point is the grand center of attraction, and a place to which every tourist who visits the Park is certain to come. One other reason why I selected this site for a storehouse was, on account of its central position working parties can be supplied from this depot in one day from almost any part of the Park. After having resolved to build, and decided upon the size and style of the buildings required, I drafted the plans and set part of the men to getting out the timber for the proposed buildings.

The rest of the men, under Captain Topping, continued work on the road. I directed them first to go over the road to the Yellowstone Lake, a distance of 35 miles from this point, and put the same in good repair, and then turned their attention toward the Great Falls and the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, about 20 miles below the lake. The work was comparatively light on the road from the Fire-Hole to the lake; but when we neared the falls and cañon I found it necessary to cut a new road along the bank of the river for over three miles to enable tourists to ride to the falls. Heretofore they have been compelled to abandon their carriages, and climb almost impassable mountains on the back of a pony or on foot. This road along the river was a difficult and costly piece to build, requiring heavy excavation along the side of the steep mountain for nearly the whole distance. But it is finished, and we have received the commendation and thanks of every person who has passed over the road, for having built it.

Meantime our buildings are progressing at the Fire-Hole Basin, the place we now call our summer headquarters. The government storehouse here in dimensions is 34 by 22 feet, built of hewn logs, substantially and neatly put up, one story high, with solid log partition framed into the structure, making two rooms in the building. One room is floored with hewn logs, 5 inches thick, neatly fitted together, for the storage of provisions; this heavy partition and floor being necessary to protect our supplies from the ravages of the mountain rats and squirrels that here abound. The other room is not yet floored, as we have no lumber except what we manufacture with an ax; but by putting in an old cooking stove, which I was fortunate enough to obtain here, it makes a very convenient and comfortable place for us when at work in this

vicinity, besides being a great accommodation to tourists who desire to leave a portion of their luggage while they visit the lake, the Grand Cañon, and the Great Falls of the Yellowstone. We have a strong door on the storeroom, and one window in the same; also an outside door, and two windows in the front room.

The blacksmith shop is similar in construction, 20 by 20 feet, with a door and two windows. Convenient to the shop is a coal-house, 10 by 15 feet, in which I have a quantity of charcoal left over after the season's business, from a pit that we burned early in the season. The buildings are all carefully chinked on the inside and daubed on the outside, and thoroughly covered with dirt roofs, which we consider storm-proof, and will probably answer the purpose for which they were constructed, for many years.

Mr. Secretary, I would gladly have consulted you in regard to these buildings before they were begun, but the demand was so urgent, and it takes so very long to communicate by mail, in these far-off mountains, with your office, that I ventured on my own judgment to proceed without specific authority, trusting that what I might do would receive your sanction and approval.

After the buildings were completed I sent the men who had been there employed with a pack-train and outfit over to the falls to improve the trails and bridle-paths around them and the Grand Cañon, also to open a new and better bridle-path from the falls along the base of Mount Washburn, via Tower Falls, to intersect the Clark's Fork wagon road near Barronett's bridge, thus enabling tourists to make a complete circuit of the Park, and to see most of the marvelous wonders of nature that so abound in this our nation's great play-ground, and which I am assured by eminent travelers are not to be found elsewhere on the globe.

It is September. Our bridle-paths are finished; our grades along the banks of the Yellowstone are completed; and the gathering snows on the distant mountain tops admonish us that we must soon seek a lesser altitude. We therefore take a parting glance at the Great Falls, the Grand Cañon, and the glorious snow-crowned mountains, and all depart for our summer headquarters in the Lower Fire-Hole Basin. Arrived there we still find plenty of work that requires our attention, notably the building of three foot-bridges, two of them across the Great Fire-Hole River, and the other across the Little Fire-Hole, near our store-house. The bridges across the larger river are 130 feet in length, and the one across the lesser stream is 50 feet long. These bridges are built by hewing long timbers flat, and placing two pieces side by side upon strong benches standing in the river, and securely fastened together, then putting up a hand-rail along one side, enabling any person to cross with ease and safety. These foot-bridges have long been a necessity, and will prove a great convenience to ourselves as well as the public.

September 14 I took my departure for the Mammoth Hot Springs, to give attention to my office work, which I confess I had too long neglected. But (as I have before written you), deeming it of the first importance that the money appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the Park be judiciously and properly expended, I felt it to be my first duty to remain in the field to direct and supervise the work. Before leaving, I directed Captain Topping with his party to work back over the road to the Mammoth Hot Springs, and repair some crossways that had become badly demoralized by the heavy military trains and others passing over them during the summer. I left Mr. Graham and

my son with their men to finish the foot-bridges, to take an inventory of the stock and tools to be left there, to close up and lock the buildings, and then to come to the springs and construct a bridge across the Gardiner River, which had recently been destroyed by a devastating fire that had swept over a large tract of the Park in the immediate neighborhood of headquarters. I spent a few days in my office, and then took stage for Bozeman, Mont., to settle with the merchants of that bright and busy mountain city for the supplies that they had so generously advanced me for the use of the government during the season. I was thus occupied there for several days, when I again took the stage for Virginia City, Mont., another trade center in these mountains, to whose liberal merchants I was under like obligations for the same kind of favors. I closed my business here, and returned by the same route, reaching home in time to see the last plank fastened down upon our new bridge across the Gardiner. The bridge is a splendid one of the kind, and is constructed after the pattern before described. I then settled with the few men that had still stuck to the work until it was finished, which was on the 25th day of October.

The snow was now getting deep all over the Park. The bell had summoned all ashore who were not going to sail, and, not desiring to be blockaded here all winter, I bade farewell to my assistant, Mr. G. L. Henderson, and his son, whom we left in charge, and myself and wife made our escape down the valley of the Yellowstone to the North Pacific Railroad, and thence to the green fields of Iowa, our home.

Mr. Secretary, I desire to say, in concluding this prosy report, that we do not claim to have written our names upon the mountain tops here, and will be content if you shall approve, and the great public, from whose verdict there is no appeal, shall concede, that we have left our mark upon the roads, trails, and bridle-paths of this great National Park.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER,
Superintendent Yellowstone National Park.

THE PARK.

I consider the man entitled to all honor who first had the foresight to propose to the Congress of the United States the project of setting apart this wonderful country for all time for the use and pleasure of the people. So grand an idea could emanate only from the brain of a wise and far-seeing statesman. No nation on earth has ever bequeathed to its people a nobler gift. Its area is not accurately known, but enough is known to be certain that it contains more square miles than either of two of the States in this Union. The donation was a grand one, made upon a truly American scale, and the people of this country will demand of their representatives that this great Park be opened and improved, so that the present generation may enjoy it. In this connection I would call the attention of members of Congress to the fact that heretofore the annual allowance for all purposes in the Park has been only \$15,000; and I beg them to inquire of themselves how far this sum would go toward building and repairing the roads in their State or district, and also to bear in mind that this Park is on the top of the Rocky Mountains, and that everything that enters into use there costs at the least twice as much as the same would cost in almost any of the States.

VANDALISM IN THE PARK.

I have hardly the patience to discuss this subject without passion. The most of the depredations committed seem to me so entirely purposeless that I am unable to conceive the cause that impels men and women to wantonly destroy, purely for destruction's sake. What are we to think of a man that will pack long poles, as heavy as he can carry, a great distance, for the purpose of thrusting them into the cone and down the throat of these great geysers, when the only possible effect must be to obstruct their flow and mar their beauty? This is done repeatedly, although I have neglected no opportunity to warn, admonish, and entreat all tourists whom I have met in the Park not on any account to do so. I have also by published order, forbidden the collection of any specimens and cautioned all persons having occasion to build a fire in the Park to be certain to extinguish the same before leaving camp. But, notwithstanding all this, tourists go into the Park with iron bars and picks secreted in their wagons, with the express intent to disregard the law and defy the superintendent. The cones of the great geysers are already badly defaced, and vast tracts of the beautiful forests that adorn this Wonder-Land are laid waste by fire annually through the wanton carelessness and neglect of visitors.

Another source of great annoyance is the hunters in the Park. I am sure you will agree with me that it is not possible for a single gamekeeper to guard so vast a territory as the National Park and prevent the breach of the laws in regard to the killing of game. When we consider the temptation, and the opportunity which these vast solitudes afford, we need not wonder that the laws are broken, and the orders disobeyed. But I leave it for the superior wisdom of the honorable Secretary of the Interior to suggest some remedy for these evils.

VISITORS TO THE PARK.

Many eminent people have visited the Park the past summer, both from our own and foreign lands. A few among the more prominent names I will mention:

United States Senator Bayard, of Delaware; Commander Gorringe, of the United States Navy; Lloyd S. Bryce, of New York City; Mr. Fuller, of London, England; and Mr. Merrill, of Philadelphia, with a cavalry escort, composed the Senator's party.

General P. H. Sheridan, Col. M. P. Sheridan, General Anson Stager, of New York City; Mr. John McCullough, the great actor; General D. B. Sackett, U. S. A.; Col. James F. Gregory, U. S. A.; Mr. H. R. Bishop, New York; Mr. Charles D. Rhodes, Chicago; General W. E. Strong, Chicago; Capt. W. P. Clark, U. S. A.; Capt. J. U. Wheeler, commanding escort, with 150 men and 300 horses and pack-mules.

Mr. Edw. Massicott, a great traveler, Paris, France.

B. A. Coloma, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Iowa.

Rev. C. H. Fowler, New York.

Joseph Moore, jr., esq., Philadelphia, a great traveler in foreign lands, and eminent author.

Captain Gibson and Lieutenant Spellman, Seventh United States Cavalry, with large party.

Dr. Sanderson, U. S. A.

Major Gordon and family, Fort Ellis, N. Y., with escort.

Major Hughes, Saint Paul, Minn.

A large party from the Omaha Board of Trade, headed by their president, Mr. Clark (a number of them having their families with them), Mr. Fitch, of the Omaha Bee, and many others.

Prof. S. C. Armstrong, Hampton, Va.

Henry W. Foote and Arthur Lyman, Boston, Mass.

Rev. Geo. Comfort and wife, with a large party of friends from Bozeman, Mont.

Dr. J. H. Warren, Janesville, Wis.

M. V. Nichols, Osage, Iowa.

Lord S. George Littledale and lady, England.

Mr. J. O. Hussey, with a large party, White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

Samuel Mallory and wife, with friends, Montana.

Alanson Trask, esq., with family and friends, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. J. C. Burrows, M. C., Michigan.

Earl Hope, of Hopeton, Scotland, with cousin and large retinue of servants.

A. T. Argens, Copenhagen, LL. D. and envoy of the King of Denmark.

We had also a German count, and many other people of distinction whom I must omit to name.

We had on our register at headquarters on the 15th of October 815 names, and we estimate that not one-tenth part of the visitors to the Park the past season came to headquarters at all. Taking this estimate as a basis, there could not have been less than ten thousand people there the past season. Indeed, it has seemed that the people of our own country are just beginning to find out that there is such a place as the Yellowstone National Park, while it has attracted the attention of European scientists and travelers ever since it was first known. The distinguished travelers of our own country who have been there the past summer have told me that they felt compelled to visit the Park, so that they might be able to answer the thousands of inquiries that are made of them concerning this great Wonder-Land, wherever they go, in all parts of the earth. From this I think it safe to predict that as soon as the great railroads are completed to the borders of the Park, and the roads in the Park made comfortable by grading and bridging, it will speedily become the most popular summer resort in this or any land.

LINES OF TRAVEL LEADING TO THE PARK.

The tourist desiring to visit the Park, who may be, we will say, at Chicago, has his choice of either of the great Pacific railroads. The Union Pacific via Omaha to Ogden, thence by the Utah Northern to Beaver Cañon, where he takes stage or private conveyance up the valley of the Snake River to the Lower Fire-Hole Basin, a little over 100 miles from the railroad. Or he can take the northern route via Saint Paul and the North Pacific to Livingstone (Benson's Landing), from whence a branch road is to be built, I am informed, early next season, to the borders of the Park near my headquarters, 65 miles from Livingstone. In this connection I will also say, that active operations are already in progress to build and have ready for the accommodation of the public a number of elegant hotels at the points of greatest interest throughout the Park, so that tourists will not be compelled, as heretofore, to carry their own supplies, and camp on the ground.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER.

HON. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
Salt Lake City, Utah, August 31, 1882.

DEAR SIR: The commission appointed by the President, under the ninth section of "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1882, respectfully report: That all the members of the commission met, by request of the chairman, at the city of Chicago, on the 17th of July, 1882, and remained in session several days. James R. Pettigrew, of Arkansas, a member of the commission, was appointed temporary secretary. After consultation and an examination and consideration of the laws of the United States and of the Territory of Utah pertaining to our duties, it was determined that nothing could be done in regard to the registration of voters and the conduct of any election in Utah until the necessary appropriation bills then pending in Congress should be passed. Accordingly, the commission adjourned to meet at Omaha, Nebr., on the 15th day of August, where the commissioners met, and on the following day commenced their journey to this city, arriving here on the evening of the 18th instant.

On the day following a session was held for the transaction of business, Arthur L. Thomas, secretary of the Territory, and ex officio secretary of the commission, being present, and one or more sessions have been held each day since. A strong disposition with some of the non-Mormon citizens against preparing for the election of a Delegate in Congress manifested itself before the work of preparation therefor was commenced. But upon investigation as to the condition of affairs, and an examination as to the state of the law and the duty of the commission thereunder, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas it is provided by the Revised Statutes of the United States (section 1862) that every Territory shall have the right to send a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, and as it is further provided (section 25) that such election shall be held in all the Territories of the United States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1882: Therefore,

Resolved, That in order to prepare for such election in the Territory of Utah on the day so established the commission will proceed forthwith to appoint registration officers to revise the registration lists, now on file in the office of the clerks of each of the several counties, in the manner required by law.

In pursuance of this resolution the commission proceeded with great care and deliberation to prepare "rules and regulations" for the guidance of the registration and election officers to be appointed. This was a difficult and delicate task, because of the necessity of framing the rules and regulations governing the registration of voters and the con-

duct of the election to conform to the principles and requirements of the act of Congress as well as the laws of the Territory. We inclose a printed copy of the same, together with the forms of affidavits, &c., provided by the commission.

The matter of the appointment of registration officers for the several counties in the Territory was then taken up, and one for each county has been duly appointed and commissioned. In addition to these a deputy or assistant in each voting precinct in the Territory will be immediately appointed. Our selections have and must necessarily be influenced in a considerable degree by suggestions and recommendations of leading citizens here. The embarrassments in this direction have been great, but the commission have endeavored to secure the very best available men, rejecting, of course, all persons who are ineligible under the law.

From present indications it appears that that class of persons who are deprived of the right of suffrage by the act of Congress will not attempt to register or vote. These will number, male and female, probably 10,000 voters. Many of the non-Mormons have hitherto refrained from voting, but it is believed that at the November election they will cast a much larger vote than at any time heretofore. However, the business of the commission, as understood by the members thereof, relates not to the questions of parties nor candidates, but to securing so far as possible a fair registration and an impartially conducted election under the law.

As before suggested, the commission have encountered many embarrassments and complications. The opposition made at the outset by some non-Mormons of respectability and influence against holding the regular election for Delegate in Congress, as required by law, in November next, was an unpleasant feature of the situation. But there does not appear to be under the law any discretion whatever for the commission. The law demanded an election. The people of the Territory were clearly entitled to representation in Congress, if the same could be secured through a due observance of the restrictions imposed in relation to bigamy and polygamy. We did not see how we could excuse the omission, if being present and prepared to proceed with the work assigned us we should not even attempt to perform this manifest duty, and so it was decided to proceed. It was not deemed advisable, even if the power was in the commission, concerning which there is some doubt, to commence *de novo* a registration of the voters of the Territory; but after very careful consideration it was decided to order a revision of the existing registration lists in September, as required by the Territorial law, applying to the same the governing principles of the Edmunds act.

We think the regularity of this proceeding cannot be questioned. Its effectiveness will be equal to an entirely new registration, and we believe the results of the election will so demonstrate. In the preparation of the rules and regulations to govern the registration and the conduct of the election, as before stated, the labor of assimilating the acts of Congress and the local election law, was tedious and perplexing, involving much greater responsibility than was agreeable to the commission to assume; but to accomplish the results required by the provisions of section 8 of the Edmunds act it became necessary to use all the powers conferred.

A later embarrassment came in the form of a demand on the part of certain non-Mormon citizens of high character that the commission should assume jurisdiction and decide the local statute authorizing

women to vote to be illegal and void. We concluded that it was not competent for the commission to repeal or modify that statute in the manner suggested; that the principle of female suffrage is, in no respect, in conflict with the purposes of the Edmunds law, and, therefore, that the commission had nothing whatever to do with the subject; moreover, we found on investigation that this statute had been in force for twelve years without being adjudicated in the courts of the Territory or disturbed by Congress. In conclusion, permit us to say that we believe the results to be reached through the careful registration already insured, and the impartial election which can hardly fail to follow, will be satisfactory to the government and the country.

In closing this report, it is due to the Territorial secretary, who is ex officio secretary of the commission, Mr. Arthur L. Thomas, to say that the commission has received from him valuable assistance in its work, particularly in the matter of the selection of registration and other officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ALEX. RAMSEY,
A. S. PADDOCK,
G. L. GODFREY,
A. B. CARLTON,
J. R. PETTIGREW,
Commissioners.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
Salt Lake City, Utah, November 17, 1882.

SIR: The election for Delegate to Congress having been held in Utah Territory on the 7th inst., under the supervision of this commission, we deem it proper to report to your department the progress made up to this time in the discharge of our trust.

Since our last report, dated August 31, we appointed a registration officer for each voting precinct of the several counties, and established some additional polling places, with a view of affording proper facilities for all the legal voters. In order to conform the local law, so far as practicable, to the requirements of the act of Congress, we were obliged to promulgate rules and regulations for the judges of election.

We next appointed judges of election, three for each polling place, about seven hundred and fifty in number. The local law requires that the judges shall be selected from both political parties, if practicable. Accordingly we selected them, in general, from both parties; but in some instances we were obliged to appoint all of them from the "Liberal party" or from the "People's party," because there were no eligible and qualified persons, so far as we were informed, in such precincts belonging to the other party. Commissions were sent to each of the judges (copies of which, together with the rules and regulations, are herewith inclosed).

In order to procure such information as we deemed useful to the government, we addressed circulars to the registrars, and from their responses we learn that the total number of registered voters is 33,266, of whom 18,772 are males, and 14,494 are females. From their reports it appears that about 12,000 men and women are excluded from registration by reason of polygamy.

Several of the counties of this Territory are quite large in area, some of them over a hundred miles long, sparsely inhabited, and difficult of access by mail or otherwise. This has occasioned considerable delay and extra exertion in preparing for the election and receiving the returns.

The anomalous condition of this country and its people, together with the inherent difficulty of adjusting the local laws to the act of Congress, are such that they imposed on us great care and deliberation, lest, on the one hand, we should go beyond the limits of the law, or, on the other hand, fall short of a vigorous and effective discharge of our duties.

In the absence of instructions or judicial decisions to aid us in the interpretation of the law prescribing our duties, we were obliged to construe it for ourselves, and in doing so we endeavored to conform to the well-known canons for the construction of statutes, having a due regard for the evident intention of Congress in this act, construed with other acts of Congress, *in pari materia*.

"Polygamists and bigamists," and persons "cohabitating with more than one woman," are, by section 8, to be excluded from voting and holding office.

Immediately upon addressing ourselves to the discharge of our duties, we were obliged to consider the scope and extent of this exclusion.

Did Congress intend that those only should be excluded, who, *at the very time* of the registration or election, were *then* living in polygamy, or in "unlawful cohabitation with more than one woman?" If so, such a construction would render this section a perfect nullity. The means of evasion are patent to the dullest comprehension. We therefore concluded that neither the letter nor spirit of the statute required such a narrow construction, and, in our published "Rules and regulations," we gave the exclusion a wider scope and application.

We found that the local law prescribed a certain form of oath to be taken by persons applying to be registered as voters. We adopted this oath *verbatim*, adding a clause in regard to "polygamy and bigamy," and "unlawful cohabitation," which we considered it proper to do, in order to make the local law conform, so far as practicable, to the principles and requirements of the act of Congress.

In short, we were charged by the act of Congress with the duty of excluding from the polls and from eligibility to office, a certain class of persons. How this was to be done was not defined by the act.

Were we to exclude only those who had been convicted of the crime of polygamy in the courts? This construction would have been derided by everybody in this Territory.

We concluded that it was the intention of Congress to leave it largely to the discretion of the commission, to determine the means of discriminating between the legal and illegal voters. This we endeavored to do in part by the prescribed oath, which sets forth the various qualifications of a legal voter, *e. g.*, those in regard to age, residence, citizenship or naturalization, and freedom from the disqualifications imposed by act of Congress.

During the week before the November election the commission made an order appointing five gentlemen of character and standing as a board of canvassers of the returns of the election for a delegate to the Forty-eighth Congress (a copy of which order is enclosed herein). On the 16th day of November, 1882, the said board of canvassers met at the rooms of the commission and canvassed the election returns, from which it appeared that John T. Caine had received 23,039 votes, and

Philip T. Van Zile had received 4,884 votes. John T. Caine having received a majority of all the legal votes, he was declared duly elected, and a certificate given accordingly.

Having reason to believe that it is expected by the Executive that this commission will make suggestions as to any additional legislation that may be needed to carry out the principles of the law under which the commission was organized, we would state that, in our judgment, a marriage law enacted by Congress would be an efficient auxiliary in the suppression of polygamy. It is asserted, and generally believed by non-mormons in this Territory, that plural marriage is still practiced here in secret. We would recommend that Congress enact a law declaring all future marriages in this Territory null and void, unless they are contracted and evidenced in the manner provided by the act. For example: That all marriages shall be solemnized in certain designated public places; and witnessed by such persons, and registered in such public offices, as to make the proof of marriage morally certain; providing, also, that the person officiating in the marriage ceremony, together with the parties and witnesses, shall make their affidavits against polygamy, and set forth the time and place and other particulars relating to the marriage. Or, allow marriages to be solemnized in private; but with the like guarantees of registration, affidavits, witnesses, &c., and in either case providing penalties for violation of the act by any of the persons concerned therein. In making this suggestion, we omit the details, which can readily be supplied by reference to the marriage acts of most of the States.

In our former report we adverted to the law of this Territory conferring on women the right of suffrage. This law was enacted by the Territorial legislature some twelve years ago. Of course it is competent for Congress to repeal or annul this law. Without expressing any opinion on the question of women suffrage in general, we are satisfied that, owing to the peculiar state of affairs in Utah, this law is an obstruction to the speedy solution of the "vexed question."

In the prosecution of polygamy cases here it is difficult to prove the first or legal marriage. We would suggest, as a remedy, that the first or legal wife be declared by act of Congress a competent witness in such prosecutions.

Under the act of Congress, by virtue of whose provisions this commission was appointed, the people of Utah appear to be put upon probation until a legislative assembly, elected under the provisions of the act, shall meet and pass the requisite laws concerning registration and election.

The election for members of the legislative assembly will be held next August, and that body will hold its next session in January, 1884. It is to be hoped that it will comprise a sufficient number of members who will be disposed to bring this Territory into harmony with the sentiments of the people of other parts of the country.

We have been engaged in the discharge of our trust only a few months, not long enough to fully test the operation the law as to its ultimate results. But, so far, it has been a decided success in excluding polygamists from the exercise of suffrage; and we are of the opinion that the steady and continued enforcement of the law will place polygamy in a condition of gradual extinction, and that the domination that is complained of by non-Mormons in Utah and elsewhere, will, at no distant day, be much ameliorated.

In accepting the trust committed to us, it was not expected by the commission, and, we suppose, not anticipated by Congress nor the ex-

ecutive department of the government, that the desired results would be accomplished at once nor in the brief space of a few months; but there is reason to believe that the operation of this law and other influences are setting strongly in the direction of reform, and that the hitherto dominant faction will be supplanted by "Young Utah" in the conduct of public affairs.

There is no doubt that the enactment of the law of Congress under which this commission was appointed has agitated the public mind in this Territory to a remarkable degree. Hitherto there has been very little public discussion of political questions, and in general the people have not attended political meetings in large numbers. But we are gratified to find that in the "campaign" preceding the November election for Delegate to Congress, the people of all classes have manifested a lively interest in public affairs, and have attended the political meetings in large numbers. Many of these meetings have been held by both parties in various parts of the Territory, and able addresses have been delivered by speakers on both sides. It is an encouraging sign that many of the "Liberal" meetings have been largely attended by Mormons, and in many instances they have composed the chief part of the audiences. It is proper to add that so far as we have learned these meetings have been characterized by exceptional good order, good humor, and decorum. On Saturday night before the election both parties held large mass meetings in Salt Lake City, and vied with each other in the display of national flags and patriotic music.

Our attention has been called to the propriety of our recommending Congressional legislation of a radical character. But we are not inclined to advise such measures, unless upon further observation and experience the wisdom and necessity of such legislation shall be demonstrated.

The area of the Territory is 84,000 square miles. The population is about 150,000, about 40,000 being non-Mormons, many of whom are so-called apostates from the Mormon Church.

The people are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits. Prior to the completion of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads there were very few non-Mormon residents in the Territory. Since 1869 the business of mining has become an important interest, and from that time the total output is over \$60,000,000 in silver, lead, and gold.

There are also valuable deposits of coal, iron, copper, and other minerals. The mines give employment to a great many persons, and have been the means of attracting a large non-Mormon population to the Territory. Many of the non-Mormons (or "Gentiles") are doing a prosperous business in banking, mining, and mercantile pursuits.

The legislation of Congress, as we understand it, is not enacted against the religion of any portion of the people of this Territory. The law under which we are acting is directed against the crime of polygamy, for the extirpation of which this commission will freely use all the powers delegated to us, and will from time to time suggest to the government such supplemental legislation as may aid in suppressing this reproach to the civilization of this age and country.

We trust that this object will be accomplished without resorting to measures destructive to local self-government, punishing the whole people, the innocent as well as the guilty, with political ostracism. At all events we are unwilling to advise such a course until the act of Congress under which we are acting shall be more fully tested. Besides, a proper respect for the legislative branch of the government would restrain us from impeaching the wisdom of their enactment at the very

threshold of the work committed to us, and long before the time expressed in the act of Congress.

If, however, the next session of the legislative assembly, elected under the act of Congress, shall fail to respond to the will of the nation, Congress should have no hesitation in using extraordinary measures to compel the people of this Territory to obey the laws of the land.

For the commission:

Very respectfully,

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Chairman.

Hon. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.
64 INT

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 19, 1882.

SIR: In the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes, it is also provided that the President is authorized to appoint a person to inspect all Indian schools, who is thereby required to report a plan for carrying into effect in the most economical and efficient manner all existing treaty stipulations for the education of Indians, with careful estimates for educating all Indian youths for whom no such provision now exists; and what sums can be saved from existing expenditures for Indian support by the adoption of such plans, &c.

On the 18th of July last I was honored with said appointment, and in partial compliance with requirements contemplated in said act, have the honor to submit the following preliminary report.

My appointment being of too recent date, and nearly all the intervening time up to date being the vacation season of the Indian schools, very little opportunity for visiting them has been afforded. My time has consequently mostly been otherwise employed. Under direction from your office I proceeded to the Indian Territory and made a selection for the location of the Indian Industrial School provided for in said act, which required—

To be constructed at a point in the Indian Territory adjacent to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, and near to the Ponca and Pawnee reservations, and upon a section of land suitable in quality and location for the industrial purposes of said school, &c., a building suitable in size and convenience for the instruction and care of one hundred and fifty Indian children.

I made a careful examination of the district of country embraced within the boundaries of the limits described in the act; found it very difficult, if not impossible, to find all the essentials for an institution of the magnitude of the one contemplated on the sized tract of land described in the bill, and for that reason selected a larger tract of land, embracing a fraction less than 1,200 acres, a plat and description of which are herewith. An important part of the industries taught at this institution must be the care of stock, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; to do this successfully, and at the same time instruct in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and the kindred branches, reference must be had to quality and lay of soil, grass, and water—water not only for stock purposes, but for use at the institution, which will require when in full appointment from 150 to 200 barrels per day. The selection made embraces, I believe, all these important considerations.

The buildings, it will be observed from the plat, are to be located

about 1,100 feet from the springs; the water can very easily be forced this distance, by wind or steam, at a small cost. In the location reference was also had to drainage, which can be very complete from the point selected, the outlet being to a point on the stream below the water supply.

The dependence for water for house use is from several springs near together, from which the flow is very large; and all may be brought together into one, from which forced to the buildings. I visited the neighboring citizens for information as to the lasting qualities of the springs, and found the testimony all agreeing that the flow of water continued through all seasons, and the opinion general that they could be depended upon for a sufficient water supply.

I also made arrangements to have the water analyzed, but have not yet been apprised of the result. Above and below the springs referred to are others which will afford stock water, pools of it standing in the bed of the Chelocco Creek all seasons of the year. By taking this tract of land, an agricultural and stock farm may be obtained in one boundary; the price of the land, as fixed by President Hayes, is 47.49 cents per acre.

I believe the selection made to be the very best which could be found in the district of country contemplated in the bill. The building spot is situated about 5½ miles from Arkansas City, Kans., a town of 1,200 or 1,300 inhabitants, a good moral community, and a church-going people.

In making the selection and surveying, they were quite willing to render any assistance possible, and did give invaluable help. I was especially assisted by Charles Scheafbauer, Postmaster Topliff, and A. C. Williams, esq.

While the location is a good one and will be easy of access from the various tribes below, and afford school facilities and opportunities to some who have had none, I believe the advancement would be more rapid and the labor more satisfactory if the institution were located more in the midst of civilization, where Sabbath-school and church privileges would be greater than they can be there, and an influence would be brought to bear invoking fostering help and protecting care from those who, until such opportunities are given them, do not realize how much of the milk of human kindness is contained in their natures.

I also had plans and specifications made for the building, which have been forwarded for your inspection and action. It is proposed to build of stone, the cost being but very little more, and the durability so much greater than of frame. It will be impossible to complete the school building and furnish it and the necessary out-buildings, corrals, fences, &c., with the sum named in said act; an additional appropriation will be necessary for that purpose, which is respectfully recommended.

I also visited the "old Pawnee reservation in Nebraska" with reference to establishing an industrial school at that point, in accordance with the provision of same bill. Found the old building in a badly damaged condition, the result of a want of attention on the part of those having charge of it, and from the effects of a storm which had blown off about one-third of the roof. To properly accommodate 150 children, the number specified in the bill, it is necessary, besides making repairs to the old building, to make additions. I employed an architect to make the proper examination and estimate for such additions as are necessary; the result of his labors has been forwarded for your action in the premises. The amount appropriated is regarded as sufficient to complete and furnish the buildings with necessary out-buildings, corrals, fences, &c., for occupancy.

The school being intended more especially for the Sioux, whose country is not an agricultural one, but more adapted to stock-raising and grazing purposes, it is important that the children should be taught how to care for and attend to stock, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, but more especially horses and cattle; but the importance of teaching them agriculture, horticulture, forestry, &c., should not and need not be lost sight of. A dairy, or butter-making, carried on extensively there, conducted in the modern way, feeding the cows during most of the year, and the regular work, together with the raising of roots and other kinds of forage, saving them and feeding them out, would furnish variety and continuous employment, and instruct in information which would be both useful and beneficial to them after leaving the school.

An apple or general fruit nursery might very appropriately be conducted there, and the various agencies of the North and Northwest, where such trees would grow, be furnished from it.

To successfully conduct the institution with the varied lines of industry necessary, more land than the amount provided for in the bill is necessary; it should have a full section, but I found it impossible to get at a fair price that amount, but ascertained I could buy 160 acres adjoining the 160 on which the building is situated, for \$3,000, which with the 160 acres school tract, and 160 acres especially provided for, would make 480 acres, and be a very desirable school farm. No provision having been made for the purchase of more than 160 acres, arrangements were made to lease the last 160-acre tract with privilege of purchase when provided for by Congressional action at the price named, to wit, \$3,000, or the lease to be at 6 per cent. on that sum, or \$180 per year. It is respectfully recommended that this purchase be made, as it is necessary to complete the school farm. The building is located close to the village of Genoa, which has a population of about two hundred souls. It is a new town, occupying the old site of the Pawnee Agency; is composed of enterprising citizens who are very anxious to have the school located in their midst, and promise it fostering care, and very cheerfully rendered all help necessary, arranging for land, &c. The land is good and the location seems to be a healthful one. There may, however, some difficulties arise in the effort to get the Sioux to send their children there; it is the former home of their Pawnee enemies, and around it may cluster memories of some traditional superstitions which may cause them to hesitate; they have a very great horror of the ghosts of their enemies, and an old Pawnee graveyard lies close to the town.

Knowing this peculiarity, I asked the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to have the various Sioux agents written to, to see how many children they would send to that place to school. Some promises were made, but, so far as I know, the "ghost" question was not raised at all. I also visited Indiana to confer with the trustees of White's manual labor boarding-school, about sending twenty Indian children to that institution, under the act providing for one hundred children to be sent to such institutions, not over twenty to any one State. The result of that visit has been the subject of a special report; arrangements will be perfected for the children to be sent there. Arrangements have also been made for similar numbers in Nebraska and North Carolina.

Industrial schools such as are contemplated in that bill are not very numerous; hence, opportunities are scarce for carrying out the intention of that provision. I visited the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan with the hope of getting some children in there, but found it not arranged for that class of students, their course being

strictly scientific, and certain attainments necessary to admittance, with neither of which the Indian children, as a class, could comply; hence, arrangements could not be made for their admission. It is respectfully suggested that the limiting clause in that appropriation be left out in the next year's appropriation, and the matter left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, to say how many shall be sent to any one institution.

I also visited Fort Riley, near Junction City, Kans., to examine it with reference to its use for an industrial Indian school, in the event of its abandonment as a military post. I found it occupied by a part of the Ninth Cavalry, which had just come in from the Uncompahgre country for the purpose of wintering there. Its location, as a healthful one, as well as geographically, is well adapted to the purpose of an industrial Indian school. It is the center of a well improved and thickly-settled country, easy of access from the Indian country; has buildings sufficient for the conduct of a school of 350 or 400 children, with farming land near; it is also surrounded by improved farms, where it is presumed the boys and many of the girls might find profitable employment during vacations.

Only about 1,000 or 1,200 acres would be necessary for such a school, while the military reservation now consists of about 20,000 acres, most all of which could be brought into market and would soon be occupied as improved farms. It is hoped, if abandoned by the military, that it may become the site of an Indian school.

The education and civilization of the Indian is no new problem. It has been successfully carried out already as respects a portion of the Six Nations, and of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory.

But the important question in the management of Indian affairs of to-day is the education of the children; important not only to the government, but more so to the Indian, because by it his race is to be redeemed from barbarism and kept from degradation, worse in civilization than barbarism itself. The rapidly advancing column of civilization has penetrated to the wildest regions of the country, and the hunting grounds of the Indian are no longer sacred to himself and family; the ever widening field of industry has encircled him until to-day the flowers of civilization are blooming all around him. Look whichever way he may, the smoke curling from the white man's chimney meets his view, and beyond him lies no wilder country to which he can flee; inevitable civilization stares him in the face; he must meet it; he cannot flee from it; the sure law of fate gives no other choice than to yield or perish. The small amount of game within his reach is now wholly inadequate to his wants; some other resource must be trusted to than that of the chase; he no longer lives beyond the frontier; the iron rail has crossed that line, and the shrill whistle of the "iron horse" has melted it away.

While his home and hunting ground were beyond the frontier, and game was plenty on all sides, and his original way of living, which was quite sufficient for him, was undisturbed, it was a matter of indifference to him whether the solemn treaties requiring school buildings to be erected and schools taught for every thirty of his children, were done or not; but our progress is rapidly cutting him off from his original way of living, and it becomes our duty to help him find a new and better way whereby he can provide for his people. How is this to be done? The only answer seems to be, educating the children; educating them not only in books, but in industry. This can be done, is being done, at some agencies, and at Carlisle, Forest Grove, and Hampton, Va., where industrial boarding-schools are in successful operation. (All agency

boarding-schools should be industrial.) Where they are, and the exercises of the school are properly conducted, the advancement of the Indian is satisfactory, and affects not only the children attending, but is felt by the adults of the tribe. I visited the Modocs and attended an evening session of the school. The evening or night school was especially intended for the adults. I was informed that almost the entire tribe were in the habit of attending, and were as much interested as the children, quite a number of them learning to read, and all to talk a little of the English language. It is no longer a question as to the wilder Indians receiving an education; the successful agency schools have demonstrated the fact, which has been more signally emphasized by Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove; nor is it any longer a question about getting the children into schools; it is now much more a question, how can we accommodate all who want to attend?

I remember well how important and solemn the occasion was when, seven years ago, the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches gave me their children for school, the first time they had ever put any of them in school, and did it then at a great personal sacrifice to satisfy me and please their Great Father at Washington. It was just so with all wild Indians; it required great persuasion and sometimes force to get them to put their children in school; they regarded it like giving them up—parting with them forever. It was against and in violation of all their sacred traditions and in conflict with their superstitious ideas. The beginning had to be made by the bravest or most humble among them. The evidence of passing years has demonstrated to them that good and not bad results have followed their action, and the children so solemnly and ceremoniously given by them have advanced to a higher plane than they occupy, and they now feel and exhibit a commendable pride in the knowledge their children have obtained; and the chief who so bravely (?) put the child of the lowest or most humble of his band in school, now regrets that he did not select his own son instead; and with many of the tribes the day of having to compel them to put their children in school has passed away; they not only put them in the agency schools, but give them up willingly to go away to schools entirely out of their own country, and into one of which many of them have only a very imperfect knowledge. Certainly this is wonderful progress, and invokes our appreciation to the extent of more extensive arrangements for their educational accommodations.

The best statistical information we can get informs us that we have about forty thousand Indian children to educate, with accommodations to-day for less than one-fourth of that number, while the treaties inform us that our promises are for a much greater number than we can now accommodate or ever have accommodated.

Industrial schools are of far more importance among Indians than whites, from the fact that the Indian has it all to learn; he has not inherited either the knowledge or love for work, but an aversion to it, with the idea that it is beneath his dignity—is ignoble. The white boy who, from his earliest walking days, has followed in the furrow behind his father has been taught intuitively how to hold the plow; but this has to be taught to the Indian; his knowledge of it comes only from education. But there are not wanting many witnesses to the fact that he has the capabilities of learning when properly directed. The colony of Sioux in Moody County, Dakota, is a good example of it. I visited them two years ago, and found them, with very rare exceptions, an industrious, frugal class of people. Their wheat crop was as good as that of their white neighbors. None of their lands had been sold for taxes;

the banker said he loaned them small sums of money with full confidence of its being paid when due. The testimony regarding them was all in their favor. Some of the white people who came in subsequent to the Indians complained a little that the Indians had been permitted to go in first and possess the best land. Some of them had been there ten or twelve years, and all had abandoned the tribal relations, with the large annuities and rations belonging thereto, and, under the provisions of the Sioux treaty of 1868, had taken homesteads and become citizens; have their churches and schools; nearly all of them belong either to the Presbyterian or Episcopal Church. At the time I was there the school was taught by one of their own people, who had been educated at the Santee Training School by Rev. A. L. Riggs. Many other instances might be referred to, but those already given are enough, and reference is only made to them to show that labor and education bestowed upon Indians are not all thrown away. Aside from our treaty obligations, which only extend to a part of the tribes, we are under moral obligations to give to all the best means of education, because, as already said, our system of settling up the country is taking from them their original means of living; and the course of events clearly points to the time when they must be absorbed and become a part of the body politic. We cannot educate them and keep them as Indians still. The future of the Indians is to accept the white man's civilization, to become an integral and harmonious part of this great nation.

It would be a great blessing to the money-annuity Indians if the greater portion of their money could be diverted into building school-houses and buying stock cattle, instead of being handed to them in large sums. I would respectfully recommend that of the annuity money which is from time to time paid to the different tribes, that portion properly due to orphans, instead of being paid to the chiefs of the tribes as it now generally is, be paid to a regular guardian, who shall manage it under bond for the ward, who should be in school until of age, by which time he would be prepared to take care of it himself. This matter might be reached by legislation. Provision might also be made for the investment of a certain per cent. of the money due the tribe each year in stock cattle. Of course this would require the consent of the Indians, which I believe could be obtained. This is a peculiarly interesting epoch in Indian history; they have reached a period when civilization is irresistible. The day of treaty-making has about passed away, and they are, by contact with white people, being educated in their ways; they are great imitators, and will partake largely of ways and habits of those with whom they associate. We cannot afford to leave them to the tutelage of the worst element of our society, but must provide for them schools and teachers who will at least exercise a moral and elevating influence over them and lift them from barbarism to a useful civilization. Much good has been done in this way by honest hearted and interested workers, since the peace policy was established by President Grant, whose wise administration in their behalf the Indians have great cause to remember with gratitude.

At some agencies a lack of system has prevailed, which has resulted from a lack of efficiency in the employé force of the school, who have been appointed to give them places, instead of because of peculiar adaptation for the place; in this way some of the funds appropriated for Indian education have been squandered. With some the idea has

seemed to exist that anybody could teach Indians. This is a great error; good talent only should be employed.

The labors of the teacher of an Indian school do not or should not cease with the few hours devoted to the school-room; he should be "instant in season and out of season"; the Indian child cannot go to his own home or kindred and receive additional information about ideas which he received in school; his information must come from those with whom he mingles at school. There are many important lessons not taught in the school-room, field, or workshop, which he should learn, essential to his welfare in the change he is making to civilization. The laws of health, and how to care for the sick, are both as new to him as a Greek grammar would be, but of much more importance.

As much time should be given to the industrial as to the literary or intellectual part of the teaching; and it is quite as important that the girls should be educated in both branches as the boys; if but one sex could be educated, I would hope for the civilization of the race sooner through the education of the girls than the boys; a home presided over by a civilized and educated woman and mother, though the father be wild and uncivilized, would sooner give us a civilized people.

To overcome the opposition in the Indian mind to change of dress and manners is a difficult task.

A few years ago, when in charge of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, I made an effort to get them to wear clothing as white people, and was successful with a considerable number; but it required a great struggle with some of them. Much more courage was necessary than would have been required to go into a battle. An Indian is very sensitive to ridicule, and the one who first donned the white man's style had to run the gauntlet of old and young, male and female.

The records of the Indian Office showed 2,069 children in school in 1870, the second year of the peace policy, which was increased to 6,815 in 1882; and the number who can read in English in 1882 is stated to be over 11,000; these figures do not include the five civilized tribes or the New York Indians, only those in government schools. According to the records, there are now in operation 69 boarding schools, with capacity for 4,680 children, and 54 day schools, with capacity for 2,724 children. One industrial school at Carlisle, Pa., and one at Forest Grove, Oreg., accommodate 450, and there are arrangements with the Freedmen's Institute at Hampton, Va., for 100 children. About 400 more are attending mission schools without expense to the government. Besides the above, there are two industrial schools already provided for, one near Arkansas City, Kans., and one at Genoa, Nebr., which will accommodate 300 more. There are also a few more boarding schools provided for, which are in process of completion; but, all told, the present and anticipated facilities of the government for Indian schools will not amount to more than 8,500 children. The number, location, and capacity of the school buildings is reported upon a statement herewith, which also contains the statement of amount paid by government for educational purposes for the year ending June 30, 1882, to wit: By government, \$484,959.27; by churches the exact amount I am not able to furnish.

I inclose extracts from the treaties extant at this time, by which it may be seen what our obligations are at the present. A treaty was made in 1868 with the Navajoes, by which they were to have a school-house and teacher for every 30 children, in addition to a boarding-school and chapel. The boarding-school building is about complete, but the other promise was not fulfilled, and the treaty, having but ten years

to run, expired four years ago. A similar treaty, with twenty years to run, was made the same year with the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Shoshones, Bannocks, Sioux, and Utes. Some of these tribes have had boarding schools built for them, while others are without any school facilities.

I am unable to give the number of children the year the treaties were made; hence cannot tell what the cost would have been at that time to have made them good; but now, fourteen years subsequent thereto, the statistics show—

Cheyenne and Arapahoe children	1,300
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache children	600
Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe and Shoshone children	400
Crow	715
Bannock	153
Sioux	4,193
Ute	570
Total	7,931

With present accommodations for—

Cheyenne and Arapahoe children	270
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache children	160
Crow children	40
Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe children .....	.....
Sioux children	601
Ute children	30
Bannock children	15
Total	1,116

leaving unprovided for, 6,815.

It is probable that if these treaties had been observed in good faith by both government and Indians, the tribes immediately interested would have been self-supporting and far enough advanced to be classed with the civilized tribes.

But six years yet remain before the term of these treaties will expire. To build the school-houses and furnish the teachers needed would require a very large outlay of money, which, under the changed circumstances, might not at this time be the best thing to do to reach the end desired.

The efforts already made in the line of education, though they have been limited and very imperfect in many respects, have, in most of the tribes, accomplished the important work of overcoming the traditional prejudices and superstitious ideas against schools, and made possible such important schools as Carlisle, Forest Grove, and Hampton, and have created a demand for additional similar facilities, which, it is believed, can be furnished without very great expense at some of the military posts which are not now required by the Army. But all the children cannot be sent away from their agencies for schooling; neither can they find accommodations in the agency boarding-schools already established; and necessity for some other facilities will still exist. In 1877 I recommended the opening of district day-schools for the accommodation of those who could not attend the boarding-schools. These schools might be made industrial by connecting a small farm with them; also a herd of cows, the benefits of which should be for the school, any surplus to be given to the children; the cattle to be the property of the school. Such a school would require a teacher, an industrial teacher, and matron, whose duties would not be confined to the school but should embrace the district in which the school was located, the industrial teacher being an assistant agency farmer; while his wife, the matron, should, in addi-

tion to looking after the cleanliness and care of the school children, instruct the women of the district in housekeeping. A mid-day meal, prepared by the girls under direction of the matron, would give them a lesson in housekeeping and secure greater regularity of attendance.

As already said time and opportunity since my appointment have not been afforded for visiting the different places where additional facilities will be required; hence, I cannot in this report make correct estimates as to what the cost would be for such changes as may be necessary, but must defer it to a future report after such inspections are made. I believe, however, with liberal appropriations left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, the next will be an important year of advance in Indian education.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. HAWORTH,
Inspector Indian Schools.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

*Statistics of Indian schools supported by the Government.**

Number of children in schools in 1870, exclusive of schools within the limits of the New York Agency, and not including the five civilized tribes	2,069
Number of children in schools in 1882 supported by the government, including Carlisle and Forest Grove	6,615
Average attendance	4,066
Number of children in schools in 1882, exclusive of Carlisle and Forest Grove	6,440
Average attendance in schools in 1882, exclusive of Carlisle and Forest Grove	3,764
Cost of schools in 1882, including Carlisle and Forest Grove	\$484,959 27
Cost of schools in 1882, exclusive of Carlisle and Forest Grove	\$403,319 25
Number of children of school age, exclusive of the five civilized tribes, about	40,000
Number of boarding-schools, not including Carlisle and Forest Grove	69
Capacity of boarding-schools, not including Carlisle and Forest Grove	4,680
Number of day-schools	54
Capacity of day-schools	2,724

Cost of schools, 1881-1882.

Appropriations.	Amount.
"Support of schools not otherwise provided for"	\$135,000 00
"Civilization fund"	25,000 00
Amount expended from treaty funds, treaty supports, miscellaneous appropriations, gratuity supports, and permanent funds, belonging to the Indians	243,319 25
Total	403,319 25
Cost of 54 day-schools, at an average of \$600 per school	32,400 00
Approximate cost of boarding-schools	370,919 25
Average attendance at boarding-schools	2,453
Per capita cost of each pupil	\$151 22
Average attendance of day-scholars	1,311
Per capita cost of each pupil	\$24 71½

* The statistics herein furnished include only such schools as are supported by the government, and do not embrace any of the schools in New York or North Carolina, nor such schools on any of the reservations as are wholly supported by religious societies.

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List of boarding schools, 1881-82.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Number of schools.
Colorado River	Arizona	1
Cheyenne	Dakota	2
Crow Creek	do	1
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	Indian Territory	3
Crow	Montana	1
Colville	Washington Territory	3
Devil's Lake	Dakota	1
Fort Hall	Idaho	1
Flathead	Montana	2
Fort Peck	do	1
Great Nemaha	Nebraska	1
Grand Ronde	Oregon	1
Green Bay	Wisconsin	1
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	Indian Territory	2
Klamath	Oregon	1
Lower Brulé	Dakota	1
Moquis Pueblo	Arizona	1
Nex Percé	Idaho	2
Navajo	New Mexico	1
Neah Bay	Washington Territory	1
Osage and Kaw	Indian Territory	2
Otoe	do	1
Pima and Maricopa	Arizona	1
Pawnee	Indian Territory	3
Pueblo	New Mexico	1
Pottawatomie	Kansas	2
Puyallup	Washington Territory	2
Quinalt	do	1
Quapaw	Indian Territory	3
Round Valley	California	1
Sisseton	Dakota	2
Standing Rock	do	3
Sac and Fox	Indian Territory	2
Santee	Nebraska	4
Siletz	Oregon	1
Skokomish	Washington Territory	1
Tulalip	do	2
Utah Valley	Utah	1
White Earth	Minnesota	2
Winnebago and Omaha	Nebraska	3
Western Shoshone	Nevada	1
Yankton	Dakota	2
Yakama	Washington Territory	1
Total		60

List of day schools.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Number of schools.
Blackfeet	Montana	1
Fort Berthold	Dakota	1
Fort Peck	Montana	1
Flandreau	Dakota	1
Fort Belknap	Montana	1
Green Bay	Wisconsin	7
Hoopa Valley	California	1
La Pointe	Wisconsin	1
Mission	California	6
Mackinac	Michigan	9
Mescalero	New Mexico	1
Nevada	Nevada	1
Oakland	Indian Territory	1
Pine Ridge	Dakota	5
Ponca	Indian Territory	1
Pueblo	New Mexico	2
Quapaw	Indian Territory	2
Quinalt	Washington Territory	1
Sisseton	Dakota	1
Sac and Fox	Indian Territory	1
Do	Iowa	1
Skokomish	Washington Territory	1
Tulalip	do	2
Warm Spring	Oregon	2
Yankton	Dakota	2
Total		54

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

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Carlisle School, 1881-'82.

Total amount expended	\$63,931 93
Average attendance	226
Cost per capita	\$282 88½

Carlisle School, 1881-'82.

Sales to agencies	\$4,691 21
Traveling expenses	1,713 00
Rent of lands	1,360 00
Total	7,764 21
If credited with the above the net amount expended is	56,167 72
And the per capita is	248 52½

Forest Grove School, 1881-'82.

Total amount expended	\$17,708 09
Average attendance	76
Cost per capita	\$233 00

Forest Grove School, 1881-'82.

Traveling expenses	\$849 32
Rent of lands	43 33
Total	892 65
If credited with the above the net amount expended is	16,815 44
And the per capita is	221 25½

Average attendance of day scholars in boarding schools for 1881 and 1882.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Name of school.	Average attendance.
Crow	Montana	Day and boarding	8.9
Crow Creek	Dakota	Industrial boarding	9.3
Fort Hall	Idaho	Day and boarding	1.4
Green Bay	Wisconsin	do	14.2
Klamath	Oregon	Industrial boarding	1.65
Omaha	Nebraska	do	1.45
Pawnee	Indian Territory	Pawnee industrial	4
Pima Maricopa, &c.	Arizona	Day and boarding	5
Quapaw	Indian Territory	Peoria day and boarding	15.2
Do	do	Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte board- ing	4.8
Round Valley	California	Day and boarding	3.15
Santee	Nebraska	Industrial boarding	1
Do	do	Normal training	3.4
Do	do	Boys' boarding	2.3
Siletz	Oregon	Siletz day and boarding	4
Sisseton	Dakota	Good Will day and boarding	1.6
Skokomish	Washington	Skokomish boarding	5
Tulalip	do	Male, agricultural	1
White Earth	Minnesota	Leech Lake day and boarding	9.75
Do	do	White Earth day and boarding	5.9
Navajo	New Mexico	Navajo boarding	4
Total average day scholars.			107

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Average attendance at day schools for 1881 and 1882.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Name of school.	Average attendance.
Blackfeet	Montana	Day	57.6
Fort Berthold	Dakota	do	31.55
Fort Peck	Montana	Wolf Point day	23.05
Flandreau	Dakota	Flandreau	11.8
Fort Belknap	Montana	Day	16.1
Green Bay	Wisconsin	Oneida East day No. 1	9
Do	do	Hobart Church Mission day	32.2
Do	do	Oneida West day No. 1	21.1
Do	do	Oneida West day No. 2	20.7
Do	do	Stockbridge day	8.55
Do	do	South Branch day	11
Do	do	West Branch day	17.65
Hoop Valley	California	Day	33.05
La Pointe	Wisconsin	Grand Portage day	12.5
Mission	California	Protrero day	21.2
Do	do	San Jacinto	25.2
Do	do	Aqua Caliente	42.75
Do	do	Coahuila	25.1
Do	do	San Diego	17
Do	do	Rincon	27.4
Mackinac	Michigan	Middle Village	17.2
Do	do	Longwood	25.4
Do	do	Naubetung	24.75
Do	do	High Island	15.15
Do	do	Baraga	30.1
Do	do	L'Anse	10.6
Do	do	Nepeessing	28
Do	do	Hannahville	21
Do	do	Sugar Island	16.4
Mescalero	New Mexico	Day	12.75
Nevada	Nevada	Pyramid Lake day	21.9
Oakland	Indian Territory	Nes Percé day	51.6
Pine Ridge	Dakota	Wounded Knee day	35.8
Do	do	White Bird's Camp day	25.15
Do	do	Medicine Root Creek day	40
Do	do	Saint Andrews day	17.5
Do	do	Agency day	32.6
Ponce	Indian Territory	Day	21.6
Pueblo	New Mexico	Zuni day	24.6
Do	do	James day	27.9
Do	do	Laguna day	30
Quapaw	Indian Territory	Modoc day	20.8
Do	do	Miami day	19.4
Quinalt	Washington	Shoal Water Bay day	20
Sisseton	Dakota	Ascension day	8.65
Sec and Fox	Indian Territory	Pottawatomie day	17.25
Do	Iowa	Day	7.5
Skokomish	Washington	New Dungeness day	15
Tulalip	do	Muckleshoot day	16.55
Do	do	Lummi day	21.25
Warm Springs	Oregon	Agency day	29.4
Do	do	Sinemahsa Valley day	10.9
Yankton	Dakota	Choteau Creek day	10.2
Do	do	Bee day	11.8

Schools, 54; scholars, 1, 204.

Average attendance at boarding school, 1881 and 1882.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Name of school.	Average attend- ance.	Remarks.
Colorado River	Arizona	Colorado River	26.8	Average 29½ for eight months.
Cheyenne River	Dakota	St. John's	26.2	
Do	do	Boys' boarding and industrial school	19.1	Average 12½ for seven months. Average 7½ for six months.
Crow Creek	do	Industrial boarding	22.1	
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Indian Territory	Arapaho manual labor and reservation school	89.9	
Do	do	Cheyenne manual labor and reservation school	105.2	
Do	do	Mission and boarding	2.5	
Crow	Montana	Industrial and boarding	5	Average 26.4 for eight months. Average 21.8 for five months.
Colville	Washington	Girls' boarding	28.5	
Do	do	Cour d'Alene	32	
Do	do	Boys' boarding	20.25	
Devil's Lake	Dakota	Industrial boarding	76.5	
Fort Hall	Idaho	Boarding	18	
Flathead	Montana	Girls' boarding	35.5	
Do	do	Boys' boarding	20.6	
Fort Peck	do	Poplar River	22.4	
Great Nemaha	Nebraska	Iowa industrial	28	
Grande Ronde	Oregon	Industrial boarding	12.1	Average 81.7 for three months. Average 80 for three months. Average 47.4 for seven months. Average 21.5 for eight months.
Green Bay	Wisconsin	Menomonee industrial	29.9	
Kiowa, Comanche, &c	Indian Territory	Kiowa and Comanche	70	
Do	do	Wichita	58.7	
Klamath	Oregon	Industrial boarding	49.75	
Lower Brulé	Dakota	Boarding	10.6	
Moquis Pueblo	Arizona	Boarding and industrial	10	
Nes Percé	Idaho	Lapwai boarding	36.9	
Do	do	Kamiah boarding	19.1	
Navajo	New Mexico	Boarding	41	
Neah Bay	Washington	Industrial	57.9	Average 43.2 for two months. Average 54.25 for eight months.
Osage and Kaw	Indian Territory	Osage boarding	78.5	
Do	do	Kaw boarding	47.8	
Otoe	do	Industrial	9.6	
Pima, Maricopa, &c	Arizona	Boarding	50	
Pawnee	Indian Territory	Industrial boarding	91	
Pueblo	New Mexico	do	37.5	
Pottawatomie	Kansas	Pottawatomie boarding	24.5	
Do	do	Kickapoo boarding	23.5	
Puyallup	Washington	Chehalis boarding	27.4	
Do	do	Puyallup boarding	54.2	Average 27 for four months.
Quinalt	do	Boarding	30.4	
Quapaw	Indian Territory	Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	75.7	
Do	do	Quapaw industrial	51.6	
Do	do	Peoria boarding	12	
Round Valley	California	Boarding	40.9	
Sisseton	Dakota	Manual labor	45.6	
Do	do	Good Will boarding	26	
Standing Rock	do	Girls' boarding	22.3	
Do	do	Boys' boarding	23	
Do	do	Agricultural industrial	25.6	Average 27 for four months.
Sac and Fox	Indian Territory	Absentee Shawnee	42.5	
Do	do	Sac and Fox manual labor	12	
Santee	Nebraska	Normal training	54.5	
Do	do	St. Mary's girls'	31.7	
Do	do	Industrial boarding	23.4	
Do	do	Hope	23	
Siletz	Oregon	Boarding	39	
S'Kokomiah	Washington	do	25.5	
Tulalip	do	Female industrial	22.7	
Do	do	Male agricultural and industrial	24	

* Average attendance at these schools is based upon a school session of at least nine (9) months.

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Average attendance at boarding school, 1881 and 1882—Continued.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Name of school.	Average attendance.*	Remarks.
Uintah Valley	Utah	Boarding	5.35	Average 9.62 for five months.
White Earth	Minnesota	White Earth boarding	28.55	
Do	do	Leech Lake boarding	23	
Do	do	Red Lake boarding	11.1	Average 25 for four months.
Winnebago and Omaha	Nebraska	Winnebago industrial	28.2	
Do	do	Omaha industrial	44.1	
Do	do	Mission boarding		
Western Shoshone	Nevada	Duck Valley boarding	19.65	Average 22.1 for eight months.
Yankton	Dakota	Agency boarding and industrial	21	Average 47.25 for four months.
Do	do	Saint Paul's boarding	28.65	
Yakama	Washington	Industrial boarding	79.9	
Total			2,453	

Appropriations.

Appropriation.	School materials, employes, and miscellaneous.	Subsistence, estimated.	Clothing, estimated.	Total.
Fulfilling treaty with—				
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches	\$1,845 86		\$1,112 50	\$2,958 36
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	289 53			289 53
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish bands	690 00			690 00
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	350 00			350 00
Iowas	958 28	\$100 00	125 00	1,183 28
Kansas	2,525 00		887 50	3,412 50
Kickapoos	2,059 20	1,057 20	387 50	3,503 90
Miamies of Kansas	1,706 68			1,706 68
Nes Percés				9,219 16
Omahas	5,630 53	2,063 78	862 50	8,556 81
Otoes and Missourias	118 72	338 60		507 32
Pawnees	253 50			253 50
Quapaws	281 22			281 22
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	1,507 71	877 78	437 50	2,822 99
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	1,569 00	484 96	162 50	2,216 45
Shoshones		776 18	550 00	1,326 18
Sioux, Yankton tribe	833 28			833 28
Sioux, Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake	5,197 81	6,898 52	2,287 50	14,383 33
Winnebagoes	1,695 82	1,866 44	875 00	4,437 26
Support of—				
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1882	3,780 00			3,780 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1882			3,150 00	3,150 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi, 1882	2,157 50	1,026 12	650 00	3,833 63
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish bands, 1882	765 00	870 58	612 50	2,248 08
Crows, 1882	1,294 91	281 05	175 00	1,750 96
Klamaths and Modocs, 1882	1,447 45	550 00	200 00	2,197 45
Moleles, 1882	1,233 54			1,233 54
Nes Percés, 1882	600 00			600 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1882	188 53			188 53
Pawnees, 1882				9,980 65
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, 1882	300 00			300 00
Shoshones and Bannocks, 1882		700 96	350 00	1,050 96
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1882	17,366 12	14,188 07	5,325 00	36,879 19
Sioux, Yankton tribe, 1882	239 77	2,704 69	1,537 50	4,481 96
Confederated band of Utes, 1882	909 50			909 50
Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, 1882	2,156 17			2,156 17

*Average attendance at these schools is based upon a school session of at least nine (9) months.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

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Appropriations—Continued.

Appropriation.	School materials, employes, and miscellaneous.	Subsistence, estimated.	Clothing, estimated.	Total.
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, 1882	1,305 00	14,539 45		15,844 45
Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1882	1,579 12			1,579 12
Assinaboines in Montana, 1882	366 00			366 00
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegiens, 1882	2,493 42			2,493 42
Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1882	240 00			240 00
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1882	1,080 00	435 00	250 00	1,765 00
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1882	126 88			126 88
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, 1882	150 00			150 00
Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1882	1,975 00			1,975 00
Gros Ventres in Montana, 1882	388 93			388 93
Indians of Central Superintendency, 1882	3,081 74	4,279 78	1,650 00	9,011 52
Indians of Fort Peck Agency, 1882	1,575 22	1,031 93	662 50	3,451 65
Indians in Idaho, 1882	127 50			127 50
Indians in Southeastern Oregon, 1882	35 54	1,636 02	525 00	2,196 56
Kansas Indians, 1882	813 92	2,483 13		3,297 05
Makas, 1882	390 21	1,919 30	850 00	3,150 51
Menomonees, 1882	1,908 27	1,179 86	575 00	3,663 13
Modocs in Indian Territory, 1882		1,500 00	500 00	2,000 00
Nez Percés of Joseph's band, 1882	745 00			745 00
Poncas, 1882	1,009 11			1,009 11
Quinaliets and Quillehutes, 1882	761 15	1,469 72	412 50	2,643 37
Shoshones in Wyoming, 1882	371 99			371 99
S'Kallams, 1882	224 04	1,135 93	437 50	1,797 47
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1882	253 57			253 57
Wichita and other affiliated bands, 1882	1,340 55		975 00	2,315 55
Yakimas and other Indians, 1882	3,120 80	3,160 37	1,475 00	7,756 17
Incidental expenses of—				
Indian service in Arizona, 1882	804 98	3,607 71	1,267 50	5,700 19
Indian service in California	638 36	1,613 85	637 50	2,887 71
Indian service in Idaho, 1882	480 00			480 00
Indian service in Nevada, 1882	228 39			228 39
Indian service in Oregon, 1882	487 14	1,872 24	700 00	3,059 38
Indian service in Utah, 1882		333 07	337 50	670 57
Indian service in Washington, 1882	856 62			856 62
Interest—				
On Iowa fund	770 00			770 00
Due on Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	1,802 67			1,802 67
On Osage school fund	5,264 00			5,264 00
Due Osages on avails of diminished reserved lands in Kansas	1,316 88	4,137 57	1,625 00	7,079 45
On Otoe and Missouri fund	760 00			760 00
On Pottawatomie educational fund				5,445 49
On Stockbridge consolidated fund	400 00			400 00
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota	6,044 47			6,044 47
Aggregate				243,319 25

The following table gives the treaty obligations of the government with the tribes named, and the appropriations for 1883 to carry them into effect; also the number of children of school age of the said tribes, and the means provided for their education:

Treaty stipulation.

	Appropriation 1883.	Amount.	Remarks.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.—Treaty October 21, 1867: Erect school building and support school and teacher for every 30 children for twenty years.	For teachers	\$1,300 00	Number of children of school age, 600; school accommodations for 160.
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.—Treaty October 28, 1867: Same as above.	For teachers	1,100 00	Number of children of school age, 1,300; school accommodations for 270.

Treaty stipulation—Continued.

	Appropriation 1883.	Amount.	Remarks.
<i>Bois Forte Band of Chippewas.</i> —Treaty of April 7, 1866: To build one school-house costing not over \$560, and to pay annually, for twenty years, \$800 for teacher and books.	For teacher, books, and stationery.	800 00	
<i>Chippewas of the Mississippi.</i> —March 19, 1867: Erection of buildings, \$5,000; support of schools ten years, and as long as President may deem necessary, \$4,000 per annum; October 4, 1842, and September 30, 1854, one-third of \$2,000 for twenty-five years for schools; May 7, 1864, time lengthened ten years.	Support of schools	4,000 00	
<i>Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish.</i> —February 22, 1855: For twenty years not to exceed \$3,000 annually; by treaty May 17, 1864, this was extended ten years.	Purposes education...	2,500 00	
<i>Crows.</i> —May 7, 1868: Same as Kiowas.	Teacher, books, and stationery.	1,500 00	Number of children of school age, 715; school accommodations for 40.
<i>Iowas.</i> —May 17, 1854: Interest at 5 per cent. on trust fund of \$57,000 to be applied to education or other beneficial objects; March 6, 1861, \$300 per annum "for school purposes," at the discretion of the President.	For education or other beneficial objects.	2,875 00	
<i>Kansas.</i> —January 14, 1846: Interest at 5 per cent. on \$200,000, \$1,000 to be used for education, balance annuity, beneficial objects.	Education and other beneficial objects.	10,000 00	
<i>Kickapoos.</i> —May 18, 1854: Interest on \$100,000 at 5 per cent. for educational and beneficial purposes; under Indian appropriation act February 14, 1873, this sum has been reduced to \$93,581.09.	Interest on \$93,581.09..	4,679 05	
<i>Klamaths and Modocs.</i> —October 14, 1864: To erect one manual labor school building and keep it in repair, and furnish books, stationery, and two teachers for twenty years.	To repair two mills and buildings for blacksmith and carpenter, wagon-maker, school, and hospital.	1,000 00	
	Purchase tools and materials for two mills, three shops, and school.	1,500 00	
	Salaries physician, miller, and two teachers.	3,600 00	
<i>Miamies of Kansas.</i> —Treaty June 5, 1854: Interest on \$50,000 for educational and beneficial objects, with privilege of converting the fund into money and paying to the Indians as President may deem best.	Interest on \$21,884.31 at 5 per cent.	1,094 24	
<i>Molele.</i> —December 21, 1855: To establish manual labor school, employ and pay teachers, furnish necessary materials and subsistence for pupils, to accommodate all children of tribe of school age belonging to them and to Umpquas and Calapooias.	Support of schools....	3,000 00	
<i>Naz Perots.</i> —June 9, 1863: Two assistant teachers and two matrons indefinitely, also \$10,000 for the erection of two school buildings. (The treaty of 1855 had promised the erection of two buildings, but had not been fulfilled.)	Salaries two matrons, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers.	2,500 00	
<i>Northern Oheyenne and Arapahose.</i> —May 10, 1868: Same as Kiowa; August 15, 1876, reiterates provisions of treaty of 1868.	Pay of one teacher....	850 00	Number of children of school age, 180; school accommodations, none
<i>Osages.</i> —June 2, 1825: Interest on proceeds of sales of certain lands to be devoted to education; proceeds of afterwards determined to be \$69,120. Interest on \$80,000; proceeds sales of land to be devoted to education.	Applied each year....	3,456 00	

Treaty stipulation—Continued.

	Appropriation 1883.	Amount.	Remarks.
<i>Pawnees</i> .—September 24, 1857: To establish two schools, and if necessary four; to appropriate not less than \$5,000 per annum for each school as long as Pawnees comply on their part. Pawnees to keep in school nine months of each year every child between seven and eighteen, or forfeit annuities equal to the value in time of tuition lost.	Support two schools . . . Salaries two teachers . . .	10,000 00 1,080 00	
<i>Poncas</i> .—March 12, 1858: To maintain one or more schools ten years, at \$5,000 per annum.	General civilization (not treaty.)	7,500 00	
<i>Pottawatomies</i> .—September 20, 1828: \$1,000 for education as long as Congress may think the appropriation may be useful. October 16, 1820: To appropriate \$2,000 per annum for education as long as Congress may think proper.			
<i>Quapaw</i> .—May 13, 1833: \$1,000 per annum for education as long as President deems necessary.	For education	1,000 00	
<i>Sac and Fox of the Mississippi</i> .—October 21, 1837: Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid annually as annuities are paid, but "portion with consent of Indians may be applied to education or other purposes." There is also an annuity of \$40,000, of which \$30,000 must be used for general utility.	(This interest is appropriated annually, and part used in support of schools.)		
<i>Sac and Fox of the Missouri</i> .—November 1, 1837: Interest at 5 per cent. on \$157,400 annually, of which \$770 must be expended "for support of teacher and incidental expenses of school." March 6, 1861: Shall expend \$1,000 in erection of school building, and \$200 appropriated annually for school purposes as long as the President may deem advisable.	Interest appropriated annually.	770 00	
		200 00	
<i>Shawnee (with Cherokees)</i> .—May 10, 1854: \$5,000 to be annually appropriated forever for education.	Education	5,000 00	
<i>Shoshones, Wyoming</i> .—July 3, 1868: To erect a school building at a cost not exceeding \$2,500; Article 7, same provision as Kiowa.	One teacher	700 00	Number of children of school age, 229; school accommodations, none.
<i>Bannacks</i> .—Same as Shoshones	One teacher	700 00	Number of children of school age, 153; school accommodations for 15.
<i>Sioux</i> .—April 29, 1868: To erect a school building not exceeding \$5,000.	Six teachers	5,000 00	Number of children of school age, 4,193; school accommodations for 601.
Article 7, same as Kiowa	Support Crow, Creek, and Santee Schools.	6,000 00	
August 15, 1876: Reiterates treaty of 1868.	Subsistence and civilization.	1,000,000	
<i>Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux</i> .—February 19, 1867: Congress will, at its own discretion, from time to time, make such appropriations as may be deemed requisite to enable said Indians to return to an agricultural life, including, if thought advisable, the establishment and support of local and manual labor schools, the employment of agricultural, mechanical and other teachers. September 20, 1872: To expend \$80,000 for ten years for education and civilization, all children of school age to be compelled to attend school.	Civilization	80,000	Expires June 30, 1883.
<i>Yankton Sioux</i> .—April 19, 1853: To expend \$10,000 in building school-houses and maintaining schools, as far as it will go; also to take from annuity such sums as was necessary, and Indians were to send children to school nine months in the year or forfeit part of annuities.	An appropriation for civilization, \$25,000; subsistence and civilization, \$50,000.		

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Treaty stipulation—Continued.

	Appropriation 1883.	Amount.	Remarks.
<i>Utes</i> .—March 2, 1868: To erect a school building (as soon as sufficient number of children can be induced to attend) at a cost not exceeding \$5,000; also Kiowa provision.	Pay two teachers	1,000 00	Number of children of school age, 570; school accommodations for 30.
<i>Winnebagoes</i> .—September 15, 1832: \$3,000 for education per annum for twenty-seven years. November 1, 1837: Interest on \$1,100,000 for civilization. October 13, 1846: Interest on \$85,000 for civilization for thirty years. Volume 16, 355. Interest on \$200,000 for civilization. These have since been reduced to \$804,909 and \$78,340.	Appropriated for general civilization.	44,162 00	
<i>Chippewas, of Lake Superior</i> .—September 30, 1854: \$3,000 for educational purposes for twenty years. October 4, 1842, September 30, 1854: Two-thirds of \$2,000 for twenty years for schools. May 7, 1864: Time extended ten years.	.....	.....	Expired.
<i>Navajoes</i> .—Treaty June 1, 1868: Erect school building and support school and teacher for every thirty children for ten years.	.....	.....

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNITED STATES INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS,
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1882.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS,
No. 403 TENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report of this office, showing its operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.

At its commencement will be found condensed tables giving the illuminating power and purity of the gas furnished by the gas companies during the year.

Full monthly statements will be found in Tables A and B. In the remaining tables, lettered C, D, E, F, and G, the monthly inspection of meters, the pressure of the gas, and the receipts and expenditures are fully stated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

Hon. HENRY M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

ILLUMINATING POWER AND PURITY.

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied in this District during the year ending June 30, 1882, will compare favorably with previous years since inspection has been in operation.

The gas manufactured and supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company is not entirely a product from coal; they use naphtha as an enricher. This hydrocarbon is converted into a fixed gas, and then united with the gas obtained from coal.

This combination of the gases from coal and naphtha yields an illuminating gas of high specific gravity. On some occasions complaints were made of its giving off smoke; this nuisance will arise, however, from several causes, such as a scant or inadequate supply, imperfect or unsuitable burners, and deficient pressure.

If the supply of gas and the pressure be not ample to give a perfect shape or form to flat-flame burners, smoke and unpleasant odors produced by imperfect combustion must be the result.

The gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company is manu-

factured entirely from coal, Pennsylvania and West Virginia coals being used, with from 10 to 15 per cent. of Cannelton cannel coal as an enricher.

The inspection of this gas since October, 1881, has been made at the laboratory located on High street, the distance from the gas works by company's mains being about 2,400 feet.

Testing the illuminating power of the gas at this point affords a more satisfactory average of quality than when inspected at laboratory adjoining the company's manufacturing department.

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from June 24, 1881, to June 23, 1882, was as follows:

Average illuminating power during the year.....	candles..	16. 87
Highest illuminating power during the year.....	do....	18. 53
Lowest illuminating power during the year.....	do....	14. 49
Average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	grains..	1. 92
Highest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do....	7. 52
Lowest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do....	. 61
Average quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do....	11. 60
Highest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do....	54. 80
Lowest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do....	5. 13

Specific gravity.—Average specific gravity, .491; air, 1.000; highest, .591; lowest, .425.

On eighteen occasions during the past year the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company was of less illuminating power than sixteen candles, as follows:

	Candles.
July 6.....	15. 71
July 18.....	15. 69
July 19.....	15. 86
September 27.....	15. 82
October 22.....	15. 70
October 24.....	15. 97
December 5.....	15. 95
December 6.....	15. 74
December 7.....	15. 93
January 31.....	15. 82
February 1.....	15. 46
March 23.....	15. 93
March 30.....	15. 99
April 28.....	15. 81
May 5.....	14. 98
June 2.....	15. 95
June 3.....	15. 66
June 5.....	14. 49

On twelve occasions the gas of this company contained a slight excess of ammonia over the 5 grains allowed in each 100 cubic feet:

	Grains.
October 29.....	6. 07
October 31.....	5. 86
November 1.....	7. 52
November 2.....	6. 58
November 3.....	5. 22
November 10.....	5. 27
November 11.....	6. 12
December 20.....	5. 61
December 21.....	6. 03
December 23.....	5. 73
December 24.....	5. 27
June 23.....	5. 10

On five occasions the gas supplied by this company contained an excess of sulphur over the 20 grains allowed in each 100 cubic feet:

	Grains.
January 5.....	54.80
February 11.....	26.61
March 1.....	20.37
March 2.....	20.07
March 3.....	22.66

The illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company from June 24, 1881, to June 23, 1882, was as follows:

Average illuminating power during the year.....	candles..	16.94
Highest illuminating power during the year.....	do.....	20.16
Lowest illuminating power during the year.....	do.....	13.86
Average quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	grains..	1.57
Highest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	8.92
Lowest quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	.30
Average quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	10.68
Highest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	16.44
Lowest quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet during the year.....	do.....	5.20

Specific gravity.—Average specific gravity, .454; air, 1.000; highest, .530; lowest, .418.

On twenty-eight occasions during the past year the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company was of less illuminating power than sixteen candles, as follows:

	Candles.
July 12.....	15.45
July 13.....	15.75
July 22.....	13.86
September 27.....	15.98
October 1.....	15.73
October 5.....	15.60
October 6.....	15.14
November 1.....	15.13
November 11.....	15.82
November 14.....	15.23
November 15.....	15.93
December 5.....	15.01
December 7.....	15.55
December 8.....	15.76
December 9.....	15.91
December 31.....	15.32
February 8.....	14.37
February 23.....	15.98
March 4.....	15.98
April 7.....	14.77
April 12.....	14.90
May 24.....	15.78
June 6.....	15.96
June 7.....	15.66
June 9.....	15.06
June 19.....	14.91
June 22.....	15.94
June 23.....	15.90

On twelve occasions the gas supplied by this company contained an excess of ammonia over the 5 grains allowed in each 100 cubic feet.

	Grains.
July 11.....	6.20
July 12.....	6.20
July 13.....	8.92
July 14.....	8.92

	Grains.
July 15	7.85
July 16	7.85
July 18	5.32
July 19	5.32
August 12	5.84
August 13	8.84
August 15	5.35
August 16	5.35

INSPECTION OF METERS.

One thousand four hundred and twenty meters were inspected and proved by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882. With the exception of two meters inspected and proved for the Alexandria Gas Light Company, the above number were inspected and proved for the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light Companies and for consumers of gas.

The results of inspection were as follows: 33 registered fast against the consumers, average error 3.56 per cent.; 117 registered slow against the companies, average error 7.21 per cent.; 1,216 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way, and were sealed and returned to the companies for service; 51 did not register the gas flowing through them, and one was locked so no inspection could be made.

Two hundred and twenty of the above-mentioned meters were inspected and proved on complaint; 55 were complained of by consumers of gas; 17 registered fast, average error 4.16 per cent.; 13 registered slow, average error 3.96 per cent.; 25 registered within the limits allowed by law; 165 were complained of by the gas companies; 3 registered fast, average error 4.28 per cent.; 91 registered slow, average error 10.86 per cent.; 19 registered within the limits allowed by law; 51 did not register, and 1 was locked.

I respectfully recommend that the act of Congress regulating gas-works, approved June 23, 1874, be modified so as to require, when for any purpose whatever the heads of meters that have been inspected, proved, and sealed are removed by the gas companies, meters of this description should be classed as repaired meters, and brought to this office for reinspection before again being placed in service.

The seal of the inspector is the evidence that the meter has been properly tested and proven as required by law.

To admit the right of the companies to remove the head of a sealed meter and rectify whatever is wrong, and return meter to service without reinspection and sealing, would be to render the law practically inoperative, by making uncertain, if not impossible, the protection secured through inspection and sealing by the office created for that purpose.

S. CALVERT FORD,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

TABLE A.—*Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company from June 24, 1881, to June 23, 1882.*

Months of the year.	* Number of observations.	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occasions that sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
July	25	16.87	17.86	15.69	1.60	2.16	.85	7.55	11.30	5.48	25
August	26	16.90	17.81	16.23	1.70	3.40	1.06	8.31	10.61	5.73	26
September	23	17.11	18.53	16.00	1.03	1.78	.61	7.96	9.93	5.48	23
October	23	16.54	17.40	15.70	1.89	2.86	.97	7.83	13.35	4.48	21
November	27	17.09	18.39	15.97	3.54	7.52	1.65	15.06	19.35	10.96	26
December	25	17.00	18.09	15.74	2.79	6.03	.97	12.10	14.55	9.93	25
January	24	16.82	17.68	16.22	2.21	5.27	.97	14.21	54.80	9.90	23
February	26	16.87	17.94	15.46	2.12	4.16	1.30	16.61	26.61	13.01	24
March	23	16.65	17.34	15.93	1.61	2.25	1.06	17.03	22.08	13.70	23
April	26	16.68	17.68	15.99	1.64	2.63	.93	9.78	18.49	6.16	25
May	25	16.95	18.43	14.98	.96	2.80	.68	11.32	19.52	8.22	23
June	26	16.97	17.98	14.49	2.19	5.10	.76	11.45	17.12	7.86	17
Total	298	202.45			23.28			139.21			280

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Sulphureted hydrogen.
* Mean of 298 observations.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
16.87	18.53	14.49	1.94	7.52	.61	11.60	54.80	5.13	280
	Sept. 14	June 5		Nov. 1	Aug. 31		Jan. 5	Aug. 13	

* Each observation consists of twenty readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

REMARKS.—On eighteen occasions the illuminating power of the gas was less than sixteen candles.

On twelve occasions ammonia was in excess of the quantity allowed.

On five occasions sulphur was in excess of the quantity allowed.

Traces of sulphureted hydrogen were found on two hundred and eighty occasions.

S. CALVERT FORD,

United States Inspector of Gas and Meters for the District of Columbia.

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TABLE B.—*Report of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company from June 24, 1881, to June 23, 1882.*

Months of the year.	* Number of observations.	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of occasions that sulphureted hydrogen was present during the year.
		Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
July	25	17.31	20.16	13.86	4.60	8.92	2.58	9.60	11.09	8.49	
August	26	17.30	18.89	16.12	3.77	5.84	2.68	9.32	10.41	5.20	
September	22	16.93	18.22	16.01	3.07	3.74	2.58	10.08	11.91	8.35	
October	23	16.60	19.07	15.14	1.88	3.00	1.54	10.10	12.74	8.49	
November	21	16.46	17.85	15.13	.59	1.30	.34	10.20	11.50	8.08	
December	25	16.79	18.36	15.01	.68	1.12	.47	12.09	13.83	9.72	
January	24	17.39	19.79	15.32	.69	1.17	.44	14.42	16.44	11.98	
February	26	17.37	19.79	14.37	.63	1.36	.30	12.98	15.75	10.61	2
March	23	16.66	17.54	15.98	.62	.86	.32	11.16	13.28	9.17	
April	26	17.04	18.78	14.77	.61	.93	.34	9.25	10.32	7.76	
May	25	16.92	18.34	16.08	.82	1.70	.45	7.99	8.90	6.16	
June	26	16.59	18.85	14.91	.97	1.70	.42	11.08	13.97	7.67	
Total ..	292	203.36			18.93			128.27			

AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR.

Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Quantity of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Quantity of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Sulphureted hydrogen.
* Mean of 292 observations.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	Mean number of grains.	Highest number of grains.	Lowest number of grains.	
16.94	20.16	13.86	1.57	8.92	.30	30.68	16.44	5.20	2
July 18.	July 22.		July 13.	Jan. 30.		Jan. 11.	Aug. 3.		

* Each observation consists of twenty readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.
 REMARKS.—On twenty-eight occasions the illuminating power of the gas was less than sixteen candles. On twelve occasions ammonia was in excess of the quantity allowed. On two occasions traces of sulphureted hydrogen were present.

S. CALVERT FORD,
United States Inspector of Gas and Meters for the District of Columbia.

TABLE C.—*Report of meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from June 30, 1881, to June 30, 1882.*

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Whole number of meters tested.....	4	2	46	12	24	16	17	6	18	6	1	2	154
New meters for company.....						10							10
Number fast.....						1							1
Per cent. fast.....						2.83							2.83
Number slow.....													
Per cent. slow.....													
Number correct.....						9							9
Repaired meters for company.....	1		43	6	3		12		18	4			87
Number fast.....			3	1			1						5
Per cent. fast.....			3.72	3.66			2.50						*3.29
Number slow.....	1		1	3	2				1	2			10
Per cent. slow.....	3.25		3.33	4.16	23.07				17.66	14.25			*10.95
Number correct.....			39	2	1		11		17	2			72
Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.....	1	1	3	1	6	6	4	2		1	1	2	28
Number fast.....	1	1	1		1		2	1			1	1	9
Per cent. fast.....	4.16	2.25	3.33		4.33		3.87	5.33			6.33	6.33	*4.49
Number slow.....			1	1	1	3	1	1				1	9
Per cent. slow.....			6.91	3.33	6.83	4.38	3.16	3.66				4.50	*4.68
Number correct.....			1		4	3	1			1			10
Consumers' meters on complaint of company.....	2	1		5	15		1	4		1			29
Number fast.....					1			2					3
Per cent. fast.....					4.33			4.24					*4.28
Number slow.....		1		3	6		1	1					12
Per cent. slow.....		5.33		10.97	10.11		4.33	14.00					*8.94
Number correct.....	2			2	6			1		1			12
Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.....					2								2

*Average.

REMARKS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, this office inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, 154 meters; of this number 18 registered fast, average error 3.72 per cent.; 31 registered slow, average error 8.19 per cent.; 103 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way; 2 did not register the gas flowing through them.

S. CALVERT FORD,
United States Inspector of Gas and Meters for the District of Columbia.

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TABLE D.—*Report of meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gas Light Company and for consumers of gas in Washington, from June 30, 1881, to June 30, 1882.*

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Whole number of meters tested....	67	69	53	155	156	286	142	90	122	21	57	46	1,264
New meters for company.....				93	108	219	87	43	37		16		603
Number fast.....				1	2			1					4
Per cent. fast.....				3.50	2.49			3.33					*3.10
Number slow.....						1							1
Per cent. slow.....						4.00							4.00
Number correct.....				92	106	218	87	42	37		16		598
Repaired meters for company.....	51	63	44	41	37	47	26	34	67	18	34	36	498
Number fast.....			1			2							3
Per cent. fast.....			3.66			2.91							*3.28
Number slow.....			1			1							2
Per cent. slow.....			6.00			2.50							*4.25
Number correct.....	51	63	42	41	37	44	26	34	67	18	34	36	493
Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.....	5	1		1	2	8	4	3	1	1		1	27
Number fast.....	1			1	1	2	1	1				1	8
Per cent. fast.....	3.75			5.33	2.75	3.75	2.75	4.58				4.00	*3.84
Number slow.....	1					1		1	1				4
Per cent. slow.....	3.00					3.50		3.83	2.66				*3.24
Number correct.....	3	1			1	5	3	1		1			15
Consumers' meters on complaint of company.....	11	5	9	20	9	12	25	10	17	2	7	9	136
Number fast.....													
Per cent. fast.....													
Number slow.....	5	3	6	10	4	9	13	8	10	1	4	8	79
Per cent. slow.....	15.26	15.00	12.38	12.96	20.00	10.25	14.00	12.85	14.29	6.66	10.40	9.42	*12.78
Number correct.....			2	2			2		1				7
Consumers' meters on complaint of company that did not register.....	6	2	1	8	5	3	19	2	6	1	3	3	49

*Average.

†One locked.

REMARKS.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, this office inspected and proved for the Washington Gas Light Company, and for consumers of gas in Washington, 1,264 meters. Of this number 15 registered fast, average error 3.40 per cent.; 86 registered slow, average error 6.23 per cent.; 1,113 registered within the limits allowed by law, namely, 2 per cent. either way; 49 did not register the gas flowing through them, and 1 was locked so that no test could be made.

S. CALVERT FORD,

United States Inspector of Gas and Meters for the District of Columbia.

TABLE E.—*Report showing the pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company, as registered in this office from June 24, 1881, to June 30, 1882.*

Month.	Mean pressure ex- pressed in inches.	Maximum pressure ex- pressed in inches.	Minimum pressure ex- pressed in inches.
July.....	1.013	1.5	.325
August.....	1.043	1.295	.705
September.....	1.054	1.305	.8
October.....	.999	1.740	.165
November.....	.890	1.205	.340
December.....	.974	1.290	.540
January.....	1.062	1.375	.590
February.....	1.006	1.280	.560
March.....	.908	1.210	.550
April.....	.869	1.165	.605
May.....	.875	1.425	.575
June.....	.928	1.2	6.85
Twelve months.....	11.621		

Average: Mean pressure, .968 inch; maximum pressure, 1.740 inches; minimum pressure, .165 inch.
 REMARKS.—Since March 5, 1882, the pressure has only been recorded during the hours that street lamps were lighted.

S. CALVERT FORD,
United States Inspector of Gas and Meters for the District of Columbia.

TABLE F.—*Report showing the pressure of gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company, as registered in laboratory on High street, from January 24, 1882, to June 30, 1882.*

Month.	Mean pressure ex- pressed in inches.	Maximum pressure ex- pressed in inches.	Minimum pressure ex- pressed in inches.
February.....	1.624	2.340	1.040
March.....	1.783	2.465	.735
April.....	1.182	1.675	.775
May.....	1.209		.925
June.....	1.351	2	.885
Five months.....	7.149		

Average: Mean pressure, 1.429 inches; maximum pressure, 2.465 inches; minimum pressure, .735 inch.
 REMARKS.—Since March 5, 1882, the pressure has only been recorded during the hours that street lamps were lighted.

S. CALVERT FORD,
United States Inspector of Gas and Meters for the District of Columbia.

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TABLE G.—*Statement of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882.*

Cash balance on hand July 1, 1881	\$134 18
Cash received in fees from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882.....	703 00
Total	837 18
Amount expended for maintaining and keeping in good order and repair the laboratory and apparatus from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882.....	743 08
Cash balance on hand July 1, 1882.....	94 10

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